THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,619. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—SECOND PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
ASTROLOGY—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
BILLIARDS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
BOARDERS WANTED—SECOND PAGE—First and second columns.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—SECOND PAGE—Second and third columns.
BROOKLYN BOARD—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—TWELFTH PAGE—First and second columns.
CLOTHING—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
DANCING ACADEMIES—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
DENTISTRY—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
DRY GOODS—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—FIRST PAGE—Fifth and sixth columns.
EUROPE—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
FINANCIAL—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
FOR SALE—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—TWELFTH PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
FURNITURE—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
HELP WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second column.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
INSTRUCTION—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
LOAN OFFICES—NINTH PAGE—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—FIRST PAGE—First and second columns.
MACHINERY—FIRST PAGE—Fourth column.
MARBLE MANTELS—SECOND PAGE—Fourth column.
MATRIMONIAL—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
MEDICAL—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—TENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
MUSICAL—FIRST PAGE—Third column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—SEVENTH PAGE—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—FIRST PAGE—First column.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—TWELFTH PAGE—Sixth column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
REWARDS—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SALES AT AUCTION—SECOND PAGE—Third and fourth columns.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—ELEVENTH PAGE—First, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth columns, and TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—TWELFTH PAGE—First column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.—FIRST PAGE—Second column.
STORAGE—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
THE TRADES—TWELFTH PAGE—Second and third columns.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—TWELFTH PAGE—Third column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—FIRST PAGE—Sixth column.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—TWELFTH PAGE—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—TWELFTH PAGE—Fifth column.
WINES, LIQUORS, &C.—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.
WINTER RESORTS—SECOND PAGE—Third column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—NINTH PAGE—Fifth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICES—UPTOWN AND HARLEM.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

HARLEM OFFICE, 2,386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR 130TH STREET. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FROM 9 A. M. TO 7:30 P. M.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALDS AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KRAMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

D. FRAUD—WHERE WILL A LETTER REACH YOU with a ton of coal in answer? SAM.

E. T. S.—TO-DAY, IF AGREEABLE; IF NOT, THEN to-morrow (Friday), same hour.

FOR ADOPTION—A HEALTHY MALE INFANT, 10 months old. Address Mrs. JORDAN, 98 Partition street, Brooklyn.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE RELATIVES OF Henry King, aged about 35 years, who was killed on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, near Chester, Pa., on November 7; 12 years in the United States Marine service. Address H. B. BAINS, Secretary of Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. O. F., 402 Market street, Philadelphia.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Bridget Lyons, by her sister, Mary Lyons, lately arrived from Liverpool, England. Apply at or address No. 122 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK AND MARIA Handley, who were in the Poorhouse at Flatbush, L. I., in 1848; left before 1856. They will hear of something to their advantage by addressing A. N., box 143 Herald Uptown Branch office.

IF G. F. ANNESLEY WILL CALL ON T. A. BROUWER, 37 Nassau street (room 2), New York city, he will hear good tidings.

MINNIE WALLACE—MEET THE PRINCE DENmark at the Bal Masque, corner Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, to-night. JAMES.

M. S.—WILL BE HOME TO-DAY. H.

R. O.—DAISY WOULD LIKE TO SEE YOU THIS day (Thursday), same place as last, 12 to half past. WILLIAMS.

SUE—HAVE YOU, SPIRIT-LIKE, "MELTED INTO air, thin air." and henceforth to be to me as the "baseless fabric of vision?" H—Y.

"SEA HOUSE."—PLEASE SEND ANY (POST OFfice) address, correct or otherwise, where letter will reach you. J. S——.

4TH AVENUE STAGE—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, near 5 o'clock, from Liberty street to Fifteenth street, left hand upper corner. If agreeable address COMMERCIAL, Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON HER WAY FROM TWENTY-SECOND TO Twenty-fifth street, along Third avenue, Wednesday, November 26, 6 o'clock P. M., an antique gold Finger Ring, red stone, carnation; head engraved upon; a family token of over a century in keeping. The finder will be suitably rewarded at 220 East Twenty-fifth street.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN, ON WEDNESday morning, December 3, in going from Thirty-ninth to Thirty-fourth street, on Third avenue. Finder ...ally rewarded by returning them to the Republic Fire ...surance office, corner Third avenue and Thirty-fourth str...

LOST—DEC. 3, 1873, A BLACK AND TAN DOG; name Billy ... collar. A suitable reward will be paid by returning him to Walker's piano rooms, 47 East Twelfth street.

LOST—A SMALL BOX, CONTAINING GOLD PENS. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to HUESMANN & CO., ... Platt street.

LOST—AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL OR NIBlo's, on Tuesday night, a Wallet, containing between $8 and $10. The finder by leaving it at the Metropolitan or bringing it to the owner will be liberally rewarded. D. W. LEE, 104 Court street, Brooklyn.

LOST—ON THANKSGIVING DAY, IN WESTchester, a liver color and white pointer Dog, with owner's name on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for information where he can be found. Address WILLIAM WATSON, near West Farms, or 99 Franklin street, New York.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, OR LEFT ON board Jersey City ferryboat, a Parcel of Cancelled Checks. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at PARKER'S Dining Rooms, 20 Dey street.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, A SPITZ DOG, WITH BLUE ribbon around his neck. The finder will be rewarded on returning him to 41 East Twenty-second street.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, on Fifth avenue, between Fourteenth and Forty-fifth streets, or perhaps left in Fifth avenue stage, a sealskin Muff. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 649 Fifth avenue.

LOST—IN A FOURTH AVENUE STAGE, A LADY'S Pocketbook, containing money and several railroad tickets. A suitable reward will be given for its return to 68 East Broadway, New York.

LOST—A CHECK FOR $30. SUITABLE REWARD on return to room No. 1 sixth story Bennett building, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOT STOLEN, BUT WANTED—THE GOLD HUNTing case Watch, No. 4,037, Jos. Johnson, maker; a family relic. Address L. BARLOW, box 169 Herald office.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN WHO EXCHANGED Coats with me by mistake at Tammany Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 2, please return it, with Opera Glass, to 49 West Twenty-second street, where we will find his coat?

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, near the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street, a Scotch Terrier. Had on a red collar and answers to the name of "Joe." Return to 50 East Tenth street and receive the above reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SKY TERRIER DOG; body light yellow, breast and feet white; long hair; had on cherry colored ribbon; answers to name of "Gip." The above reward will be paid on leaving him at 172 East Seventy-third street.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM UPPER LOFT OF 111 Fulton street, a lot of Chromo Lithograph Prints; the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property; these prints have no value except as paper stock to any but the owners. Dealers in paper stock are requested to confer with the subscribers in case these prints are offered for sale. JOHN W. MASURY & SON, 111 Fulton street.

$100 REWARD.—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH, London maker, crystal broken; gold Chain, snaffle bit in centre of chain, with seal; Sleeve Buttons, Money and Pin. The above articles were removed by a lady from a house in Ninth street, on Tuesday night; $100 will be paid for the return of the watch and chain; no questions asked or trouble given. Apply at OSBORN'S, 48 Pine street.

DETECTIVE, OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY, open to engagements, permanent or otherwise; highest references and moderate remuneration. All communications strictly confidential. Address VIGILANT, box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, CORner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY Drawing.—Circulars containing full information sent free. JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—CHRISTMAS GIFT.—GRAND GIFT CONCERT for the benefit of the Masonic Relief Association, of Norfolk, Va.; one cash gift of $50,000, one of $25,000, one of $12,500, one of $10,000, one of $5,000 and 9,994 other gifts, amounting to $150,000, distributed to ticket holders on January 15, 1874, without fail; whole tickets, $5; halves, $2 50. Orders filled and information furnished by JOSEPH BATES, authorized agent for New York, 196 Broadway, room 4.

CUBA HAVANA LOTTERY.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery,
Hamburg City Lottery,
Brunswick Government Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Lock box 5,594. 116 Nassau street, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary drawing.
Prizes cashed, orders filled. Circulars free.
Post office box 4,271. VETTER & CO., Bankers,
185 Bowery (Germania Bank Building).
Branch office, 387 Eighth av., between 29th and 30th sts.

HAVANA AND KENTUCKY LOTTERY PRIZES cashed.—Drawings regularly received and filed. No. 1,207 Broadway, opposite Gilsey House. D. LINDO, Broker.

I WILL SEND A LITTLE PRESENT TO EVERY married lady upon receipt of address. Send; it costs nothing. Mrs. S. S. CLINE, 105 West Forty-fourth street.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 673—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
8, 75, 44, 18, 21, 69, 33, 48, 5, 25, 59, 49, 1.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 674—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
28, 20, 18, 70, 14, 16, 34, 54, 29, 40, 23, 53, 21.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 573—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
4, 50, 39, 74, 6, 9, 64, 5, 19, 30, 70, 1, 75.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 574—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
48, 11, 50, 20, 56, 6, 68, 32, 13, 33, 49, 66, 72.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS NO. 387—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
60, 67, 70, 72, 20, 73, 65, 10, 21, 49, 63, 38, 69.
NORTH CAROLINA—CLASS NO. 388—DECEMBER 3, 1873.
12, 70, 24, 73, 78, 75, 28, 39, 41, 69, 42, 63, 60.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 232 Greenwich street, New York.

PRIVATE RETREAT FOR INEBRIATES.—AT THE request of several medical gentlemen of New York, Dr. WILLIAM MURPHY, late Health Commissioner, has opened his spacious residence, at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, N. Y., for the reception of a small number of inebriates. Letters addressed to Dr. W. MURPHY will receive immediate attention.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—EXTRAORDINARY.—$1,200,000 distributed (prize in every seven tickets); prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; Spanish bank bills and governments purchased. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED; orders faithfully executed; correspondence strictly private. Circulars, containing full information, free. A. SCHNEIDER & CO., 35 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—EXTRAORDINARY drawing; German government lotteries; prizes cashed; information furnished. WACHSMANN & CO., Bankers, 75 and 77 Nassau street.

TO PAWNBROKERS—OR ANY OTHER PERSON WHO has the gold Watch and Chain lost on Pullman sleeping car No. 182, near Richmond, Ohio, night of August 24 last; watch is an Appleton & Tracy (hunter), No. 252,784. I want to know what it will cost me to get it or for information leading to it. Address A. MASON, box 225 Herald office, New York.

TRADERS' DEPOSIT COMPANY, 85 LIBERTY street.—Money to loan on approved collaterals.

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery.—Prizes cashed and Circulars, with full information, free. Address P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York.

$589,589.—KENTUCKY LOTTERY.—ROYAL Havana and Kentucky circulars free. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A.—FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS, Birds, &c.; Medicines for all diseases; Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. G. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, near Canal.

SETTER DOGS FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FINEST, handsomest and best bred young Setter dogs in the State; best English and Irish blood. Apply at 99 North Moore street, city.

THE SAMPLE BREECH-LOADERS, MADE BY W. W. Greener, and shot at the late gun trial, are for sale, at reduced prices, at SMITH & SQUIRES'.

WANTED—A GOOD DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH loading Shot Gun for cash; must be good and cheap. WM. A. WALKER, 616 Broadway, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—GREAT, IMPORTANT, SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION of the most elegant class of fine Horses, elegant Brewster Wagons, fine Portland Sleighs, double and single Wood Gibson Harnesses, Bells, bear and seal skin Robes, kersey, dress and stable Blankets, &c., &c., the whole being the private stock of a well known banking firm of this city, well known for their good judgment and fine taste in selection of fine Horses, and who are now compelled to reduce their expenses and sell their entire fine road turnout,

ON FRIDAY (TO-MORROW), DECEMBER 5, AT STABLE NO. 43 GREAT JONES STREET, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, PROMPT,

including the handsomest and fastest team of blooded Trotting Horses in New York; are about 15½ high, 6 and 7 years old last spring; were both sired by Pilot out of high bred and fast dams, and were both raised by Dr. Price, of Kentucky, and by him sold to Colonel Sandford, of St. Louis, and where they were well known on road and track as Sandford's Pilot Colts, and where they trotted against three of the crack teams of St. Louis and distancing all competitors in 2:44; were sold by Colonel Sandford last June and shipped to this city for present owner, who has used them for road use this season, and has seldom ever been beaten on the road with them by single horses and never by any double team; they were exhibited on Mitchell's track, Saratoga, last August, driven to top road wagon and timed by Mr. Harbeck, of this city, Mr. Ellis, of Schenectady, Mr. Lockwood, Shephard Knapp and more than one dozen other private gentlemen, who can be referred to, in 2:41; they can show a 2:35 gait and beat 2:45 on any good track; are matched to perfection and are gaited, styled and drive alike without lugging or pulling, either speeding or jogging; require no checks or booting, and are without vice, trick, fault, spot or blemish, and warranted sound, kind and perfect; this is the finest team of blooded and fast trotters ever offered to the public in this city, and must be seen and driven to be appreciated; are now known as the Macy team.

Also the fine black trotting Mare CHARCOAL MAID, 15½ high, 7 years old; has record of 2:36; sired by General Knox, dam the dam of Plato; as fine a driver as any gentleman desires: no vice or tricks, and faster now than ever; warranted sound and kind.

Bay Hambletonian trotting Mare ... 15½ high, 7 years old; an elegant driver; a great and rapid roadster and a slashing, strong and fast-gaited trotter; can show 2:40 to road wagon or no sale, and warranted sound and kind; owner thinks can beat 2:30 on track.

Also exceedingly fine dark bay Kentucky bred road Horse, 15½ high, 7 years old; can ... pull two men to road wagon in 2:45, and the finest, most genteel and sweetest driving horse ever driven; attracts marked attention wherever he goes; warranted sound and kind.

Also all the fine Wagon Harness, &c., &c., above enumerated; all of which, together with the fine Horses, will positively be sold to the highest bidder, irrespective of prior cost or present value, and fully warranted in every particular, and a fair trial allowed to test warrantee.

N. B.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase the finest trotting stock offered this season, at bargains, should surely attend this sale, and they will not be disappointed.

Stock now on exhibition at stable, where particulars can be ascertained.

Sale positive, rain or shine.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AN OFFER.—ONE HALF SPRING SIDE BAR TOP Wagon for sale cheap; also one no top do., at factory of BENSON BROS., No. 155 East Twenty-third st.

A LIVERY STABLE—WITH EVERYTHING IN complete order, to rent, cheap, in Brooklyn, if taken immediately. Address LIVERY, Herald Brooklyn Branch office.

A FINE TURNOUT—TEAM OF BAY HORSES, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; also four-wheel Dog Cart and Harness; sold at a bargain or trade for lots. No. 3 West Thirteenth street.

A.—CLARENCES (TWO OF THEM IN PERFECT ORder), Landaus and 20 other second hand Carriages, on easy terms; six Sleighs less than cost. W. PITNEY, 160 Third avenue.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON
(late Johnston & Van Tassell),
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, OLD STAND,
37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF OUR HOUSE IS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS PREMISES 19 TO 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.

The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and on the respect and confidence of the business community as well as the public at large.

REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Entries of sales may be made, as usual, either at our downtown house 37 Nassau street, or at the Mart 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

SALE COMMENCES AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

AT CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY, 216 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR THIRD AV.
Top Wagon, ½ spring, built by Brewster & Co.
Top Wagon, ½ spring, by R. M. Stivers.
Top Wagon, full spring, by Dusenbury & Vanduzer.
Coupe, pole and shafts, by Merriman & Co.
Top Wagon, full spring, by Wood Bros.
Victoria, pole and shafts, by Wood Bros.
100 Top Wagons, ½ and full spring, from $125 up.
100 Sleighs, single and double seat, from $27 50 up.
20 high and low wheel top Pony Phaetons from $150 up.
Depot Wagons and Rockaways from $100 up.
Robes, $14 up; Blankets, $1 50 up; Surcingles, Halters, Sleigh Bells, Sponges, Chamois, Curry Combs, Cards, Brushes, &c., &c.
Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere; Discount to dealers.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
Landau, in perfect order.
Coupe, good as new.
Elegant Landaulet in good order.
Coupe Rockaway.
Top and no top Wagons.
100 Sleighs, from $30 up.
Blankets in great variety.
Harness, Robes, &c., &c.
At the Horse and Carriage Mart of
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL,
110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AT THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART of WILLIAM VAN TASSELL (SUCCESSOR TO JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL), AT THE OLD STAND, 110, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.

REGULAR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES WILL BE HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses and Carriages to sell, will find this house perfectly reliable, as this business will be conducted on the same straightforward principles which have governed it in the past.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE THAT IS WARRANTED SOUND FROM 24 TO 48 HOURS FOR TRIAL.

Horses and Carriages always on hand at private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

ENTRIES CAN BE MADE BY SENDING FULL DESCRIPTION THROUGH THE MAILS, AND CAN BE MADE UP TO SIX O'CLOCK THE DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, OF ALL KINDS, TAKEN ON STORAGE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION—SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.
J. KEAL & CO., sole agents for Z. Thompson successor to the old house of KIMBALL & CO
FINE PORTLAND SLEIGHS,
the only agency in the city.
WESTSIDE CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
1,494 and 1,495 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street

A.—FAMILY CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, BOTH new and second hand; Express and Business Wagons; cheapest place in the city. 141 West Broadway, near Canal street. CHARLES GRUBE.

A COUPE, LANDAU, CLARENCE, SIX-SEAT ROCKaway, T Cart, Buggies, Depot Wagon, Sleigh, Bells, Harness, taken in exchange; good as new, at sacrificing prices. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, TWO HORSES; ONE BIG TRUCK Horse, 15 cwt.; also one very speedy driving Horse, 15½ hands high; they are both six years old; a trial of two days allowed with either of them; they are both warranted; sold for no fault, but death of owner. Apply to Mr. MUMFORD, 182 Thompson street, between Bleecker and Houston streets.

A.—FOR SALE, A TEAM OF FINE BLACK HORSES; can trot inside of 3 minutes; with long manes and tails; very stylish drivers. Also one very handsome bay Horse; suitable for family or other purpose; can beat 2:50 any day in the week. These horses are warranted young and sound; a reasonable trial allowed. Apply at 182 Thompson street, near Bleecker.

BLANKETS, HARNESS, SLEIGH BELLS AND LAP RUGS WILL BE SOLD AT A GREAT REDUCTION FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON. THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. E. BARTLETT, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER, 62 WARREN STREET.

BLANKETS—WATERPROOF BLANKETS, STRAPPED and unstrapped; a good Stable Blanket, $2; a large stock of Kersey Blankets, Sweat Blankets and Robes, at the cheapest harness store in New York. A good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good Grocer's Harness, $25; a good double Truck Harness, $30. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay street, New York.

CARTING BUSINESS FOR SALE—RARE OPPORTUnity for an energetic man willing to devote his time and attention; first class work; receipts average $1,000 (one thousand dollars) per month for the past year; 6 horses, 5 carts, 2 trucks. Address CARTING BUSINESS, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, A FEW HORSES TO fill up. For particulars call on S. B. M. STOKES, 62 Broadway; VAN HOESEN BROS., 67 South street, or address B. H. SEAMAN, Merrick, L. I.

CANADIAN PONY, WAGON AND HARNESS, $125; Horse for heavy work, $40; roan Mare, very fast, $100; light Horse, $30; also top platform spring Wagon, cheap. No. 251 West Twenty-fifth street.

ELEGANT TURNOUT—CONSISTING OF LARGE BAY Mare, Phaeton and Harness, together or separate; very cheap. Dr. VAN WYCK, 268 West Thirty-eighth st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID (CREAM COLORED) span of Horses, ages respectively 6 and 7 years; also a first class Coupe, Harness, Blankets, &c., all in first class order, belonging to a private party; the reason for selling, owner going to Europe. Apply at WM. DRENNEN'S stables, 441, 443 and 445, or 619 Sixth av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old; kind and gentle; good for coupe or carriage; also a lady's Side Saddle and new Riding Habit (never been worn); sold in consequence of the owner having no further use for them. Apply at stable No. 105 West Thirty-first street.

FOR SALE—3 HORSES, SOUND AND KIND, 7 TO 9 years old; suitable for cart, truck, express, &c.; sold for want of use; $65, $70, $80. 192 Division street.

FOR SALE FOR WANT OF USE—TWO HORSES, 8 and 9 years, 16 hands, fit for any business; prices $75 and $150. 128 Charles street, in express office.

FOR SALE—THREE CHEAP HORSES, AT A SACRIfice. Inquire at 135 South Fifth avenue. Must be sold; $30 apiece.

GRAZING FARM, LITTLE NECK, L. I.—ROOM FOR few more horses. For reference apply to FRANK HORTON, 42 Fulton st., N. Y. HENRY COX, Proprietor.

HAMBLETONIAN STOCK FOR SALE.—ONE BAY Mare, six years old, 15 hands high, sired by Alden Goldsmith's Volunteer, dam by Ceil Roe's Abdallah; one Bay Colt, five years old, sired by Billy Denton, very fine gaited, 15½ hands high; also one very fine coupe Horse, 16½ hands high, six years old, dark brown, no white. Apply at No. 155 East Thirty-fifth street.

HORSES BOARDED—NEAR CITY, ON FINE FARM; warm stable; good care; by competent man; charges moderate. A. HENDERSON, 80 Water street.

HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, BELLS, ROBES and Horse Furnishing Goods of every description, style and grade, at prices that please everybody. Lively times at MOSEMAN'S, 114 Chambers street.

JUST ARRIVED FROM THE WEST—20 GOOD WORK Horses, suitable for all purposes, to be sold cheap, from 5 to 8 years old. Apply at 176 Mercer street.

SMALL STUD HORSE FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY AND Harness; or would trade for a good work Horse. Apply at 415 West Twenty-seventh street.

SLEIGH BELLS, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS' prices, 3,000 strings, all styles; 300 Sleighs, every style, reasonable prices; Carriages, new and second hand; at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 638 Broadway.

SLEIGHS AND CARRIAGES SELLING OFF CHEAP, comprising Clarences, Coupes, Rockaways and Phaetons; 100 second hand Sleighs, to make room for new stock, very reasonable. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLES AT 131 WEST SEVENteenth street and 144 West Fiftieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, 76 Wall street.

WANTED—A FEW HORSES TO BOARD DURING the winter, in the country; will give good city reference. WM. POST, Old Westbury, L. I.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A SOUND, SMALL bay Mare, a good Sleigh, with Robes and Bells. Address O. M., box 5,585 New York Post office.

WANTED—A LIGHT BOB SLEIGH OR PAIR OF light Bobs for the country. Address, with price, &c., R. W. D., box 125 Herald office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE SLEIGH; MUST BE IN good order and very cheap. Address box 314 Post office.

WANTED—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, A light top delivery wagon, good, stout Horse and unexceptionable rig, for which a good price will be paid. Address B. B., box 149 Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—GOOD SECOND HAND TRUCKS, to carry 12 or more oil barrels. Address O. B. A. C., 128 Chambers street.

WAGONS CHEAP.—EXPRESS, GROCERY, BUSIness, Concord, Plumbers', Delivery and Platform Spring Wagons, at 236 Spring street.

$13—A SET OF GOOD EXPRESS OR GROCER'S Harness; good buggy Harness, $12; a good covered Grocery Wagon, $150; Stalls to let. 245 West Twenty-sixth street.

1,000 SLEIGHS, BELLS, CARRIAGES; PRICES down; one-third lower than usual; all styles Sleighs, Bells, Carriages, new and second hand, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WAREROOMS, 638 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A FRENCH LADY OF REFINEMENT, PUPIL OF the Paris Conservatoire, ... of Music, wishes to give lessons in this branch and in the French language. 307 Fifty-fifth street, between First and Second avenues.

GREAT MUSICAL OFFER.—BEAUTIFUL MUSICAL Book and New Sheet Music, free, to persons sending five names of musical persons. Address MUSICAL AGENCY, 92 Clinton place. Catalogues mailed.

WANTED—STEINWAY, CHICKERING, WEBER OR Decker Piano. Any one having a good instrument to sell cheap, for cash, may address INCOGNITO, Herald office. No agents or other humbugs need apply.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAYS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM
MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
OUR FIFTEENTH
GRAND ANNUAL OPENING
of
TOYS, DOLLS AND FANCY GOODS
will be continued
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, DAY AND EVENING.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

IMPORTERS'
Combination,
537 Broadway, near Spring street.
$500,000
worth of Holiday Goods
to be thrown in the market at retail.
The Importers' Combination consists of several well known down town importing houses, organized for the purpose of retailing Holiday Goods at importers' reduced wholesale prices.
Remember the number,
537 Broadway, near Spring street.

IRON-CLADS,
A strong serviceable shoe for
YOUTHS AND BOYS,
At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 Fourth avenue.

OPENING.—SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 Broadway, near Twentieth street, city, begins Wednesday, December 3. Come early in the day. IMPORTED styles JUST RECEIVED. Grand display of Paris and Berlin novelties. Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form are warranted perfect. NEW DEPARTURE. ELEGANT CHANGES. Will keep open till 7 P. M.

FOR SALE.

A MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERY, WITH lease of Store and Basement, and all the Stock, Fixtures, Implements, Tools, Moulds, &c., for the manufacture of fine French confections, will be sold at less than half of its actual value. Inquire at 50 East Twelfth street, third door west of Broadway.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—NEAR NEW YORK, at panic price. W. R. G., box 142 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, OYSTER Saloons, Meat and Poultry Stands, Hardware Stores, downtown Sample Rooms, Boarding Houses. MALONE, HIGGINS & CO.'S Store Agency, 121 Nassau street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG MAN DEsirous of commencing business on his own account—A small Stationary and Book Store for sale (small stock) cheap for cash; other business the cause of selling. Address G. B., box 115 Herald office.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGton (1778) to Governor Clinton, and his Answer, relating to supplies for the army, for sale. Address H., box 145 Herald office.

A SPLENDID CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE for $1,000—Best stand on Tenth avenue; also English Shades and Chop Houses; corner Liquor Stores on all business streets; Cigar Stands. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE—STATIONERY STORES, HAT Stores, Confectioneries, Bakeries, Drug Stores, Grocery Stores, Fish and Oyster Markets, Oyster Saloons, Restaurants, at half their value. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE.—ONE OF the largest and best established Photograph Galleries of Broadway; will be sold at a great sacrifice; other business requires owner's attention; the art taught to purchaser. C. K. BILL, 1,164 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A FIRST class Stationery and Book Business, in one of the principal cities, from which was realized last year a profit, over and above all expenses, of $20,000. Address STATIONER, care B. R. & Co., box 5,633 New York Post office.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE.—THE OLD original JACOBS, being about retiring, are desirous of disposing of their old established and well known Jewelry and Musical Instrument business. The Stock, Fixtures, Good Will, &c., can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at the old stand, 118 Chatham street.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—FOR SALE, A first class Grocery and Liquor Business, in a good neighborhood; rent paid till February 1, 1874; store and locality must be seen to be appreciated; half of purchase money may remain on good security; reason for selling, owner (having two stores) cannot attend to it. Apply in the store, 187 Broadway, corner of Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

A.—THE MOST GENUINE AND PROFITABLE RESTaurant in the city; returning proof profits of $75 per week clear; cheap; early personal application necessary, to LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE—BARGAIN; CENtrally located; old established; bear the fullest investigation; averages $30 a day; owner unexpectedly called to Europe. T. MANSON, 29 Broadway.

CORNER DRUG STORE FOR SALE—STOCK AND fixtures cost $3,000; will sell for $1,500; established six years; location above Twenty-third street.
TIMPSON & PEET,
corner Broadway and Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST WHOLESALE AND retail Rectifying and Family Liquor Establishments in the city of New York. It will be sold on easy and reasonable terms, as the owner is about retiring from business. For information inquire of THOMAS LYNCH & CO., No. 66 Thompson street.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND TEA STORE, IN GREENpoint, well stocked; cheap rent; good trade; with Fixtures; Horse and Wagon, Stable, &c.; sickness cause for selling. Apply to MAX MAYERSDORFER & CO., 62 Bowery, corner Canal street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE, doing a business of $10,000 a year; price $7,000; two-thirds of the purchase money can remain if properly secured. Address DRUG STORE, Herald office.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, FOUR HORSES AND Carts; reason for retiring going into other business. Inquire at 75 Mulbery street.

FOR SALE—HAY AND FEED BUSINESS; ONE OF the best in the city; will take a mortgage in payment. Apply at 199 Sheriff street, New York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, doing a good business; stock about $10,000; satisfactory reasons for selling; will take half Real Estate. Address BUSINESS, box 208 Herald office.

FOR SALE—$2,500—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING and Fancy Goods Store, in Brooklyn; part cash; good business, lease and location; owner has two stores, and wishes to dispose of one; we can recommend this. AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9 third floor, Bennett Building.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRIVATE MARket, on the best avenue in the city, doing a large and prosperous business; long lease. Two valuable Horses, new Wagons, &c. For interview address MARKET, box 172 Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—IN CONSEQUENCE of continued sickness, the old established Liquor Store 82 Cedar street, between Broadway and Nassau street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER shop. Inquire at No. 10 South Fifth avenue.

NEWS STAND AND ROUTE—SOUTHEAST CORNER of Seventh avenue and Twelfth street. Apply at 5 P. M.

PRINTING OFFICE, TYPE, CASES AND EVERYthing new; will be sold far below cost; first rate location. Apply to SAYRE & HALSTED, 162 Broadway.

SAFES CHEAP FOR CASH—WILDER'S, MARVIN'S and Herring's; new and second hand; also jewelry, silk, bank and insurance Safes cheap, to close out. LILLIE Safe Company, 81 Maiden lane.

MACHINERY.

AT WILSON & ROAKE'S, WATER AND DOVER streets, Horizontal, Upright and Portable Engines; Locomotive, Flue, Tubular and Upright Boilers; Steam Pumps, &c., second hand. Send for prices.

BOILER FOR SALE—SECOND HAND, WITH VALVES and connections; size 9 feet long by 2½ feet in diameter. Apply immediately to A. L. WOOD, 13 Laight st.

CHEAP FOR CASH—ONE HYDRAULIC PRESS, TEN Lathes, five Iron Planers, one Wood Planer, one cut-off Saw Machine. TULLY & WILDE, 20 Platt street.

ROPER CALORIC ENGINE, TWO HORSE, IN FIRST class condition; will be sold cheap for cash. BARNES & MARTIN, 16 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A BINDER'S SCREW PRESS, ABOUT 20x30. L. H. ROGERS & CO., 61 William street.

16 INCH PLANER—SAW BENCH, HEAD CUTTER, good as new, for sale cheap. Apply at 179 Reade street, front office.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BEVEL TABLES AND the Phelan & Collender Combination Cushions, for sale only by the patentee. H. W. COLLENDER, successor to Phelan & Collender, 738 Broadway, New York.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE 5X10 and 4½x9 carrom Billiard Tables, but little used, for $150 and $200. New improved Bevels, with Delaney's patent steel wire Cushions, at reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase for cash. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey street.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION IN PRICES.—BEVEL, Nonpareil and all designs, at about cost, for cash; second hand Tables, very low. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre streets.

BILLIARD TABLE—ROSEWOOD, WITH FIXTURES complete, will be sold by ARCH. JOHNSTON at his salesroom, 37 Nassau street, at 12 o'clock, on Thursday.

FOR SALE—A PHELAN BILLIARD TABLE, ALMOST new. Inquire at No. 74 East Fourth street.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lachenez....Saturday, Nov. 29
PEREIRE, Danre....Saturday, Dec. 13
EUROPE, Lemarie....Saturday, Dec. 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS, NEW YORK TO HAMBURG, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
The German Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's new, elegant and full-powered iron steamship
GOETHE, Captain Wilson,
will sail on
TUESDAY, December 9, at 2 P. M.,
from Eagle Line pier, foot of First street, Hoboken.
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg:—Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold; steerage, $30, gold; prepaid certificates, $40, gold. The first and second saloons are on the same deck. The steerage is divided into sections for 6 to 20 persons, well lighted and provided with dining tables.
For passage apply to
KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE,
General Agents, 113 Broadway.
For freight apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship BREMEN, Captain H. Schulenburg, will sail on Wednesday, December 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain W. Ladewigs, on Saturday, December 6.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency:—
First Cabin....$120
Second Cabin....72
Steerage....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage, from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
ABYSSINIA...Wed. Dec. 3	MARATHON.S'day, Dec. 6
ALGERIA...W'sday, Dec. 10	OLYMPUS..Sa'day, Dec. 13
*RUSSIA...W'day, Dec. 17	HECLA.....Sa'day, Dec. 20
JAVA......W'sday, Dec. 24	PARTHIA...Sa'day, Dec. 27
CUBA......W'sday, Dec. 31	*SAMARIA...Sa'day, Jan. 3

and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered Steamships,
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC....December 6, 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC....December 13, at 11:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC....December 20, 3 P. M.
BALTIC....December 27, at 11 A. M.
CELTIC....January 3, 3 P. M.
From the White Star Docks, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany the steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates—$32 currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
VIRGINIA....Saturday, Dec. 13
GEORGIA....Saturday, Dec. 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.
Antwerp service.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails

From Philadelphia.	From Antwerp.
NEDERLAND......Dec. 6	VADERLAND......Nov. 29
VADERLAND......Dec. 22	NEDERLAND......Dec. 29
SWITZERLAND...Building	SWITZERLAND...Building

Prices of steerage.
First cabin....$100, gold
Second cabin....65, gold
Steerage....$35, currency
Prepaid certificates, $36, currency.

Liverpool service.

From Philadelphia.	From Liverpool.
KENILWORTH......Dec. 4	ABBOTSFORD......Dec. 10
ABBOTSFORD......Jan. 1	KENILWORTH......Dec. 24

Prices of passage.
Cabin....$100, currency
Steerage....30, currency
Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Tickets will be sold here at the lowest rates, good from Antwerp and Liverpool to all interior points in the United States, via the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, thus affording parties in this country a convenient and cheap opportunity of sending for their friends to Europe.
The Red Star Line will give special attention to the comfort of steerage passengers; comfortable berths, well ventilated sleeping apartments and good food will be furnished them.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
Freight will be received at all principal points in the West and South in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, Southern Mail Steamship Company and Clyde's lines, and through bills of lading issued for Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Hull and Leith.
The Red Star Line docks at Philadelphia are in direct connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and all merchandise intended for points beyond Philadelphia can be transferred from the hold of the steamer to the cars without the expense to shippers and risk of damage by rehandling which results from cartage.
For rates of freight and passage, and other information, apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General Agents,
42 Broad street, New York, and Philadelphia.
William Hunter & Co., Agents, Liverpool. | B. Vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
FRISIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on Thursday, December 4, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, { Upper saloon, $120. Lower saloon, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
The Westphalia will sail December 11.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Dec. 6, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Dec. 11, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Dec. 13, noon.
CITY OF NEW YORK....Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Dec. 27, noon.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin—$70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage, at 32 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'Donnell & Faulk, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. Creagh, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. Brown, 32 South Clark, corner Lake st., Chicago.
Wm. Inman, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VICTORIA.......Sat., Dec. 6	TRINACRIA...Wed., Dec. 24
MACEDONIA..Wed., Dec. 10	CALIFORNIA..Sat., Dec. 27
ELYSIA.........Sat., Dec. 13	ITALIA.......Wed., Dec. 31
CASTALIA....Wed., Dec. 17	ETHIOPIA.....Sat., Jan. 3
ANGLIA........Sat., Dec. 20	MACEDONIA..Wed., Jan. 7

The passenger accommodations on the steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
WED. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return, $130, currency.
SAT. STEAMERS, $65 and $75. Return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at the lowest rates.
DRAFTS FOR ANY AMOUNT AT CURRENCY RATES.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
N. B.—Steamer VICTORIA sails Saturday, December 6, at 8 A. M.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
DELTA (chartered)....December 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.
First cabin passage, $75 and $80 currency; second cabin, $55 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, 17 Broadway, New York.

JOHN O'DONOVAN ROSSA—PASSAGE OFFICE NAtional Steamship Company, pier 47, Houston street. Drafts payable everywhere for passengers sailing by the beautiful steamship Egypt, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.
This company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, Sat., Dec. 6, 3 P. M. | SPAIN, Sat., Dec. 20, 3 P. M.
GREECE, Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A. M. | ITALY, Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, Thompson, Saturday, December 6, at 7 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, at the lowest rates.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT WESTERN
STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
LADY LYCETT, Evatt....Wednesday, Dec. 10
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper....Wednesday, Dec. 24
Cabin passage, $70; intermediate, $45; steerage, $30 currency; excursion tickets, $120.
Apply to the Agents, 70 South street.
E. R. MORGAN'S SONS.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Price....December 10, at 10 A. M.
WYOMING, Guard....December 17, at 2 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

DIRECT LINE TO LIVERPOOL.
The first class British steamship
LORD CLIVE,
P. Urquhard, Master,
will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, December 6. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $65 to $75, currency; Steerage, $25, currency.
SNOW & BURGESS, 66 South street.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upwards issued at reduced rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
Friday, December 5, steamship COLON leaves pier 42 North River at 12 o'clock M. for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.
For passage or freight apply at the company's office, pier 42 North River, New York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch the new and first class iron steamship
GRANADA,
for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 15th of December.
For rates of freight and other information apply at pier 42, North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR HAMILTON AND ST. GEORGE, BERMUDA—
Carrying the United States mails.
The first class steamship PERIT, Ellis, master, will be despatched for the above ports from pier 12, East River, on Wednesday, December 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to LUNT BROTHERS, 25 South street.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
First class full-powered English built iron screw steamers. From pier 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZEULA and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH....January 9
CLARIBEL....December 19
For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ETNA....December 9
ATLAS....December 26
First class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
56 Wall and 59 Pine street.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
Steamship WILMINGTON....December 9
Steamship MORRO CASTLE....December 16
Steamship CRESCENT CITY....December 23
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

FOR HAVANA,
NASSAU, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
NEW YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE, leaving pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
CUBA (Havana via Nassau)....Dec. 4
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana direct)....Dec. 11
CITY OF NEW YORK (Havana direct)....Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico)....Dec. 20
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana via Nassau)....Dec. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
Steamship CUBA....Dec. 4
Will leave pier 3 North River at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE.—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States Mail.—Steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, December 6, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

SOUTHERN LINE—FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The following new and first class steamers will sail every Wednesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River:—
Steamer CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Deering....Dec. 10
Steamer CARONDELET....Dec. 17
Steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans..Dec. 24
Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines....Dec. 31
Freight received daily. Through rates to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, 25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain Jas. Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, December 6, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aransas wharf, Brazos, Santiago, St. Louis and Mobile. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 83 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship GENERAL MEADE,
from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, December 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.
DAILY LINE to Norfolk
and tri-weekly to Richmond.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
From pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street, steamers leave daily at 3 P. M. for Norfolk, and passenger steamers for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, same hour.
Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points South and Southwest via Virginia and Tennessee, Atlantic Coast, Seaboard and other lines; also by Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for Western Points, and by steamers at Norfolk for Newbern and Washington, N. C., and other points.
Office, 187 Greenwich street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON
via Newport and Fall River.
The magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 P. M. Through tickets sold at all principal hotels in the city.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M. For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. Daily.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6:10, 7:30, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Trenton, at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10 and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:40 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4 and 6:10 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.—THE ELEGANT steamers
RHODE ISLAND, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
NARRAGANSETT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday from pier 33 North River, at 4 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE during the week ending Saturday, December 6, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SECOND STORY SUNNY ROOM, WITH HANDSOME Plimpton bedstead; also Room on fourth floor, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen, at moderate prices, for the winter; references. 60 West Thirty-eighth street.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS—WITH PRIVATE TABLE ONLY; Rooms for gentlemen, without board; 38 East Twentieth street.

1 LARGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR FOR TWO, with Board, $16; one hall Room, fourth floor, with fire, $7. 48 West Washington place, near Sixth avenue.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without private table; also single Rooms, with Board, at 108 West Forty-seventh street.

1.—A BEAUTIFUL, ELEVATED, HEALTHFUL LOcality; select Board for husband and wife, $5. Up Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park, first house above Eighty-sixth street; Madison avenue cars.

2D FLOOR, HAFDSOMELY FURNISHED, EN SUITE or separately; private table or Board; also double Room and front, sunny, hall Room, third floor. 33 West Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue.

3 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO LARGE sunny front Rooms, fourth floor, to let, with excellent Board; grate fire; references.

3 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A SINGLE Room for a gentleman, to let, with first class Board.

3 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without Board; terms moderate; table boarders accommodated. 48 University place.

4 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with or without private table; house and location are unexceptionable.

5TH AVENUE, 273, BETWEEN TWENTY-NINTH AND Thirtieth streets.—Second Floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with strictly first class Board; finest location in town.

5TH AVENUE, 488.—A SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND story or two single Rooms, with Board or private table.

5TH AVENUE, 91.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms to let, en suite or singly; table and apartments unexceptionable; references required. Terms moderate.

5TH AVENUE, 347.—A DESIRABLE SUIT OF ROOMS, second floor, front, newly furnished, at a very moderate price; first class table; references exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, 224.—DESIRABLE, LARGE FURnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board, on second floor; also other Rooms; raferences exchanged.

5TH AVENUE, BETWEEN ELEVENTH AND Twelfth streets.—Two desirable Suits of Apartments (rooms are light), with private table, on reasonable terms, in the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 86.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without private table, or without board.

5TH AVENUE, 341.—MRS. SEAVER OFFERS A SUIT of Rooms, with private table, for the winter, or permanently if desired.

5TH AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—DEsirable large Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife, and small Room, communicating, if wanted; terms moderate. Particulars 1,260 Broadway, corner Thirty-second street.

5 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Madison avenues.—Three Rooms to let, with Board, en suite or singly; hot and cold water; house and appointments first class; references.

9 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, single and double, every convenience, $6 to $10; table board, $4.

12 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ROOMS, WITH Board, singly or en suite, on second, third and fourth floors; location central and the most desirable in the city.

13 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, on third floor, front; also two Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

14TH STREET, 227 WEST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, on second and fourth floors, large and small Rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house, table and attendance strictly first class.

14TH STREET, 315 WEST.—TWO LARGE FURnished Rooms to let, with Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

14TH STREET, WEST, 328.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board; $14 to $18 for two, grate fires and gas included; single Rooms $6 to $7; good table a specialty. References.

14TH STREET, EAST, NO. 312.—HANDSOMELY furnished front Room and hall Bedroom to let, with Board; family private; terms moderate.

14TH STREET, NO. 257, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND Eighth avenues.—A handsome square Room for a young couple, with modern improvements, neatly fitted, with good table and attendance; references required.

15TH STREET, 345 WEST, CONVENIENT TO Bleecker and Fifth avenue cars and Elevated Railway.—Handsomely furnished back Parlor, with first class Board, for gentleman and wife, in a private family; location unsurpassed; terms $20 per week; references exchanged.

16 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, OPPOSITE Madison Square Park. To let, furnished, with Board, Rooms on second floor, in suits of two, three or four rooms.

17TH STREET, OPPOSITE STUYVESANT PARK, four doors east of Second avenue.—Handsomely furnished double and single Rooms, with first class Board; terms moderate.

18 WEST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway—A nicely furnished Room, with use of parlor; gas and bath; rent very moderate; Board if desired.

18 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—NEWLY furnished Chambers, with first class French table, in a private family from Paris; a good opportunity to practice correct French conversation; references exchanged.

18 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—THREE ROOMS on third and three large Rooms on fourth floor, elegantly furnished, en suite or singly, with Board; house and table first class; references exchanged.

18 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO ROOMS on second floor; also one nice hall Room on fourth floor; superior fare.

19TH STREET.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; SECOND floor or separate. 58 West Nineteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; reference.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Unusually desirable Rooms, on second floor, with superior Board; also nice Rooms, for gentlemen, on moderate terms; location unexceptionable; references.

19 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—THIRD STORY front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; terms moderate.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FURNISHED Parlors and Bedrooms to let, with or without Board; also single Rooms.

20 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

22D STREET, 360 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with Board, on second and fourth floors, with fire, $12, $14 and $16 for two; single Rooms; house and location first class.

22D STREET, WEST, 318.—FIRST FLOOR, MAGNIFicent Room, 25 feet square, bay window, southern exposure; superior table, attendance and moderate rates to good parties.

23D STREET, 104 EAST.—TWO CONNECTING sunny Rooms, on second floor, for gentlemen; family small; table excellent; references.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BEtween Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Parlor Floor to let, newly furnished, with first class Board. Entrance 25.

23 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family would let a large furnished front Room, on second floor, southern exposure, with or without breakfast.

23 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board; terms moderate.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Second Floor, en suite or separate, with or without Board; private table if desired; house and accommodations first class; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

23D STREET, WEST, 438.—ELEGANTLY FURnished Rooms, with Board; first class appointments; cars pass the door and near Elevated depot; terms reasonable.

23D STREET, NO. 408 WEST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished Parlor to let, with or without Board; also a single Room; family private; references.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—AN EXTENSIVE Room to let, with or without Board; also handsome third floor front Room and a single Room. No. 28 East Twenty-third street.

23D STREET, 325 WEST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, with southern exposure, to rent, with good Board; handsomely furnished, and ample closet room.

26 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET—BOARD.—A VERY desirable Suit of Rooms on the second floor, with private bath; also a large fourth floor Room.

28TH STREET, 105 WEST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board; dinner middle of day if desired; also third story Room; English family; reference.

28TH STREET, 53 WEST, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Sixth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to rent, southern exposure, en suite or singly, with first class Board; private table if desired.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—Pleasant Rooms, with every convenience, to let en suite or separately, with Board; references exchanged.

29 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a handsome front Room and Bedroom, ample closets, hot and cold water, southern exposure; neighborhood desirable, near Madison Park.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—A fine front Room on fourth floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; table first class. References exchanged.

29 CLINTON PLACE.—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN suits; also Rooms, suitable for parties of gentlemen, with or without Board. Terms to suit the times.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board; terms moderate.

33D STREET, EAST, 243.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board; all improvements; very much reduced rent.

34TH STREET.—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, may be obtained by applying immediately at No. 470 West Thirty-fourth street; house has all modern improvements, and location convenient to cars and stages; private family.

34 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—A FINE SUIT of parlor Rooms to let, with Board; also Rooms for two or three gentlemen; table boarders accommodated. Terms moderate.

BOARDERS WANTED.

35 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms on third floor, front, with first class Board; also single Room for gentleman; sunny exposure; references exchanged.

36TH STREET.—A LARGE, WELL FURNISHED Room, with bathroom attached, to rent, with Board, to a gentleman. 214 Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth street.

38 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—To let, in a French family, with Board, a large furnished front Room with alcove, for two gentlemen; $16 per week; other Rooms, with Board, from $8 per week and upwards.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—DESIRABLY and handsomely furnished Rooms for families or gentlemen; private table if desired; references exchanged.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Magnificently furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without meals, at reasonable rates.

43 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—To let, with Board, handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, en suite or separately; all improvements; references; table boarders taken.

46TH STREET, WEST, 207.—A LADY HAS HANDsomely furnished Parlor Floor, two large Rooms; also two Rooms on third floor; plenty of closets and good Board; $20 to $25 for two; references.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—BOARD CAN be had in a private English family, where no children are taken, for one or two couples.

49 WEST NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, nicely furnished Rooms, to families or gentlemen; table unexceptionable; terms moderate; reference.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—LARGE PARlor and Bedroom, connecting, first floor; private table if desired; also large Room, with grate fire, for two gentlemen; reference.

50 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Handsomely furnished Parlor and Bedroom, with southern exposure, to let, with Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen; terms moderate.

50 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

50 GREENWICH STREET.—A FEW RESPECTABLE working girls can obtain Board. Inquire for Mrs. McDONNELL.

51 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—LARGE FRONT Room, with Board for gentleman and wife; also a small Room for a single gentleman; terms moderate.

70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMERCY PARK).—SECOND and Third Floors, one connecting and two large Rooms, handsomely furnished and sunny; house extra width, rooms unusually large; table unexceptionable.

71 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A FRONT ROOM and Bedroom (Southern exposure), with ample pantries, to let, with Board; also a Room for a single gentleman.

105 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; convenient to cars and stages; also back Parlor, suitable for physician or dentist; terms reasonable.

109 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with good Board, entire Second Floor, furnished; also front hall Room, third floor; terms very low to permanent parties; references required.

110 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms for family or gentlemen, with or without Board, in private family. Reference required.

114 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with first class Board, a newly and handsomely furnished Room on the second floor; southern exposure; also two Rooms for gentlemen.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Desirable Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; small Room communicating if desired; terms moderate; with or without Board.

124 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Large, well furnished front Room and alcove, gas, grate fire; Board for two, $20 a week; other Rooms; small, pleasant house.

125 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A LADY LIVing alone has a neatly furnished Room to let to gentleman and wife; Board for lady.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen; also day boarders taken; dinner at 12 M.

141 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Gentleman and wife or single gentleman can be accommodated with very pleasant Rooms, with Board; also hall Room. Terms reasonable.

145 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, GRAMERCY Park.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, on first and third floors; single Rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

149 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—With Board, desirable Second Floor; all conveniences; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for family or single parties; terms moderate; private American family; references.

153 EAST 51ST ST.—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT and back Room, large closets, hot and cold water, to let, with Board, to gentlemen and wives of single gentlemen.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN LEXington and Third avenues.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, in suits or singly, on second and third floors; all improvements and good table.

167 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SUNNY front Room, on third floor, with a good, plentiful table; excellent home made bread, rolls, biscuits, pastry, &c.; references.

179 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR ELEVENTH street.—A handsome Parlor, heated, and Parlor and Bedroom, or Second Floor; also square Room, with Board for two; $16 to $20 per week; fire and gas; convenient to cars, &c.

200 WEST FOURTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board; terms, $5 and $6 per week.

207 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—PLEASANT furnished Rooms, with Board; house, location, &c., very desirable; references exchanged.

207 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, a handsomely furnished front Room, with Board and all conveniences, at moderate price.

207 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR THIRD avenue.—A large front Room, neatly furnished, gas and bath, with or without Board.

229 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—A LARGE SECond story front Room, with closets and pantry, to let, with Board; suitable for families or single gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom.

234 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, a large and handsomely furnished front Room, second floor; also one Room on third floor, with or without superior Board; moderate terms for the winter; house replete with all modern conveniences.

248 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—PANIC PRICES; Board down; $5 to $6 per week; first class Board, pleasant Rooms, gas and fire included; table Board $3 per week; every accommodation.

250 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, furnished, with Board, two hall Rooms and one large Room; moderate prices; references exchanged.

257 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large front Room; also a small Room; all modern conveniences; a few table boarders accommodated; references required.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—NICELY furnished front Parlor, also large Room on third floor, to let, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with first class Board.

310 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A GOOD sized Room to rent, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; also a single Room; a quiet home; no objection to ladies; terms very moderate.

319 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR EIGHTEENTH street.—Nicely furnished Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen, from $6 50 to $7 per week.

322 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TWO OR three unfurnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

327 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A HANDsome, large front Room, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at a moderate price, with first class accommodation.

329 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—WANTED, by a respectable family, children to Board and care for.

412 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, newly furnished, with liberal table, for a few persons, at low rates; 15 minutes down town by Elevated Railway; Twenty-third street cars and stages.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITH Board, to single gentlemen, in refined private family, near Fourteenth street, west side; references exchanged. Address EUREKA, box 142 Herald office.

A FAMILY (THREE ADULTS) WILL LET ENTIRE Floor, furnished; all improvements; first class Board; two persons $17, four $33, or family very low; elegant neighborhood; first class brown stone house. 118 East Seventy-eighth street, convenient to Madison and Third avenue cars.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first class Board in a private family in Elizabeth, N. J.; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Address C. T. H., box 746 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE PLEASANT, WELL furnished Rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board, at moderate price; references exchanged. No. 8 St. Mark's place.

BOARDERS SUITED IMMEDIATELY; BEST HOUSES; prices moderate. GEORGE HANKIN'S Boarding Agency, 1,267 and 835 Broadway. Open evenings. Free.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN SECURE HANDsomely furnished front Room, second floor, hot and cold water; small family of adults; good, plentiful table; excellent and convenient location; terms $25 per week; references required. Address COMFORT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTEL FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing desirable Suits of Rooms, with table unsurpassed, are invited to call this day at 242 West Twenty-second street; rare opportunity for boarders.

HARLEM—148 EAST 128TH STREET.—FURNISHED second story Room, with Board and every comfort, at a small price; three minutes from boat and steam cars; pleasant location.

NO. 101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, ONE block from Fifth avenue.—Single Rooms, from $4 to $8 per week, for gentlemen; Board if required.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FEW DESIRABLE Rooms, with excellent table; location unexceptionable; terms $25 to $35 for two; one single Room, $9. References. No. 117 West Forty-seventh street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN DESIRES Board in a refined private family; not to exceed $9 per week. Address HAMILTON, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD AND A nice Room, furnished, on second or third floor, with some family that has only few boarders, preferred on the west side, below Thirtieth street. Address S. M. J., box — Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS DESIRE BOARD and entire Second or Third Floor, between Madison and Lexington avenues and Twenty-seventh and Fortieth streets; private family preferred. Address, with full particulars, C. F. S., box 140 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with two children, one 3 and one 7 years old; a large front Room required, which they will furnish with the exception of carpets; terms not to exceed $75 or $80 per month. Address L. R., box 174 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO small children and infant in a first class house; two large connecting rooms and accommodations for nurse required; private family preferred; price about $50 per week. Address, with full particulars, WINTER, box 134 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife wish Board in a pleasant and genteel family; terms not to exceed $12 per week, including fire and gas. Address C. D., box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office. References exchanged.

PHYSICIAN WANTS BOARD FOR HIMSELF AND wife, and use of parlor or office two hours daily, between Twenty-third and Thirty-fifth streets, within ten doors of Sixth avenue; terms about $100 per month. Address Dr. X., Herald office.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, BETWEEN WAVERLEY place and Twenty-third street, for gentleman, wife, two young children and nurse, with or without private table. Only answers describing accommodations, with lowest price per month, will receive attention. Office 2, 819 Broadway.

TWO GENTLEMAN WANT, IN FIRST CLASS LOCAtion in the city, a light Room each, with fire and gas, with or without Board; terms moderate. Address, stating terms, BENJ. WILLIAMS, box 174 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A WELL FURnished Room, and Board, in a private family where there are other boarders; if suited will give $15 a week. Address W. T., box 138 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY A WARM, COSEY Room, with Board, in a neat family. Address, with terms, A. B., 26 East Fourteenth street (shoe store).

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; a French family preferred. Address, stating terms and location, A. F. J., box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY AND TWO BROthers, good, plain Board, with two Rooms, between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-third streets, east side; terms $15 to $18 per week; will furnish. Address HOME, box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

73 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN PACIFIC AND Dean streets, Brooklyn.—To let, a comfortably furnished front hall Room, all improvements, with or without Breakfast, by a German private family; best references given and required.

92 FIRST PLACE, BROOKLYN.—HANDSOMELY furnished and well heated Suits of Rooms, on first or second floor, for families or single gentlemen; very desirable location and easy walking distance to South and Wall street ferries; convenient to cars.

HOTELS.

A.—MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST Twelfth street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; table d'hote at 6 P. M., $1 25, including wine.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AVEnue.—Pleasant Rooms, for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired. House and baths open all night.

CALLEN HOUSE, 166 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Laight.—Excellent Board, $6 to $7 50 per week, with single Room; single Room, without board, $2 and upwards; Lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

CENTRAL HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), 253 CANAL street, between Earle's Hotel and Broadway.—Good Rooms 50c. and 75c. per day, $3 and $4 per week; family Rooms $1 to $2 per day.

GROVE HOUSE, 172, 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER street, six blocks west of Broadway.—First class Rooms, with excellent Board, $1 50 to $2 per day, $6 to $12 per week.

HOTEL BRANTING—MADISON AVENUE, CORNER Fifty-eighth street—Newly opened; elegantly furnished; steam elevator; hot and cold water in rooms; house heated by steam; rooms en suite or singly, at moderate rates to responsible parties; table d'hote at 6.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night, $2 50 to $4 per week, for gentlemen only.

ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH AVENUE, TWENTY-SECOND street, Broadway.—Elegant Suit on first floor, Fifth avenue side; some desirable single and double on floor above; elevator erecting; moderate rate to first class parties. WM. G. TOMPKINS.

WINTER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOTEL, Bermuda.
Persons desiring a mild climate for the winter and spring will find this to be a very healthy and desirable place of resort.
Board from $2 to $2 50 per day.
Steamer running regularly as advertised.
J. HARNETT, Proprietor.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAmas, is open for the reception of guests. Persons desiring to escape the rigors of a Northern winter can obtain circular containing full information by addressing JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
FRIDAY, DEC. 5,
at 10½ o'clock, at Dodworth's Building,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF TWENTY-SIXTH STREET,
CLUB HOUSE FURNITURE,
all of which is in good order and made by best city makers, comprising as follows:—
Kavanagh & Decker's rosewood Carom Table, with all appurtenances complete; bronze Billiard Chandelier, black walnut Chairs in morocco; black walnut Reading Room Tables, 12 feet long; black walnut Sofa and Chairs, in crimson and green morocco, en suite; bronze 12-light Chandeliers, large carved black walnut Hat Stand, with Hall Chairs to match; mahogany Racks, Shades, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on Friday, December 5, 1873, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the very valuable Property, with the Buildings thereon, known as No. 172, 174, 174½ and 176 Mercer street, situated between Houston and Bleecker streets.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Horse Auction Branch 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell on Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Household Furniture, Office Desks, Mirrors, 15 Parlor Suits, Wardrobes, Sofas, Carpets, &c. At 12 o'clock, an elegant rosewood three-quarter Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c.; also a large line of Fancy Goods, Books, &c., &c.; also an elegant Picardt Bedstead.

ART.
High class Oil Paintings.
A beautiful collection of some of the best foreign and American artists, viz.:—
Jimenez, Bourges, Schmidt, Pabst, Stammel, Litchauer, Boorgaerd, Damschroeder, Williot, Bignami, Delarelle, Hunten, Wm. Hart, Edw. Moran, Tait, Johnson, Elizabeth Murray, E. L. Henry, Chapin and many others,
is now on Exhibition
at the Art Gallery,
60 Liberty street,
and will be sold at auction
THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, December 4 and 5,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE important and positive sale of handsome and genteel Household Furniture.
Two magnificent Pianofortes, Paris Bronzes, Paintings, &c., THIS DAY (Thursday), at 10½ o'clock,
at the elegant private residence,
210 West 21st street, near 7th avenue.
Parlor Suits, in brocade satin and brocatel; Turkish Easy Chairs, Cabinets, Centre and Console Tables, Mirrors, Curtains, Clocks, 3 Bookcases, Library Tables, Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Silverware, Crockery, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, fine hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Bedroom Suits, hall and kitchen Furniture, 19 Carpets and general assortment Household Articles. N. B.—Sale positive. Take 7th or 8th avenue cars. House furnished last April at expense of $35,000.
ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ALL THE ELEGANT FURNIture contained in private residence 21 East 20th st., cor. Broadway, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, comprising every article needed for genteel housekeeping—
viz. rosewood Pianoforte, cost $950;
elegant Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, lace Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Clocks, &c., &c.; also dining room, basement and kitchen Furniture.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF W. P. RICHARDS, Esq. This (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, all the handsome Household Furniture at the private residence 94 East Twenty-fifth street, near Lexington avenue. Elegant rosewood Pianoforte, brocatel and rep Parlor Suits, Tables, Etageres, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Etageres, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes; spring, hair Mattresses, Bedding, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Mirrors, Curtains, 13 Carpets; Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION SALE.
THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock,
over $18,000 worth Household Furniture, 800 yards Moquette, velvet, Brussels Carpets; 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, Paintings, Mirrors, Curtains, at the large five story brown stone residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue. Parlors—Grand Duchesse and Marie Antoinette style Parlor Suits, covered with crimson satin, blue satin, crimson and gold and green and gold brocatel; Works of Art, Paintings, Clocks, Vases, Mirrors, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges; Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.; Mattresses, Bedding; library, dining room and basement Furniture, &c.
E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
at the elegant residence 36 West 15th st.,
between 5th and 6th avenues,
sale commencing 10½ o'clock,
on THIS DAY (Thursday),
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings; Drawing Room Furniture, Pompadour, Grand Duchess styles, covered silk brocade; Etageres, Steinway Pianos, velvet Carpets, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Ornaments, rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Sideboard, Chinaware, Glassware, Cutlery, Silverware; also Furniture servants' apartments. The largest and richest assortment Household Furniture offered auction this season.
AUGUSTE MARTINES, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION—TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, THURSday and Friday, December 4 and 5, at 11 o'clock, magnificent Household Furniture; Pier Glasses, elegant rosewood Pianoforte, &c., being the contents of residence 252 West 14th st., between 7th and 8th avs., consisting of the following, viz.:—20 Carpets, all Brussels; Parlor Suits in satin and reps, Pianoforte, Mirrors, Clocks, Bronzes, Curtains, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs; Chamber Furniture in rosewood and walnut, superb hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Buffet, together with Crockery, Glass, Silverware, kitchen Utensils, &c. Housekeepers will find this an extraordinary chance to refurnish, as every lot will be sold without reserve.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
By D. W. IVES.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
On FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Plate, Clothing, Cigars, Liquors, Soap, Fancy Goods, Toys, Glassware, Teas, Hams, Fish, Drugs, &c.; Horse, Wagon and Harness.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. FRIDAY, December 5, at 10½ o'clock,
at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
attractive sale of
Fancy Goods and Toys,
China and Parian Ware, Cutlery, &c.
Catalogues on morning of sale.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 West Twenty-third street,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.
Over $40,000 worth of elegant Household Furniture—Chickering & Son Pianoforte; four rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin and reps; Etageres, Centre Table, Mirrors, Carpets, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Bookcase, Secretary, Books, &c.; Bedroom Suits, Mattresses, feather Beds, Buffet, Extension Table; also basement and kitchen Furniture. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer. N. B.—Also team Horses, Harness and Wagon, cost $2,000; Blankets, Robes, &c., will be sold at auction at two o'clock. Can be bought private before two o'clock.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, OF Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, rosewood Pianos, Pier Glasses, Carpets, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, at 268½ Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALE.—THOMAS KEYWORTH, AUCTIONeer, will sell this day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock, at 158 Chrystie street, Bureaus, Lounges, Looking Glasses, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Platform Scales, several large and small Stoves and numerous other articles.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, AUCTIONEER. IMPORTERS' SALE. FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZES, &c., being the entire stock of Messrs. Munn & Cobb, which will be positively sold by public auction,
THIS DAY (THURSDAY), DEC. 4, and FRIDAY, DEC. 5,
at 10½ o'clock, at their store,
NO. 13 DEY STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.
These goods are of the latest importation and must be sold, as we are about to discontinue our American house.
MUNN & COBB, Importers, 13 Dey street.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture; four rosewood Pianofortes, 40 or 50 Carpets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Oil Paintings, rich Engravings, Curtains and Cornices, rich Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Extension, Centre and Card Tables; Dressing Bureaus, with Bedsteads to match; best hair Mattresses, two iron Safes, Wardrobes, Bookcases, China and Glass Ware, ostrich Sleigh Robes, variety of Furs, Silverware, &c. F. COLTON will sell to-morrow, Friday, December 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, an enormous amount of Household Furniture of every kind and description, it being one of the largest sales of the season and of the greatest variety. Catalogues will be ready early Friday morning.

FRED. JEWETT, AUCTIONEER.—BY J. E. CLARK, 185 Greenwich street, corner Dey, on Thursday, December 4, at 10½ o'clock, large and important sale of Fancy Goods, Toys, shelf and heavy Hardware, &c.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
Continuation sale of rich and plain Furniture, the balance of stock of Schaeffer Manufacturing Co., by order of Charles H. Marshal, Receiver,
THIS DAY (Wednesday), December 3, at 11 o'clock,
at the salesrooms 656 Broadway, near Bond street.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day (Thursday), December 4, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, a large assortment of Wax Dolls and Toys, Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques, Ladies' and Children's Furs, Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Blankets, Comforters, Horse Blankets, Clocks, Cutlery, Watches, &c.; also Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 531 HUDSON ST.—Club house Furniture. Friday, Dec. 5, at 11 o'clock, the elegant Furniture and Fixtures of the Thomas Jefferson Association club rooms, 122 Sullivan st., near Prince; about 5 or 6 dozen cane Chairs, President's Desks, Letters, &c., in walnut; English Brussels Carpets, Chandeliers, &c. Members and others invited. By order of Philip Kitterer, David S. Page and James Farley, Committee.

JAMES M. FORD, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, the entire Furniture, Carpets, pier and mantel Mirrors, Pianoforte, &c., of family leaving for California, at 367 Bowery, embracing Parlor, Chamber and Bedroom Suits; Wardrobes, Bookcases, Buffet, Etageres, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, feather Beds, Blankets, Comforters, a large quantity of velvet body Brussels, tapestry and other Carpets; Hallstand, Mirrors, Shades, Clocks, Silver, China, Glass, Crockery Ware; Cutlery, three Sewing Machines, fine Cooking Stove, Medium and Kitchen Furniture.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER. TRAVER & WRIGHT will sell this day, by virtue of an execution, at 10½ o'clock, at 57 and 59 Great Jones street, large lot elegant Household Furniture, viz.:—Parlor Suits, centre and side Table, French Plate Pier Mirrors, fine Engravings, patent parlor Sofa Bed, carved walnut and other Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Lounges, Rockers, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, fine Brussels and other Carpets, Oilcloths, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. By order S. LEVENSON, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—HENRY DREHER & SON, AUCtioneers, office 172 East Houston street, sell this day, at 182 Orchard street, Fixtures of a Lager Beer Saloon; Counters, Tables, Chairs, Ice Box, Glassware, &c., in lots.
HENRY DREHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—FOLEY & BECKINBAUGH, Auctioneers, will sell, on Thursday, December 4, at 11 o'clock, the Stock, Fixtures and Showcases in store 2,278 Third avenue, near 124th street. By order of S. D. Hall, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE AT BOWE & HILLIER'S, AUCtioneers, this day, at 11 o'clock, at 232 Greenwich street, the Fixtures of a first class shoe store, consisting of Counters, Shelving and Drawers, &c.
JOHN H. HILLIER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOSEPH SHONGOOD, AUCtioneer (salesroom 300 West 38th street), will sell this day, at 670 3d avenue, at 10½ A. M., the Stock and Fixtures of a fancy Bakery, consisting of marble top Counters, walnut Side Cases, silverplated Showcases, marble Tables, Chandeliers, Jars of Candy, Oilcloth; also a young Horse and Harness, with a baker's Wagon; in lots; dealers invited.
WILLIAM LOWE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWelry.—THOS. J. McGRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
500 lots gold and silver Watches, Diamonds, &c.; Pins, Rings, Earrings, Chains, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c.
By order of D. Silberstein, Sixth avenue.
Sale will positively commence at 11 o'clock.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, to-morrow (Friday), 500 Lots gold and silver Watches, Diamonds, Chains, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Guns, Pistols and Fancy Goods. By order J. A. Jarman, 185 Varick street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WATCHES AND JEWELRY. RICHARD FIELD, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer, salesroom 121 Bowery,
will sell this day, at 11 o'clock,
600 lots
gold and silver Watches,
Diamond and gold Jewelry,
Pins, Rings, Earrings, gold Guard,
Fob and Vest Chains, &c., &c.
Also Guns, Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments. By order
SIMPSON, GREEN & CO., 181 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS KEYWORTH will sell this day, at 460 Ninth avenue, at 1 o'clock, a large assortment of unredeemed Goods, consisting of Quilts, Pillows, Blankets, Coats, Dresses, Remnants, &c. By order of H. Breckwedel, 460 Ninth avenue.

PUBLIC SALE.
Crude Petroleum ?
We will sell at public sale, for account of Sinclair & Marvin, of New York, three thousand (3,000) barrels of Crude Petroleum, at our yard at Greenwich Point, Philadelphia, on Friday, December 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon.
WALLACE, CURTISS & CO.,
Dec. 1, 1873. 316 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—HORSES, Trucks, &c. (Marshal's sale)—will sell this day (THURSDAY), at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, two good work Horses, one double Truck, one single Truck, two Sets of Harness, all in good working order. Sale positive. DANIEL H. MURPHY, Marshal.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER—MARSHAL'S sale—Will sell Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, 27 East Broadway, the Fixtures and Furniture of a Barber Shop, viz.: three Barber Chairs and Stools, Mirrors, Racks, glass Cases, Tables, Counter, Chairs, fancy Goods, Cigars, large lot of scented Soap, Oilcloth, &c. Sale positive. Also two cane seat Sofas, four folding Chairs.
A. S. TOPLANYI, Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.
Wines, Liquors, Champagne, Cigars, &c.
Friday, December 5, at 11 o'clock, No. 13 Bowery, by order of the consignee, a large and general assortment of choice Wines and Liquors in casks, barrels and cases, viz., of 45 barrels choice old Bourbon, Rye and Scotch Whiskey, casks Brandies, Gin, Rum, &c.; also casks Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, &c.; also 200 cases Wines and Brandies, Whiskeys, Bitters, &c.; also 85,000 Cigars, &c. Sale positive, without reserve. Dealers invited.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL ON this day, at 10½ o'clock, a large lot of Furniture, removed for convenience of sale to salesrooms 50 New Bowery—Solid walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Parlor Suits, in reps and haircloth; a large lot of Crockery, walnut Extension Table, Brussels Carpets; also one four-pull English Ale Pump, Counters, &c., &c.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

A.—J. MARS' ACADEMY OF DANCING, 289 Bleecker street. Classes Tuesday and Friday evenings; children Wednesday and Saturday afternoons; Soiree every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Send for circular.

AT WILSON & HAMILTON'S SELECT DANCING Academies, Arthur Hall, 303 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue, and Madison Hall, 214 and 216 East Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue—Classes always open for beginners. For terms, &c., send for circular. Soiree every Monday at Madison Hall and every Tuesday at Arthur Hall.

A. J. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—CLASSES at Masonic Hall, 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, and Brevoort Hall, 154 and 156 East Fifty-fourth street. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. CIRCULARS at Private Academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCing, No. 212 Fifth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street, are now open for the season. Send for a circular.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, Reservoir Park. Pupils can attend at their convenience and receive individual instruction in Waltzing, &c. See circular. A Reception Dansante Friday evening, 5th inst. at 8.

A.—CARTER'S DANCING ACADEMY, PLIMPTON Building, intersection of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets.—Classes every Monday and Thursday. Masquerade Soiree at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street, Friday evening.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF MANTELS, UNSURPASSED for beauty of design and quality of workmanship. Slate work of all kinds a specialty.
PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, Union square.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND WOOD Mantels, rich and elegant designs, at the lowest prices, 220 and 222 West Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BLACK CROOK.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK	POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE MOST SUPERB BALLET, SCENIC AND VARIETY SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED ON ANY STAGE IN THE WORLD.	BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS		LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK		BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK BLACK CROOK

LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.
Saturday Evening, Dec. 6, last time of Black Crook.
Monday Evening, December 8, the celebrated
VOKES,
in an entirely original dramatic, musical, comical, fairy, spectacular Extravaganza, entitled the
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD,
THE CRUEL UNCLE AND OLD FATHER TIME.
Produced with new Scenery, Costumes and Appointments, and a grand corps de ballet of 150 coryphees and figurantes, headed by the
PEERLESS BONFANTI.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor ....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ....Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 10:40. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.	LAST NIGHTS OF THE WICKED WORLD.	ON SATURDAY LAST MATINEE. LAST MATINEE.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, in a manner worthy of the highest appreciation, Mr. Dion Boucicault's new emotional comedy entitled
ASTRAY.
Characters by Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Emily Mestayer, Eliza Weathersby, Kate Holland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins and Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr.

WOODS MUSEUM. JOHN E. OWENS.
CONTINUED GIGANTIC SUCCESS.

EVENING AT 8. The eminent Comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS and his own Dramatic Combination in the Comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, and the Owens specialty, SOLON SHINGLE.	AFTERNOON AT 2. The young American Actor, Mr. MARIUS TURCK, in Maeder's new Drama, entitled, LIGHTNING BOB, supported by the Wood's MUSEUM COMPANY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. GREAT HIT.
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
BY JOHN E. OWENS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MR. OWENS
AS MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS.

IRRESISTIBLY HUMOROUS
IS THE MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS
OF JOHN E. OWENS.

ANOTHER COMIC TRIUMPH.
OWENS' SWASHBUCKLER,
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS.

NEW METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway. 585 and 587.
Manager........................R. W. BUTLER.
INCREASED ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.
CROWDED, CROWDED, CROWDED.
The only place in the city that boasts of
FULL HOUSES, FULL HOUSES, FULL HOUSES.

METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN. EETROPOLITAN. METROPOLITAN.	Mlle. Leona Dare, MILLY PIERIS, JOHN HART, JOHN ALLEN, SAM RICKEY, Master BARNEY, ADD RYMAN.	TO-NIGHT A BRILLIANT AND VARIED BILL, FULL OF FUN.

SEVEN NEW STARS WILL APPEAR,
TOGETHER WITH OUR REGULAR COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾.
Popular prices of admission, 25c., 50c., $1.
Secure your seats early.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Open 7:15, begins 8 o'clock. Panic prices.
GRAND DRAMATIC REVIVAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
EDWIN ADAMS,
in his wonderful impersonation of PHIDIAS THE SCULPTOR, and RAPHAEL, THE FRENCH ARTIST, in the romantic, beautiful and popular drama of
THE MARBLE HEART,
from the French of "Les Filles de Marbre." In this character Mr. Adams has few equals and no superior.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.
Mr. JOSH HART........................Sole Proprietor
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

First week of the Queens of Burlesque, the WORRELL SISTERS, Miss SOPHIE WORRELL, Miss IRENE WORREL, in the Musical Burlesque IXION. Mr. ED HARRIGAN in his new sketch, IRISH HEARTS. Mr. TOM HARPER, the one-legged song and dance artist, in his ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINIA. FRANK KERNES and JOHN WILD, in the new Ethiopian sketch VINEGAR BITTERS. R. M. CARROLL and his THREE BOYS in a new sketch. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Mr. JAMES BRADLEY, Mr. J. F. CROSSEN, Mr. ROBERT HALL,	Read the list of artists at the THEATRE COMIQUE. Miss SOPHIE WORRELL, Miss IRENE WORRELL, Miss SOPHIE ELMA, Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Little JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss JENNIE SATERLEE, Miss MARIE GORENFLO, Miss ANNIE YEAMENS. Mr. EPH. HORN, Mr. ED HARRIGAN, Mr. CHARLES WHITE, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. FRANK KERNES, Mr. TOM HARPER, Mr. R. M. CARROLL, The GENERAL, LITTLE DICK, Master BENNIE, Mr. HARRIE PRATT, Mr. G. L. STOUTE, Mr. D. KELLEY, Mr. J. A. GRAVER,

making in all one of the most powerful organizations ever presented to the public.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

LYCEUM THEATRE,
Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
December 4, 5 and 6.
Tom Taylor's famous Comedy,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
with
Mr. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH as JOHN MILDMAY,
together with
A MODEL OF A WIFE.
All the company in the cast.
Popular prices. Box office now open.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.—NOW ESTABLISHED AT Twenty-eighth street, corner of Broadway.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
*** Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock. The Box Office will be open daily at the new theatre from 8 A. M. till the close of the performance each evening, and seats may always be secured one week in advance.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4,
will be repeated, by general request, the orignal poetic opening address, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.
An original five act comedy written expressly for this theatre by Mr. James Albery, of London, entitled
FORTUNE!
will then be acted by Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nellie Mortimer, Miss Griffiths and Miss Congdon, and by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. Whitney, Mr. George Devere, Mr. James G. Parkes, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Beekman and Mr. Deveau.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LESSEE, J. B. BOOTH.
Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
who will appear every night this week in the
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
FIRST FLORENCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, AT 1:30,
TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION,
EILEEN OGE.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 713 Broadway.

SALVINI'S RETURN AND FAREWELL.
SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, commencing
MONDAY, DEC. 8, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
with VOLTAIRE'S GREAT TRAGEDY,
ZAIRA.
SALVINI in his world-famous role, OROSMANES.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10—SALVINI as SAMSON.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12—SALVINI in THE OLD CORPORAL.
SATURDAY, Dec. 13—SALVINI MATINEE.
PRICES.—ADMISSION, $1; Reserved Seats (Parquet and Balcony), $1 EXTRA; Private Boxes (four seats), $10; FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.
Sale of seats for above announced performances commences on
THURSDAY MORNING, at BOX OFFICE, ACADEMY;
SCHIRMER'S, 701 and 114 BROADWAY.

SALE OF SEATS FOR SALVINI'S FAREWELL SEAson.
The Sale of Seats for the FIRST THREE NIGHTS of Signor SALVINI'S FAREWELL SERIES in New York will OPEN THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the box office of the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and 114 Broadway.
Monday, 8th, ZAIRA; Wednesday, 10th, SAMSON; Friday, 12th, THE OLD CORPORAL; Saturday, 13th, MATINEE.

A. R. SAMUELL'S
NEW PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
Manager........................A. R. SAMUELLS
THURSDAY, December 4,
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ,
in Wilkie Collins'
NEW MAGDALEN.
MONDAY, December 8, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 114 Broadway.

TONY PASTOR'S PRICES OF ADMISSION, 25 cents to Family Circle, 35 cents to Parquette, 50 cents to Orchestra Chairs.	OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY. THE REYNOLDS BROTHERS. THE MONZERT SISTERS. THE WONDERFUL JEES, 3 and 5 years, Hat spining, &c. TONY PASTOR'S SONGS. Mrs. GEO. WARR, JENNIE ENGEL, RICH AND POOR OF NEW YORK, BARRY, LANG, TOOLEY, GIRARD, FREEMAN SISTERS. All the stars.

Programme for this evening is entirely new and attractive.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 4,
Mrs. G. C. HOWARD
IN HER GREAT ROLE OF TOPSY IN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

ASSOCIATION HALL. MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.
SATURDAY (MATINEE), 2 P. M.
Dramatic recitals of the gems of Midsummer's Night Dream by
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS.
The boy prodigy, Master HARRY WALKER, will preside at the piano.
Tickets 50c., at the hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; Family circle, 40c. Carriages at 10½.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE LINGARDS,
Horace, Alice Dunning and Dickie, in
A LIFE'S DREAM.
The Comedy to be followed by a new series of Mr. Lingard's renowned Sketches, including

Republic vs. Monarchy,	Ball Room Pet,
Mistaken Kisses,	The Wandering Jew,
Frenchman's Blunder,	Intence Italiania,
Our Sweet First Born,	Houses of Congress,

with portraits of most of the popular members.
Concluding with the Grand Impersonations of the World's Celebrities:—Alexander II. of Russia, Francis Joseph I. of Austria, William I. of Germany, the Shah of Persia, Don Carlos of Spain, the two Napoleon's, Edwin Forrest, President Grant, Horace Greeley, &c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8.
SPECIE PRICES. { ADMISSION, 50C. RESERVED SEATS, 50C. AND $1 EXTRA. FAMILY CIRCLE, 40C.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PANTOMIME!
31,000 people present including last night. Hundreds upon hundreds unable to gain even standing room.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Mr. G. L. FOX'S immensely successful, new and original grand trick and spectacular comic Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!
UNPARALLELED HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY! SUPERB COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS MUSIC!
Ingenious Properties! Splendid Appointments!
GRAND BALLETS!
Brilliant Marches! Wonderful Groupings!
STARTLING TRICKS!
EVERYTHING BRIGHT, NEW AND NOVEL!
The Prince Docillian..............Miss FANNY HAYWARD
The Original Humpty Dumpty..............Mr. G. L. FOX
Old One, Two, Buckle My Shoe..............Mr. C. K. FOX
RIGL SISTERS!
JACKLEY TROUPE!
MARTEN FAMILY!
HERR LIND!
And a Force of over 300 Auxiliaries!
ADVENTURES OF HUMPTY DUMPTY ON HIS TRAVELS!
witnessed by a multitude of people and creating roars of laughter.
*** Seats may always be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Performance begins at 8 P. M.; terminates 10:40.
SIXTH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
also on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30,
Foote's famous Comedy, entitled
THE LIAR.
YOUNG WILDING..............Mr. LESTER WALLACK
With Mr. Tom Taylor's Comedietta, called
TO OBLIGE BENSON.
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. J. FERGUSON, J. W. CARROLL, Miss JEFFERYS LEWIS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE will also appear in this entertainment.
On MONDAY NEXT, December 8, 1873, will be presented the
FOURTH OF THE SERIES,
Robertson's delightful Comedy of
"HOME,"
with new and appropriate scenery and Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original character of Col. JOHN WHITE.
A LEGITIMATE COMEDY, written expressly for this theatre by Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, is in preparation.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NOW OPEN, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
GRAND ENTREE PROMPTLY AT 2 AND 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.
DOORS OPEN FROM 12 M. TO 10 P. M.

ACADEMY.—AIDA—LAST NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT of the
STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), December 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.
LAST PERFORMANCE
(Prior to departure for Philadelphia) of
AIDA. AIDA.
Aida..............Mlle. Ostava Torriani
Amneris..............Miss A. L. Cary
Radames..............Signor Campanini
Amonasro..............M. Victor Maurel
Ramfis..............Signor Nannetti
The King..............Signor Scolara
A messenger..............Signor Boy
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..............Signor E. MUZIO
SATURDAY NEXT, December 6, at 1:30 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE.
NILSSON. MIGNON. CAPOUL.
Matinee Prices.—General Admission, Two (2) Dollars; Reserved Seats (all parts of the house), One Dollar extra. Seats now at Academy; also at 701 and 114 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 8.

ACADEMY.—FAREWELL MATINEE.
GRAND GALA NILSSON MATINEE.
Last Matinee of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
SATURDAY, December 6, at 1:30 P. M.
MIGNON.
Mme Christine Nilsson..............as..............Mignon
Mlle. Ostava Torriani..............as..............Filina
Miss Annie Louise Cary..............as..............Federico
M. Victor Capoul..............as..............Guglielmo
Signor Nannetti..............as..............Lotario
Musical Director and Conductor..............Signor E. Muzio
General Admission, Two (2) Dollars.
Reserved Seats, all parts, One Dollar extra.
Seats now at Academy, also 701 and 114 Broadway.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's great Drama,
GENEVA CROSS.
Delighted audiences. Seats secured.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
AD. NEUENDORFF, Director.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4,
DER ELEPHANT.
Comedy in four acts by Moser.
Box office open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D STREET, between 6th and 7th avs., near Booth's Theatre.
Begins at 8; over at 10. Saturday Matinee at 2. Box office open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats secured.
CROWDED WITH FASHIONABLE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TWO HOURS' FUN—LAUGH—BEGONE DULL CARE.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	UNSWORTH and EUGENE. Ten minutes at the Academy. Jubilee Concert. Tinpanonion. Mme. Angot's Conspirators. Pawnbroker's Ghost.

Screams of laughter at Mr. Bob Hart's Original Sketch,
A SLIPPERY DAY. A SLIPPERY DAY.
Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, Dave Reed, Unsworth, Eugene, Brockway, Stanwood, Emerson, &c.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2. Children half price.

TIVOLI GARDEN,
Eighth street, between Second and Third avenues.
THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
grand opening of the beautiful
CHRISTMAS DECORATION,
and for the first time the grand sensational show piece,
KALOSPINTE CHROMAKSENE.
KALOSPINTE CHROMAKSENE.

"OF A HIGHER ORDER OF EXCELLENCE THAN we have been accustomed to hear from our military bands."—Herald.
"In all respects a brilliant success."—Watson's Art Journal.
"Attendance even greater than before."—Tribune.
"In one month Mr. Gilmore has crystallized around himself a band of musicians such as New York has never known before."—Post.
"Attendance large and fashionable."—Express.
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
THIRD PROMENADE CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6.
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS,
comprising many of the most eminent musicians in the country, and soloists like ARBUCKLE, LEFEBRE and others.
Programme for this concert fresh and brilliant, comprising several pieces entirely new.
Tickets, 50 cents. Can be had of the officers of the Regiment or Veteran Corps, and T. Tate, Jr., & Co., 854 Broadway, and Lockwood & Co., 812 Broadway, and at the Armory.

CAMPANINI IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.
TORRIANI. CARY. MAUREL.
ORCHESTRA of the STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY.
Sig. E. MUZIO..............Musical Director and Conductor
In Dr. SCUDDER'S CHURCH, Hancock street, between Franklin and Bedford avenues, and half a block from Fulton avenue. Admission $1; reserved seats 50c. and $1 extra. Accommodations for 3,000; less than half reserved. Magnificent programme, including selections from Aida. Carriages should be ordered at 9:45. Extra cars will stand on the avenues.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY, Dec. 27, Second Concert.
Season tickets, including reserved seats, to the remaining five concerts, $7 each, can at present be obtained only at the box office of Steinway Hall.

MME. BONEWITZ VOLKMANN'S
SECOND TRIOSOIREE, IRVING HALL,
December 4, 2:30 P. M., POSTPONED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 2½ P. M.,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MADISON HALL, 214 AND 216 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH street, near Third avenue—One of the largest and handsomest halls in the city, is now finished, with every convenience that experience could suggest, for balls, parties, concerts, &c. Books now open at the hall. Professors WILSON & HAMILTON, Proprietors.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
128 West Fourteenth street,
(now comfortably warmed), is open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

CARD—MUSICAL—NO CLASSES, NO NONSENSE.—Private Lessons Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Flute, Harp, Singing, Harmony, Musical University, 92 Clinton place; circulars mailed. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

GRAND BILLIARD EXHIBITION GIVEN TO-NIGHT at Garnier Billiard Room, corner Fourteenth street and University place; conclude by his fancy shots.

WASHINGTON.

Ben Butler Gives Pinchback a Chance for the Senate.

Smith, of Louisiana, Admitted to the House.

Discussion in the Senate on Senator Morrill's Financial Scheme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

Butler's Move To Put Pinchback in the Senate.

Much to the surprise of everybody in the House to-day Butler moved to lay the resolution to admit Pinchback on the table. After some opposition from Beck, who wanted to have a vote on it, the resolution was laid on the table. The object of this move of Butler's is undoubtedly to give Pinchback time to get into the Senate, failing in which he will be admitted to the House.

The action of the House in the case clearly indicates what may be expected from the great majority which the republicans have in the body. Cox very indiscreetly made a party attack upon the republicans, thus making it a party question, with the result seen. Had he followed the course of Lamar and other democrats on the West Virginia case, who never even once alluded to it as a party question, it is the general opinion that the result would have been similar.

The Back Pay Bill and Its Chances.

Some effort was made by several to get the bill reducing the pay of members referred, but the House adjourned before taking any action thereon. It is evident the republicans believe that the repeal of the increase of salaries will give their party a clear bill of health to cover over the Mobilier and other frauds, and save the republican party. Mr. Hale, of Maine—doubtless inspired by his mentor, Speaker Blaine—is making himself particularly officious in the matter; but they will make very little capital by it, as, from present indications, the democrats will vote as a unit for the increase.

The Old Committee on Foreign Relations To Be Continued—The Democrats, as Usual, Get Two Committees.

The committee appointed by the republican Senate caucus to-day to revise the standing committees of that body have completed their duty. Although the committee decline to furnish information to the press in advance of their report to the caucus, it has been ascertained from a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations that the committee will be the same as at the organization of the Senate in March last—namely, Cameron, Chairman; Norton, Hamlin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling and Schurz. Boutwell, who entered the Senate after the organization of the committee in March, will go on either the Committee of Commerce or Finance. There will be probably 12 changes in all. Vacancies are left in the list to be filled at the suggestion of the democratic Senators as heretofore, among which is the chairmanship of the Committee on Engrossed Bills, formerly occupied by Mr. Casserly. The democrats being allowed the chairmanships of two committees—namely, the Private Land Claims and Engrossed Bills—Senator Thurman is now chairman of the former committee.

Liberal Republicans Object To Being Classed as Democrats.

The liberal republicans have signified their wish that the republicans do not class them as democrats, and will accept such places as may be assigned them on the committees by the caucus. Senator Sumner will, it is said, to-night be appointed on a committee by the republicans, perhaps as a member of a contemplated new committee.

The Contract for the Five Per Cent Loan Not To Be Renewed.

The contract with the bankers composing the syndicate for placing the five per cent loan expired on Monday last and will not be renewed. The Secretary of the Treasury will determine in a few days the plan of future operations.

A Timely Reminder.

As the republican Senators were assembling today in the ladies' reception room at the Capitol for the purpose of holding a caucus, Senators Gordon, of Georgia, and Ransom, of North Carolina, both democrats, who were not aware of the use the rooms had been for the time set apart for, attempted to enter. The doorkeeper politely informed them they could not go in. At this Senator Ransom got indignant and asked the employé if he knew who he was, reminding him at the same time that he was a Senator and had the right of access to the public rooms of the Senate. The parley blocked the way of those entitled to admission, and Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, learning the cause, said:—"Let in the penitent sinners." The democratic Senators withdrew their demand for admission and found more congenial atmosphere nearer the Senate chamber.

Serenade to Horace Maynard.

Representative Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, was serenaded to-night at the Ebbitt House. Among those in the room adjoining the balcony from which he spoke were President Grant and several members of the Cabinet and a number of Senators and Representatives. In the course of his remarks he said that the people of Tennessee would see for themselvs whether the present agitation on the subject of Cuban affairs boded war or peace. They have read the protocol, which was honorable to the United States and not dishonorable to Spain, and will look to the President as a leader of peace in this transaction, while they will not forget the wisdom and caution of the Secretary of State, through whom the instrument was consummated.

Civil Service at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The President has designated Surveyor R. H. Stevenson and Assistant Treasurer William E. Davis to be associate members of the Civil Service Board at Cincinnati, and Assistant A. G. Edwards and Deputy Surveyor H P. Wyman to be associate members of the Board at St. Louis. Mr. Charles Lyman, of the Treasury Board, will act as substitute for the Chief Examiner in the examinations soon to be held in St. Louis and Cincinnati. The candidates for examination in St. Louis, about 70 in number, are summoned to appear on the 9th inst.

Capture of Thieves in the Indian Territory.

Telegrams received here announce the capture by Lieutenant Kerr, of the Sixth cavalry, with 25 men of Company E, Sixth cavalry, of a number of thieves, who have been depredating in Indian Territory for some months, running off stock stolen from Kansas into Texas and from Texas into Kansas and Missouri. Lieutenant Kerr and his force acted as a posse comitatus to assist a deputy marshal in serving warrants upon the gang. They were eight in number, and were surrounded by the marshal and the troops near Cabin Creek, Indian Territory, having with them 70 horses and mules and about 200 cattle. No shots were fired, as the thieves made no resistance. They were taken into custody by the marshal, and will be tried for grand larceny by the civil courts. The troops protected the raiders after their capture, as several Texans who discovered their property in the hands of the gang were disposed to execute summary vengeance without waiting for legal trial.

Senator Morrill's Predilection for Silver.

Senator Morrill, who was for years a country trader at Strafford, Vt., and whose financial education consisted in buying butter cheap, to be paid for in calico at high rates, is out against inflation and in favor of a return to fourpence-halfpennies and ninepennies of silver. Good for Vermont, perhaps, but not for the Union.

In Favor of Baron Boileau's Pardon.

The many friends here of Baron Gauldree de Boileau, who was Secretary of the French Legation and then French Consul General at New York, but who is better known as a son-in-law of Colonel Benton, are endeavoring to secure his pardon. He was sentenced, it will be remembered, to imprisonment, for having officially endorsed the Fremont Southern Pacific Railroad scheme, but no one who knew him believes that he was aware of the fraudulent nature of the scheme.

Opposition to Involuntary Bankruptcy.

There is to be a stormy effort made to secure the repeal of the bankrupt law provision for involuntary bankruptcy, as recommended by the President, but it will be resisted by many Congressmen whose political friends have been fortunate enough to get positions under the law, where they are amassing large sums in the shape of fees.

Secretary Fish's Documents Edited This Time.

The official despatches of Secretary Fish, which are to be published as a portion of the documents accompanying the President's Message, will not be much if any over half as voluminous as were those of last year. They have been carefully edited and scrutinized by Assistant Secretary Davis, who has taken care that no paragraphs have crept in, as in previous years, which have sadly disturbed *l'entente cordiale* with friendly Powers.

The West Virginia Election.

The validity of the election held in August and October last in West Virginia came up in the House on a motion to admit Davis, who claims to have been elected in August, on the day of the adoption of the new constitution. Though Davis is a democrat of the straightest kind he was opposed by several of his party, while, on the other hand, Butler and other republicans supported his claim to a seat. The desire of the democrats who opposed his admission was to refer the legality of the August election to a committee. Though it seemed doubtful whether this would be accomplished it was finally done, owing chiefly to the very able speech of Lamar, of Alabama.

The Louisiana Disputed Election.

The case of Smith and Davidson, of Louisiana, next came up. Davidson was a democrat and his case was championed by Cox and opposed by Butler. This is perhaps one of the most extraordinary cases that has ever come up in the House, and the decision of the House in admitting Smith is one of the grossest acts of usurpation that in all probability has ever occurred in a legislative body, exceeding, as a New York republican remarked in private, the worst acts of "Boss" Tweed's Legislature in his palmiest days. It was clearly shown that the certificate of election was given to Smith three days after the election, when there could by no possibility be any returns received to justify or base his election on, the district in which he ran being 800 miles long and there being no railroad or telegraph by which they could be received in so short a time.

Still Strengthening the Naval Force in Cuban Waters.

The Navy Department is still busily engaged in strengthening the forces at and about Key West and Cuba, and providing for a heavy force in these waters. Several of the most experienced engineers in the service have been in consultation with the Secretary with reference to the workings of the Engineer Department. Nearly all the important orders that are considered necessary in a time of emergency have been issued; but there is no indication whatever of a relaxation of the energy that has characterized the department since the commencement of the Spanish complications. Official reports from the senior officer at Key West represent the naval force there as strong and effective.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Sharrer is ordered to the Hydrographic Office at Washington, D. C.

Ensigns Halliday and Milton, and Midshipmen Dabney and Stanton are ordered to the Franklin.

Master Gant is ordered to the iron-clad Terror.

Lieutenant Gibson and Passed Assistant Paymaster Hulburt are ordered to recruiting duty at Burlington, Vt.

First Assistant Engineer Broom is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to temporary duty on the iron-clad Manhattan.

Second Assistant Engineer Selden from the Saugus, and ordered to the Manhattan.

Second Assistant Engineer Stevenson from the Frolic, and ordered to special duty at the Morgan Iron Works, at New York.

Nominations by the President.

The President sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation a very large number of nominations and promotions made during the recess. Among the more prominent are the following:—

Lieutenant Colonel George Crook, to be Brigadier General; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, to be Minister to Russia; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, to be Minister to Japan; W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be Minister to the United States of Colombia; George Williamson, of Louisiana, to be Minister to the Central American States; J. M. Read, Jr., to be Minister to Greece; A. T. A. Torbet, of Delaware, to be Consul General at Paris.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—A. P. Ketchum, for the Ninth New York district; J. P. Curtis, for the Thirteenth New York district; J. A. Henry, for the Tenth New York district; B. Deval, for the Twenty-sixth New York district; J. P. Hooker, for the Nineteenth New York district; Max Weber, for the Second New York district; R. P. Lathrop, for the Fourteenth New York district; E. Ruhe, for the Sixth Pennsylvania district; D. F. Williams, for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district; W. B. Elliott, for the First Pennsylvania district; E. A. Chase, for the Twelfth Pennsylvania district; D. F. Hollister, for the Second Connecticut district; B. F. Wallis, for the Ninth Massachusetts district.

Charles Gilpin, for Surveyor of Customs for Baltimore, Md.

Postmasters.—Charles B. Talbot, at Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. C. Negley, at Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Clara A. Nichols, at Fort Leavenworth; Mrs. S. S. Farrell, at Covington, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, at Louisville, Ky.

Indian Inspectors (under the Act of February 19, 1873).—William Vandever, of Iowa; J. C. O'Connor, of New York; E. C. Kemble, of New York; F. H. Daniels, of Minnesota; J. D. Bevier, of Michigan.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of James F. Stratton, to be Surveyor General for California, vice Hardenburgh resigned.

LEGISLATORS ON THE MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

The average sentiment of members of Congress on the President's Message, after conversing with a number of Senators and Representatives, may be summed up as follows:—It meets but faint praise as a State paper, and in many parts is severely criticised. Opening with what is regarded as a thinly disguised lament over the fall of Jay Cooke and the financial allies of the administration, a careful perusal discovers no allusion whatever to the loss by death of the Chief Justice since the last meeting of Congress. A few local and isolated victories for the Grangers in recent elections are expanded into an extinction of party lines in politics, and the personal audience granted by the Chinese Emperor to the foreign Ministers at his court is given undue prominence in the Message. The motley crew sent to Vienna are dubbed as practical artisans and scientists, against notorious facts to the contrary. A brief and non-committal paragraph announcing the application of President Baez for a protectorate over the Dominican Republic puts the Samana Bay speculation before Congress, where the parties in interest are left to do what they can in carrying through their scheme. So far as the Message reveals a state of peace with all the world but Spain it meets with approval, and the President's abstention from compromising allusion to affairs on our Mexican frontier is received in the same spirit, as is also the proposition to define and limit the citizenship rights of Americans, who practically sever themselves from the country and its interests.

The suggestion that Congress shall be limited in its special sessions to such matters as are brought forward by the Executive is not well received by the members of that body, but a larger measure of acquiescence is given to the proposition that the President shall be armed with power to veto objectionable parts of bills presented for his approval.

The discontinuance of extravagant appropriations for needless public buildings, and of harbor and river improvements not demanded by the general interests of commerce, is admitted to be a good recommendation; but, as part of the political machinery of the dominant party, they are not likely to be permanently eradicated from the legislation of Congress.

The best praised feature of the whole document is the sound treatment of the slavery question in Cuba; but regret is expressed by many that the document becomes sadly muddled in attempting to define and explain the relations of the Casino Español to the supreme government at Madrid.

The financial topics of the Message are the parts that have been the most anxiously read and that give the least satisfaction. The frank admission that they are "simply thrown out" saves them from the severer criticism that would have followed if they had laid pretension to the character of well digested propositions. But the point is made against the Message that nothing of such grave consequence should be presented to Congress and to the country in such a form that does not appear and claim to be the result of profound study and competent advice.

It is also charged against the Message that, in straining after an elastic currency, it loses sight of the evils of fluctuation altogether, and that a whole train of fallacies follow the mistaken view that a circulating medium is wealth itself, and not a mere representative of wealth, with silver deposed as a standard of value throughout the commercial world, and gold as a leading product of American industry on the Pacific Slope. The idea conveyed in the Message, that they should be prevented from entering into our exports and kept at home till cheapened enough to admit of specie resumption, is received by the business men in Congress as a startling proposition in political economy.

The idea that the business of the country can be taken in hand by Congress and its speculative elements eliminated by legislation is similarly ridiculed.

The prevailing opinion seems to be that the effect of the financial parts of the Message, so far as any effect can be predicted, will be to strengthen the cause of free banking by exposing the futility of government interference, actual or proposed, with the banking system of the country. An unintentional slap is given to the Freedmen's Bank, with its numerous Southern branches, in the statement that the volume of currency is virtually contracted by the habit of the freedmen of hoarding or carrying their earnings in their pockets through the want of savings banks.

The somewhat lengthy objection to the Bankrupt law, as it now stands, is characterized as a return to the opening plaint in behalf of Jay Cooke. Objection is taken to the President's partiality for the erection of special tribunals at Washington to settle claims against the government, when safe and economical agencies already exist in the federal district courts for the determination of all rights between the government and its creditors, and the proposition to establish statutes of limitation against private persons who have, or profess to have, reclamations against the government, is denounced in interested circles as a mild form of repudiation. The enormous evil of gigantic and fraudulent claims, settled and resettled time and again, is alleged to spring from the withholding of jurisdiction from the courts over such cases, and the centralization of the business in the hands of departmental officers and the Claims Committees of Congress. All this leads to the inflation and fabrication of claims to provide the means of bribery and the expense of hiring influential attorneys, abuses which might be ended, it is asserted, by simplifying and cheapening the process of recovering debts due by the government to the citizen.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Points in International Relations Presented by the United States Ministers to Foreign Powers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

The following extracts are made from the diplomatic correspondence:—

Our Minister to the Argentine Republic reports to the Department of State certain difficulties and obstructions which militate against an increase of commerce between the United States and the River Plate countries. Not to speak of the want of direct steam communication, he mentions, first, the necessity that all freight sent by steamer from New York to the River Plate must be landed at Rio, pay various Custom House charges and pass a tedious Custom House process. Even the houses of business that have responsible agents at Rio have their goods delayed there from two to four months. Six months is not an unusual delay for packages of valuable merchandise which have been shipped by steamer in hope of a quick arrival. The second obstruction is the neglect and refusal of the United States line of steamers from New York to Rio to encourage the quick passage of freight and mails to the River Plate. If the mails could arrive regularly and promptly it would enable merchants to place a greater confidence in their transactions with their correspondents in the States, and consequently increase the amount of these transactions. If small packages of merchandise, and especially samples, could be sent by steamer without any delay at Rio, it would cause a very large increase of orders for certain classes of goods, and create a market for many articles that are now practically excluded from these countries.

It is understood, although our Minister cannot speak with certainty, that the cost to Brazil alone in the Paraguayan war was not less than $600,000,000. The independence of Paraguay is nominal rather than actual. The obligation imposed upon her people by the recognition of the Brazilian indemnity is far beyond their ability to meet.

Minister Low informs the Department of State that the Prince and Ministers of China have on several occasions expressed their satisfaction at the generous and kind reception of the 30 Chinese students who left in June last for the United States, and the sending of the second instalment two months earlier than the date originally fixed on shows that the undertaking has thus far more than met the expectations of its promoters.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence that the Haytien government, in August last, expressed its desire for a treaty of peace with St. Domingo, but the Dominican government refused to listen to the proposition until the Haytiens shall have plainly shown by their acts that they desire to live as good neighbors.

Our Minister to Ecuador suggests the establishment of American shipping connections as the means requisite for the restoration of Spanish-American commerce. The matter of imports will amount to nothing when such lines are afforded. As naturally as rivers seek the sea will Spanish-American commerce turn to North American marts when the proper aqueducts are afforded.

Our Minister at Berlin says the German government would probably take measures for such a change in the laws as would subject emigrant agents to more stringent control, if not prohibit them altogether. Meanwhile, the Saxon government, without awaiting the result of the deliberations of the government of the Empire, has already issued an order expelling from its territory all agents of emigration who do not possess the right of German citizenship.

The Secretary of State, in June last, addressed a letter to our Minister at the Hawaiian Islands against the importation of coolies, saying it is a grave consideration for the the government of those islands whether they will so far brave public opinion elsewhere as to incur the imputation of countenancing that which is virtually the slave trade, under another name, for the purpose of supplying the labor demand.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

The Senate was called to order at noon. After the presentation of a number of petitions of a private nature, Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill to provide for the better protection of the northern and northwestern frontier and to facilitate commerce between the States.

PEMBINA TERRITORY.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to aid in the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes. In introducing this bill Mr. Frelinghuysen said that the President last session sent a special message to Congress on this question. A bill was then perfected, but did not pass. He had embodied all the amendments to that bill in this, and hoped it would be considered soon.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, (rep.) of Neb., introduced a bill to construct a fireproof building at Nebraska City, Neb.

Bills were introduced by Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of W. Va., appropriating $150,000 for constructing a government building at Charlestown, W. Va.

PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

By Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio—To provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in exchange for any of said bonds, an equal amount, at par, of five per cent bonds of the funded loan, under the act of July 14, 1870, and the amendatory act of January 20, 1871, and declaring it to be the intention of the United States to pay all the coupon bonds of said loan of 1858 on the 1st day of January, 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect, within six months from said date, to exchange for five per cent bonds of the funded loan, with interest from said January 1.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Congress has constitutional authority to create corporations for constructing railroads or canals penetrating two or more States, and whether it has authority to regulate rates of railroad transportation over existing roads chartered by States, which, by consolidation, have continuous lines running through two or more States.

OREGON AFFAIRS.

Mr. MITCHELL, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Canyonville and Galeville Railroad, in Oregon, and providing for the erection of a custom house at Portland, Oregon.

Also, a resolution providing for ascertaining and paying the losses sustained by citizens of Oregon by reason of Indian depredations. Also, a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of constructing a harbor of refuge for vessels in distress on the Pacific Ocean at Port Orford, Oregon.

FEDERAL AID FOR THE ERIE AND OSWEGO CANALS.

Mr. Fenton's bill to provide for the better protection of the Northwest frontier, &c., provides for a loan of $8,000,000 in United States 10-50 4-12 per cent bonds, to be made by the United States government to the State of New York for the purpose of enlarging the aqueducts and one tier of locks on the Erie and Oswego canals to a capacity to pass vessels of war 25 feet in width and 200 feet in length, and merchant vessels of 600 tons burden, propelled by steam, wherever said canals are less than 52 feet wide upon the bottom.

The bill also provides that after the payment of the debt for which these canal revenues are now constitutionally pledged, and after these canals are thus enlarged, their net revenue shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States until the proposed loan of $8,000,000 is repaid. Bonds are to be issued upon the report of the Commissioners, as the work progresses, every three months.

SENATOR MORRILL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME.

At half-past twelve o'clock Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., began to address the Senate on his resolution offered on Monday, instructing the Committee on Finance to consider the expediency of reporting a bill providing for free banking and resumption of specie payment on January 1, 1875.

Mr. MORRILL said it might not be the best time for discreet legislation during a panic, but in view of our notes being so nearly at par now, the ready markets for all our products, &c., he thought it would be inexcusable neglect on the part of our legislators not to take advantage of all concurring circumstances now to return to specie payments. The people should be relieved of the anxiety of fluctuations of paper currency. What broker would have ventured at the close of our war in 1865 to have predicted that nine long years would elapse and not bring our currency to a specie standard? How could it be demanded of the Secretary of the Treasury to enunciate any financial policy while Congress remained silent? He would not attempt to place gravel in the shoes of the administration, but he would endeavor to stir up the ambition of all, and especially that of the present Congress, to lift the country out of the present slough of depreciated currency. On this financial subject the people expect Congress to lead the way. It is the duty of the government to provide a sound currency, not only for itself but for the people. Our commerce is to be regulated by Congress, but it can only be regulated through the instrumentality of a sound currency. Could Congress shirk the duty of statesmen and indefinitely postpone the day of our deliverance from depreciated paper currency? He did not dare to hope that he would be able to remove the objections lingering in the minds of many, but would try to show the evils arising from our present condition. Our experience does not differ from that of other countries. It was easy enough to plunge into a paper currency, but the return was difficult. Paper money (so-called) is not redeemable at the will of the owner, is not money. It had been claimed that our paper had not depreciated, but gold had risen in value. The same thing had often been said before with us. It could not be reasonably claimed that gold had risen in value, when it is so notorious that its influx from the Pacific coast and from Australia had decreased its value. Some had gone so far as to claim that the government might transfer its whole indebtedness into the semblance of money, but they forgot the manly utterance of General Grant's inaugural. Again the champions of a paper currency appeared with their argument of the confidence the people have in the government. It is not a question of doubt of ability, but a question of the intention of the government to pay. There was plenty of confidence in the ability of the government to pay, but, unfortunately, Congress would not let it pay. The perpetual flow of gold abroad had been a perpetual advertisement of the depreciation of our currency. All of our bonds find their highest appreciation in specie paying markets abroad, and he must ask how long this state of affairs must continue. Should no effort be madeto cure it, our depreciated currency would be handed down from generation to generation as an incurable malady. Let the growing suspicion that no steps are to be taken towards the resumption of specie payments go on, and we shall surely recede from such payments. He referred to the banking rates now being in excess of those of years ago, and said the poorest money is always the dearest. The expansion of paper currency shipwrecks many undertakings which might have been successful with a sound currency. After referring to the banks locking up such sums as a part of their reserve, thus reducing the amount of money in the hands of individuals, he spoke of the inconvenience to which the mercantile community was constantly subjected by the large operators in Wall street. He did not approve of the proposed issue of government bonds interchangeable with United States notes, and thought the promoters of that scheme sought an indefinite expansion of the currency. The seductive influences of an excessive paper currency were terrible. Some seemed to be willing to trust to time and nature to cure our financial evils. With all due respect to time and nature, he was unwilling to hand the matter over to be cured. Congress must be equal to its constitutional duty. The people, who are deficient in neither strength nor courage, long to say American money is second to none in the world. They long to handle once more the sound cash, and see the vain attempt to compete with paper against the hard money of the world. What further degradations awaited us? No one could tell. Where, outside of our own country, does our money pass at par? Nature had bestowed upon our land with a lavish abundance the precious metal, but it seemed as if we had failed in converting it into a circulating medium. Our depreciated currency, or money, not being genuine, or as good as it ought to be, was held by the people without being frugal, and was working ruin to the morals of the nation. Labor, cheated in every contract, was disgusted, and work seemed to be going out of fashion. Lounging was the autocrat of the times. How could we expect to train up a conscientious people when the government itself gave a bad example by the issue and reissue of paper currency above its value? With a return to specie all obstacles to free banking would be removed, and the legitimate business of banking would be restored to all parts of the country; but these reforms could not be brought about without the aid of Congress. He was not wedded to any special plan, but favored that proposed by a prominent financier of New York, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue certificates payable in four years, with interest at 3.65, at par, in United States notes or gold, at the option of the holder, requiring the banks to keep one moiety of their reserves in these certificates, and for the government to give notice that on January 1, 1875, it will pay its notes in cash in New York, authorizing the government to negotiate a loan of 200,000,000 in coin at six per cent per annum. The certificates, as fast as redeemed, may be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to satisfy claims against the government. The return to specie payments would, of course, be attended by some inconvenience, but a reasonable time and notice being given the notes would gradually approach par. All sound banks would be glad to return to a specie basis. A few mushroom institutions might not be able to stand, but no one would regret their loss. He thought the republican party had done much towards advancing the national prosperity, and the work of specie payment was the only one not yet attempted. It would be an honor when this dark cloud of greenbacks should be swept away, and he hoped soon to submit a bill providing for the desired return to a specie basis.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., moved to take up the resolution offered by him on Monday to provide for the settlement of the financial derangement.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, with the understanding that Mr. Ferry be entitled to the floor on his resolution to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. STEVENSON, (dem.) of Ky., presented a petition of 3,500 citizens of Kentucky, asking for the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors in the territories of the United States.

The Senate, at two o'clock, went into executive session. After 20 minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., said that at the request of Mr. Pinchback, of Louisiana, he would move that the portion of the resolution pending yesterday in regard to the Louisiana elections which applied to him (Mr. Pinchback) be laid on the table.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., asked Mr. Butler whether he proposed to let it be on the table definitely or to call it up at some future time.

Mr. BUTLER replied that he proposed to supplement that motion with a resolution to refer all the credentials to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., said that if the motion required unanimous consent he would object. He wanted a vote by yeas and nays, because the case of Mr. Pinchback stood on exactly the same grounds as the case of Messrs. Sypher and Sheldon. After some discussion, arising out of a misunderstanding of the motion, the resolution, so far as it applied to Mr. Pinchback, was laid on the table.

THE WEST VIRGINIA SEATS.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution to admit to their seats Messrs. Davis and Hogan, of West Virginia, without prejudice to the contestants for those seats.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., raised the question whether the House would now consider the resolution, and the House voted to do so, it being agreed that two hours should be devoted to discussion.

BROOKLYN POST OFFICE.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, (dem.) of N. Y., gave notice of a bill to erect in the city of Brooklyn a suitable building for a Post Office and for the holding of federal courts.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. STORM, (dem.) of Pa., gave notice of a bill to repeal so much of the act of March 3, 1873, as prohibits weekly newspapers from passing through the mails free of postage.

THE LOAN OF 1858.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of the loan of 1858. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue in exchange for the $20,000,000 of bonds known as the loan of 1858 an equal amount of par bonds of the funded loan under the act for refunding the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and the amendatory act of January 20, 1871. The second section declares it to be the pleasure of the United States to pay all the coupon bonds of the loan of 1858 on the 1st of January, 1874, except such as the holders thereof may elect, within six months from that date, to exchange for five per cent bonds of the funded loan with interest from January 1, 1874; and it appropriates the money necessary for the purpose.

LOUISIANA AGAIN.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution to admit E. C. Davidson to a seat as representative from the Fourth Congressional district of Louisiana, and proceeded to explain and advocate it, stating that the contestant, Mr. Peters, had died since the election, and that therefore Mr. Davidson had the right to the seat, not only *prima facie*, but on the merits.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of Me., sought to raise the question whether the House would now consider the matter, stating that his object was to have the States called for bills, in order that he might press a bill for the repeal of the Increase of Salary law, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Hale was rather late in raising the point, and so Mr. Cox proceeded with a speech in support of his resolution. The question at issue was whether the election held on the fourth Monday of August, 1872, at which Davis and Hogan received majorities, or that held on the fourth Thursday of October, 1872, at which Messrs. Wilson and Martin received majorities, was the legal one, the Governor's certificate being provisional and alternative, and leaving the matter to the decision of the House. At the close of the discussion Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, making the last argument against the resolution, the House refused to second the previous question, and then, on motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections.

A NEW LOUISIANA MEMBER.

Mr. BUTLER sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a certificate from Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, dated 29th November, 1873, and stating that at a special election, held in the Fourth district of Louisiana on November 24, George L. Smith had received a majority of the votes cast and was duly elected to represent that district in Congress.

Mr. COX intimated that the certificate had been got up in Washington, and stated that it was practically impossible to have the vote counted so soon in a district so large and without railroads. He appealed to the House to give the State of Louisiana the right to be heard through at least one Representative fairly elected.

Mr. MOREY, (rep.) of La., moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of George L. Smith, instead of Davidson.

Mr. BUTLER stated that the House, by its action yesterday, had virtually decided the question, because if Peters had not died he would have been admitted with Sypher and Sheldon. A special election had been held to fill the vacancy, and George L. Smith had been elected and was entitled to his seat.

Mr. Morey's amendment was agreed to—yeas 164, nays 94—Messrs. Woodford, of New York, and Phelps, of New Jersey, voting in the negative, and the oath of office was administered to Mr. Smith.

Mr. BUTLER then moved that the credentials of the contestants for seats from the State of Louisiana be referred to the Committee on Elections. That committee was announced by the Speaker as follows:—Messrs. Smith, of New York; Thomas, of North Carolina; Hazelton, of Wisconsin; Todd, of Pennsylvania; Pike, of New Hampshire; Sener, of Virginia; Robinson, of Ohio; Harrison, of Tennessee; Arthur, of Kentucky; Speer, of Pennsylvania, and Lamar, of Mississippi.

REPEAL OF THE SALARY INCREASE.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, asked unanimous consent to introduce and have printed a bill to repeal the increase of salary law.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Tenn., objected.

The House then, at four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opening of the New Fifth Avenue Theatre—The Address of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The new Fifth Avenue Theatre, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, was opened last night to a brilliant audience. The house was the subject of a thousand comments, universal admiration of its beauty in every detail finding fit expression. The auditorium is, indeed, a gem. Perfect in form and finish, it is the realization of an ideal theatre. The double tiers of proscenium boxes, richly decorated and adorned are the most beautiful of any place of amusement in the city, and the French boxes in the rear give finish to the parquet. Overhead is a dome which is the perfection of fresco painting. The sky is as fine as any that poet ever saw or painter endeavored to execute. Amid such surroundings the first audience gathered in the new theatre last night, feeling that in these surroundings alone there was sufficient to satisfy them for any shortcomings which might follow. At the time announced for the beginning of the performance the theatre was full, a number of persons being accommodated with seats on camp stools in the centre aisle. There was some delay in the beginning, but finally Miss Fanny Morant appeared at the footlights and began to recite the opening address, which was written by Dr. Oliver Wendell Homes, and was as follows:—

Hang out our banners on the stately tower!
It dawns at last—the long-expected hour!
The steep is climbed, the starlit summit won,
The builder's task, the artist's labor done;
Before the finished work the herald stands,
And asks the verdict of your lips and hands.

Shall rosy daybreak make us all forget
The golden sun that yester evening set?
Fair was the fabric doomed to pass away
Ere the last headaches born of New Year's Day.
With blasting breath the fierce destroyer came
And wrapped the victim in his robes of flame;
The pictured sky with redder morning blushed,
With scorching streams the naiad's fountain gushed,
With kindling mountains glowed the funeral pyre,
Forests ablaze and rivers all on fire.
The scenes dissolved, the shrivelling curtain fell,
Art spread her wings and sighed a long farewell!
Mourn o'er the player's melancholy plight—
Falstaff in tears, Othello deadly white—
Poor Romeo reckoning what his doublet cost,
And Juliet whimpering for her dresses lost—
Their wardrobes burned, their salaries all undrawn,
Their cues cut short, their occupation gone!

"Lie there in dust," the red-winged demon cried,
"Wreck of the lordly city's hope and pride!"
Silent they stand, and stare with vacant gaze,
While o'er the embers leaps the fitful blaze;
When, lo! a hand, before the startled train,
Writes in the ashes "It shall rise again—
Rise and confront its elemental foes!"—
The word was spoken, and the wall arose,
And ere the seasons round their brief career
The new-born temple waits the unborn year.

Ours was the toil of many a weary day
Your smiles, your plaudits only can repay;
We are the monarchs of the painted scenes,
You, you alone the real kings and queens!

Lords of the little kingdom where we meet,
We lay our gilded sceptres at your feet,
Place in your grasp our portal's silvered keys
With one brief utterance—We have tried to please.
Tell us, ye sovereigns of the new domain,
Are you content—or have we toiled in vain?

With no irreverent glances look around
The realm you rule; for this is haunted ground!
Here stalks the sorcerer, here the fairy trips,
Here limps the witch, with malice-working lips;
The Graces here their snowy arms entwine,
Here dwell the fairest sisters of the Nine—
She who, with jocund voice and twinkling eye,
Laughs at the brood of follies as they fly;
She of the dagger and the deadly bowl,
Whose charming horrors thrill the trembling soul.
She, who, a truant from celestial spheres,
In mortal semblance now and then appears,
Stealing the fairest earthly shape she can—
Sontag or Nilsson, Lind or Malibran;
With these the spangled houri of the dance—
What shaft so dangerous as her melting glance,
As poised in air she spurns the earth below,
And points aloft her heavenly-minded toe!

What were our life, with all its rents and seams,
Stripped of its purple robes, our waking dreams?
The poet's song, the bright romancer's page,
The tinselled shows that cheat us on the stage,
Lead all our fancies captive at their will;
Three years or threescore, we are children still.
The little listener on his father's knee,
With wandering Sinbad ploughs the stormy sea,
With Gotham's sages hears the billows roll,
(Illustrious trio of the venturous bowl,
Too early shipwrecked, for they died too soon
To see their offspring launch the great balloon);
Tracks the dark brigand to his mountain lair,
Slays the grim giant, saves the lady fair,
Fights all his country's battles o'er again
From Bunker's blazing height to Lundy's Lane;
Floats with the mighty captains as they sailed
Before whose flag the flaming red cross paled,
And claims the oft told story of the scars
Scarce yet grown white that saved the Stripes and Stars!

Children of later growth, we love the play,
We love its heroes, be they grave or gay,
From squeaking, peppery, devil-defying Punch
To roaring Richard with his camel-hunch;
Adore its heroines, those immortal dames,
Time's only rivals, whom he never tames,
Whose youth, unchanging, lives while thrones decay;
(Age spares the Pyramids—and Dejazet);
The saucy-aproned, razor-tongued soubrette,
The blond-haired beauty with the eyes of jet,
The gorgeous beings whom the viewless wires
Lift to the skies in strontian-crimsoned fires,
And all the wealth of splendor that awaits
The throng that enters those Elysian gates.

See where the hurrying crowd impatient pours,
With noise of trampling feet and flapping doors,
Streams to the numbered seat each pasteboard fits
And smooths its caudal plumage as it sits,
Waits while the slow musicians saunter in,
Till the bald leader taps his violin,
Till the old overture we know so well,
Zampa or Magic Flute or William Tell,
Has done its worst—then hark! the tinkling bell!
The crash is over—the crinkling curtain furled,
And lo! the glories of that brighter world!

Behold the offspring of the Thespian cart,
This full grown temple of the magic art,
Where all the conjurors of illusion meet,
And please us all the more, the more they cheat.
These are the wizards and the witches too
Who win their honest bread by cheating you
With cheeks that drown in artificial tears
And lying skull-caps white with seventy years,
Sweet-tempered matrons changed to scolding Kates,
Maids mild as moon beams crazed with murderous hates,
Kind, simple souls that stab and slash and slay
And stick at nothing, if it's in the play!

Would all the world told half as harmless lies!
Would all its real fools were half as wise
As he who blinks through dull Dundreary's eyes!
Would all the unhanged bandits of the age
Were like the peaceful ruffians of the stage!
Would all the cankers wasting town and State,
The mob of rascals, little thieves and great,
Dealers in watered milk and watered stocks,
Who lead us lambs to pasture on the rocks—
Shepherds—Jack Sheppards—of their city flocks—
The rings of rogues that rob the luckless town,
Those evil angels creeping up and down
The Jacob's ladder of the treasury stairs—
Not stage, but real Turpins and Macaires—
Could doff, like us, their knavery with their clothes
And find it easy as forgetting oaths!

Welcome, thrice welcome to our virgin dome,
The Muses' shrine, the Drama's new-found home!
Here shall the statesman rest his weary brain,
The worn-out Artist find his wits again;
Here Trade forget his ledger and his cares,
And sweet communion mingle Bulls and Bears;
Here shall the youthful lover, nestling near
The shrinking maiden, her he holds most dear,
Gaze on the mimic moonlight as it falls
On painted groves, on sliding canvas walls,
And sigh, "My angel! What a life of bliss
We two could live in such a world as this!"
Here shall the tumid pedants of the schools,
The gilded boors, the labor scorning fools,
The grass-green rustic and the smoke-dried cit
Feel each in turn the stinging lash of wit,
And as it tingles on some tender part
Each find a balsam in his neighbor's smart,—
So every folly prove a fresh delight
As in the pictures of our play to-night.

Farewell! The players wait the prompter's call;
Friends, lovers, listeners! Welcome one and all!

Only a part of the address was allotted to Miss Morant, and as she ceased the curtain rose, revealing the entire Fifth Avenue Theatre company. Mr. Frank Hardenburgh then took up the address and finished it. The company of the theatre ranged on the ample stage presented a brilliant picture. The recitations were well done both by Miss Morant and Mr. Hardenburgh, the former especially delivering the lines of the poet with decided effect. The enactment of the piece which followed was not in keeping with the excellent promise of the opening address and the revelation which was made upon the lifting of the curtain during its delivery. Mr. Albery's play of "Fortune" is a decided failure. It is without characters, without situations and without art. What it is all about nobody was able to discover. Evidently the play reads much better than it acts, or it would never have been produced at this theatre. The only things about it which are to be commended are occasional flashes of wit and a few passages of sprightly dialogue. Otherwise it is dull, dreary and nonsensical, and Mr. Albery is to be congratulated upon writing one of the worst plays ever produced on the American stage. Mr. Daly may cut down the piece and in part rewrite it so as to make a good acting play out of it, but as it was last night it was a pitiful sight to see good actors floundering through parts so puerile that the strongest endeavors could make nothing out of them. If we had never seen Fisher, Clarke, Harkins and James and Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert and Miss Jewett, in other parts we could scarcely have avoided pronouncing them bad actors in a bad play. Mr. Lewis, whose name is in the cast, is sick, and his place was taken last night by Mr. Owen Fawcett. The scenery was magnificent, and the furniture used in the first act, especially the carved chairs, was among the finest ever used in a theatrical performance. Everything was done in excellent style; even the programmes prepared under the direction of Mr. J. W. Morrissey, the treasurer, were of satin. The performance did not close till long after midnight.

Italian Opera—Aida.

The third performance of this work drew one of the largest houses of the season, and was such a marked improvement over the previous representations that little was left to be desired. The music also improves on acquaintance, and at each hearing new beauties are revealed. Verdi has completely discarded mere prettiness of melody in it, and exhibits a dramatic grandeur of design unsurpassed by any modern operatic composer. The reminiscences which are thickly scattered through the opera, and which we pointed out at the first representation, are not plagiarisms by any means, for the treatment, instrumental and otherwise, is original in every sense of the word. Reminiscences in an opera are not at all derogatory to a composer's reputation when they are used with the consummate skill that Signor Verdi exhibits. Portrait and landscape painting in the most vivid musical colors, from the barbaric splendor of "L'Africaine" to the septentrional gloom of "Robert," distinguishes this truly great work. The voluptuous school of Italy loses none of its charms when wedded to the asceticism of Germany. Verdi's later years reflect more lustre on his genius than all his efforts when melody was spontaneous with him. The work is encrusted with rich gems, not of that superficial kind that are transferred to barrel organs, but more valuable to a musician. The third act, with its magnificent portraiture of love and passion, is, musically speaking, the best of the opera. When the curtain fell last night on the betrayal of Radames Mlle. Torriani and Messrs. Campanini and Maurel were repeatedly called before the curtain. It was a renewal of the success of the duet in the fourth act of "Les Huguenots." Miss Cary achieved such a triumph in the *rôle* of Amneus last night that made it a fit companion picture for Mlle. Torriani's Aïda. Signor Nannetti made the *rôle* of Ramfis, the High Priest, a feature in the opera. Chorus and orchestra were absolutely faultless, and with the magnificent *mise en scène* called forth the frequent and hearty applause of the audience. "Aïda" will be given for the last time on Friday.

Wood's Museum—Mr. Owens and His Company.

Mr. John E. Owens cannot be said to be known by the company he keeps. He is good and it is bad, but the evil associations do not appear to have corrupted the goodness of his artistic manners. Perhaps the reason is that the troupe accompanies him in his travels, but is not an accompaniment to him in anything else. Last evening he appeared at Wood's Museum as Major De Boots and Solon Shingle. In the last mentioned character he is exceedingly well known here; in the former not so well. His Solon Shingle is a realistic portraiture of a Yankee farmer full of unconscious quaintnesses and laughable idiosyncrasies. It is as rough and crooked as an overgrown potato knotted with excrescences, and has a not unpleasant flavor of the fields. It is a genuine bit of human nature, as human nature appears when subjected to certain bizarre conditions which may be discovered by any one who chooses to peer patiently enough among the obscure farm lands of New England. If it is tinctured with caricature, the caricature is to the substratum of the character what a blossom artificially enlarged is to the original fruit. In this impersonation Mr. Owens has so long been acknowledged to be perfection, and has been seen so repeatedly in this city, that it is next to impossible to offer a remark which shall have the force of newness. The creation is as peculiarly his own as that of Rip Van Winkle is Mr. Jefferson's or Lord Dundreary Mr. Sothern's, and he has so often added to its symmetry by fresh accretions that, we opine he does wisely by now letting it alone. In his expression of Major De Boots he is not so successful. It is ungracious and unwise to habitually make comparisons, and we hope we shall not be accused of doing so when we say that the very forcible impersonation given by Mr. John S. Clarke to this character renders it almost impossible for any other artist to achieve great success in it. The material of the *rôle* presents vast temptations to burlesque; but, since "Everybody's Friend" pretends to be a comedy, and, therefore, a representation of social foibles, the yielding to such temptation is fatal to the spirit of the play. The moment we touch burlesque we touch something monstrous—laughably monstrous, of course, but quite as much without the pale of actual humanity as Caliban or Ariel. For a portion of this fault in Mr. Owens' Major De Boots the playwright is in a certain sense responsible; but every lover of truth in acting would have forgiven Mr. Owens for exscinding all such passages as made travesty indispensable. Still, let us remember that the burlesque into which Mr. Owens falls is only occasional. The humor is generally unforced, therefore unextravagant. The check which the Major puts upon his troublesome and *malapropos* laugh is as spontaneous as the laugh itself, and the unctiousness with which many parts of the performance are lubricated brings it into sympathy with several genial eccentrics whom most of us remember to have met. The same bill will be retained during the week, Mr. Owens' engagement ending on Saturday night.

Olympic Theatre—"The Marble Heart."

Last evening "The Marble Heart" was brought out at the Olympic Theatre, with Mr. Edwin Adams as Phidias and Raphael. It is one of those wonderful French plays which are full of brilliancy and bathos. It is almost too late in the day to remark that much of the dialogue is witty and much of the moral maudlin. It is as full of points as a paper of pins and as full of shock as a chevaux-de-frise, and in it the voice of morbid passion is heard with different degrees of loudness, from the sickly sweetness of the music box to the dignified thunder of the orchestrion. Mr. Adams has frequently acted the part, and uses in it his fine voice to pleasing and passionate effect. The part of Marie was played by Mrs. C. W. Walcot, whose ingenuousness was somewhat too mature and whose simplicity was a trifle too labored. As a whole the play was fairly performed. It will be repeated throughout the week.

IRELAND.

The Agitation for Home Rule.

THE JOURNALIST OF THE MOVEMENT.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1, 1873.

I was told that Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the editor of the *Nation* (newspaper), a gentleman who, all his life, has been engaged in Irish political controversy, and who is justly regarded as one of the leaders of Irish national opinion, could give me information as to the present state of affairs and the intentions, hopes and prospects of those pledged to the accomplishment of home rule, which would be fuller and more reliable than could be obtained from any other person. I accordingly called upon Mr. Sullivan, at the office of his journal, in Middle Abbey street, Dublin, and was very courteously received by him. He is a man apparently of between 45 and 50 years of age, of spare figure, and with a careworn but very intelligent face. When he learned the object of my mission he promised me all the aid in his power, and the following conversation ensued:—

CORRESPONDENT—Will you, Mr. Sullivan, kindly give me some particulars of your life? Your name is well known in America, and I am sure that some details of your biography would be interesting to the HERALD readers.

Mr. SULLIVAN.—With pleasure. I believe I may say that I came of a family that is very much respected in the county of Cork, though my immediate relatives filled but a very humble position. The regard with which we have always been held by the people has, I believe, its cause mainly in the fact or idea that we belong to one of the old families of the district—some minor branch of the Berehaven O'Sullivan's the Celtic peasantry, and, indeed, in the Celtic districts all classes more or less, attaching exaggerated importance to the idea of family or stock. My father in education and influence was much above the station he filled. He was a decorator, house painter, &c., and his great ambition was that I should become a great artist; so I was taught drawing. He was ruined—I may almost literally say beggared—by the events of 1848, in which he took a part, and our family from a respectable position was plunged into the keenest distress. I set off to Dublin, a mere lad, full of the vague design of pursuing my studies at the Royal Irish Academy, supporting myself meantime as best I could, becoming a great painter and lifting my father out of his trouble. I found ready employment as an artist in the great Exhibition of 1853 in making drawings for the illustrated papers, and then I crossed over to London on a similar engagement. This was my start in life. While working as an artist I made the acquaintance of several literary men, and began to contribute to magazines and weekly journals, among the latter the *Nation*. When Mr. Duffy, in 1855, resolved to quit Ireland for Australia he offered to dispose of his share in the *Nation* to me, Mr. John Cashel Hoey, his partner, remaining as editor-in-chief. One of my father's friends supplied the means, and I became one of the proprietors and editors of the *Nation*, the entire property passing into my hands on Mr. Hoey's retirement shortly after. In 1857 I visited America and travelled there for five months. I went through the whole of the Valley of Wyoming, knapsack on back and sketchbook in hand, collected a store of valuable information about the massacre and made sketches of every point of interest. I published the result in a little book, "A Visit to the Valley of Wyoming," which was readily bought up and is now out of print. In 1867 the execution of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien in Manchester, for what the English people consider "the murder of Sergeant Brett," involved in the rescue of two Fenian leaders, created wild excitement in Ireland, where the death of poor Brett was believed—I might say known—to have been accidental and the trial of the men a farce. It ceased to be a Fenian question. Men, like myself, who had incurred the fierce hostility of the Fenians in reprehending their idea of fighting England, came out vehemently on "The Judicial Murder at Manchester." A monster funeral procession, at which 150,000 people either looked on or took a part, came off in Dublin, John Martin, M. P., and myself marching at its head. For this we were a few days subsequently arrested and indicted, a second indictment being laid against me for writings in one of my papers. As it happened, the incriminatory articles were written by my brother, and had never been seen by me until they were read against me in Court on the application for my committal. On this press charge I was brought to trial first, and convicted. On the funeral procession charge I was brought up the next day but one. This time I defended myself, the jury disagreed and the prosecution fell through; but on the conviction against me on the first trial I was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Richmond Jail. And here is a droll feature in the case. I found myself a prisoner in a jail over which for six years (three years previously to that time) I had been myself a ruler, having been elected a member of the Board of Superintendence of City Prisons. And I helped to administer the affairs of the prison while experiencing its rigors! For though I voluntarily went off the board in January, when I found the prosecution at hand, the officers knew I should come on again, and in their personal relations towards me treated me as a governor still. I was thus spared humiliation, which is the real sting of imprisonment; but, apart from this, I was treated as a common thief or burglar, with the exception that, by special request of the Board of Superintendence to the Lord Lieutenant, I was exempted from wearing the prison dress. I was kept in solitary confinement, in a stone floor cell, 12 feet by 8, with only a log of wood chained to the floor for my wife—an American lady whom I married in 1861—to sit on on the one day in the week she was allowed to see me. My interviews with my mother were conducted through a grated window, with a prison officer on either side. In my fourth month I was liberated in compliance with the prayer of a memorial, which was a curiosity, being signed by conservatives, whigs, nationalists, Orangemen and ultramontanes. Instantly on my release a committee was formed to present me with a service of silver or some such testimonial, but having a horror of this kind of thing I declined the proffered offer, and my friends ceased their exertions, not, however, until they had collected some £400. This sum I handed over as my subscription toward the erection of a statue to Henry Grattan in College Green.

IRISH LITERATURE.

CORRESPONDENT.—I understand, Mr. Sullivan, that you have devoted a considerable amount of exertion and capital to the advancement of popular literature in Ireland, perhaps more so than any man now in this country. Is that so?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I think that may be said with truth. For many years I have been engaged in the writing, compiling, editing, printing and publishing (all under my own hands, in my own establishment) of a series of national publications. These efforts of mine, humble enough, have been almost the only ones during the last 15 years to employ Irish brains, by pen and pencil, on Irish soil for Irish aims. The *Dublin University Magazine*, even, has long since become a London periodical.

CORRESPONDENT—You have never been in Parliament, I believe?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Within the past five years I have been five times invited by the national and Catholic party to stand as a candidate—twice for counties and three times for boroughs—but, on personal grounds, I have declined.

WHAT IS HOME RULE?

CORRESPONDENT—Will you explain to me what are the objects contemplated by the home rulers? It is commonly said in England that no definite platform has been put forward.

Mr. SULLIVAN—The only objects contemplated by the organization are to be found in a programme which was drafted by Mr. Butt at a meeting held at the Bilton Hotel in this city, where it might be said that the lion lay down with the lamb and the cat with the mouse, so many shades of political opinion were represented. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Boyle, the banker; Sir William Wilde, John Madden, of Hilton Park, who resigned his Deputy Lieutenancy on the passing of the Church Disestablishment act; Mr. James Vokes Mackay, three of the leading professors of Trinity College, Galbraith, Shaw and Haughton and Mr. Butt, who drew up the following declaration of the objects of the association, which was unanimously signed:—

HOME RULE PLATFORM.

To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs, by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of Her Majesty the Sovereign and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland. To secure for that Parliament, under a federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenue, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure. To leave to an Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the United Empire with foreign States and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the Empire at large. To attain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries without any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown or any disturbances of the principles of the constitution.

HUNGARY AND IRELAND.

CORRESPONDENT—Are the home rulers a recognized party in Ireland?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Certainly. I think I can illustrate my meaning by a comparison with the state of Hungary just before its consolidation with Austria. At that time there were three parties—the separatists, led by Kossuth; the constitutional nationalists, whose leader was Deak, and the imperial, or Austrian party. Here we have very nearly the same state of affairs. The Fenian party corresponds to the separatists; the home rulers to the constitutional nationalists, and the castle, or English party, to the imperial Austrian.

CORRESPONDENT—How do you compare the home rule movement to O'Connell's agitation?

Mr. SULLIVAN—O'Connell's agitation was for a total repeal of the union, wishing to return to the Irish constitution exactly as it was in 1782, in point of fact to establish a perfect dualism under one crown, such as now exists in Sweden and Norway. The home rulers give up as much of O'Connell's programme as relates to peace and war, the management of the army and navy and our arrangements with foreign nations to the imperial government. On the other hand they claim a responsible local Irish executive or ministry as well as a Parliament. They wish, in fact, that Ireland should bear the same relation to Great Britain as the State of New York does to the United States.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you imagine that home rule if granted would absorb Fenianism?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I cannot speak of my own knowledge, but I firmly believe that many, even of the more advanced sympathizers with Fenianism, would be content with home rule. During the 11 years from 1859 to 1870 there was no constitutional agitation in the country, and Fenianism, which may be called the politics of despair, was in far greater force than was actually believed. In a secret society one is, of course, unable to say how many members are enrolled, and, though I think the number was comparatively small, yet the spread of the Fenian spirit among the masses of people was immense.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you think that the passing of the Church Disestablishment act has been in your favor or against you?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Certainly in our favor; for now, for the first time in our history, the Protestant becomes an Irishman. I see three dangers ahead:—The Fenian discontent, the fears of the Orangemen that we shall become the tools of the Jesuits, the fears of Cardinal Cullen and the priests that we shall become the tools of the Orangemen.

CORRESPONDENT—Are there many Protestants with you?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Very many leading Protestant gentlemen (laughing). The whigs say the Protestants are joining us to spite Mr. Gladstone. The Catholic clergy held back fearing the party might be made tools against Mr. Gladstone. They did not believe much in the sincerity of the Protestants and thought it was a factious attempt to embarrass the Prime Minister. "We will work with you later on," they say, "but we do not join the movement yet for fear of frightening the Protestants."

CORRESPONDENT—In the elections which have taken place since the home rule movement was started have the Catholic clergy at all interfered?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Though I have always taken what would be called a strong part in Catholic affairs, I led the great revolt against clerical selection of candidates which the celebrated Longford election of 1869 called forth. There, the Catholic clergy selected Lord Greville's son, the people selected John Martin, then absent in America, and called on me to represent him on the hustings. It was a painful fight between old friends, the people versus the priests; the latter claiming the privilege of selecting Parliamentary candidates, the former voting against it. The priests, by fearfully "undue" influence, beat us at the polls, but the people lodged a petition and upset their reverences' candidate.

CORRESPONDENT—Mr. Martin never sat for Longford, I believe?

Mr. SULLIVAN—No; but, on a vacancy occurring shortly after in Meath, we put up John Martin, who is a Presbyterian, and carried him triumphantly against the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, who is the son of Lord Fingall, a great Catholic peer, and who was supported by the Catholic bishops and clergy. I am bound to say, however, that the Meath Bishop and priests fought us fairly, temperately and good humoredly. These elections—Longford and Meath—had a great deal to do with the marvellous change of Protestant and conservative opinion in the home rule direction immediately afterwards. Protestants saw with amazement that not only would Catholics not blindly follow priests in politics, but would literally fight them, and that, too, in favor of Protestant candidates.

CORRESPONDENT—You think, then, that the influence of the priests in political matters has decreased? To what do you attribute that result?

Mr. SULLIVAN—To the spread of education. There is no priestly lead, as there was in O'Connell's time. The penal laws left the peasant no other leader; he looked to the priests to manage his temporal as well as his spiritual affairs. The national schools have now taught the people to read and write; the penny press has stepped into the field thus made for it; the newspapers are read everywhere, and the inhabitants of every cabin are as well posted as his reverence. Therefore the Roman Catholic priest as leader quits the scene.

CORRESPONDENT—And do you think the influence of the home rulers will ever be as great as O'Connell's?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Greater, because those to whom it is addressed are now more intelligent and reasonable. O'Connell's agitation depended on him alone, it was a "one man idea," which is now done away with.

CORRESPONDENT—How many home rulers do you expect in the next Parliament?

Mr. SULLIVAN—I hope between 50 and 60.

CORRESPONDENT—Of these many will probably not be genuine home rulers, but persons who have used the phrase as an election cry?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Doubtless, but they will be pledged to vote for home rule. If we obtain the number I have made, which is more than a moiety of all the Irish seats, we shall conceive that we have a moral justification for adopting constitutional tactics which would not be proper in a mere minority.

CORRESPONDENT—The movement has not been looked upon with much favor in England, I believe?

Mr. SULLIVAN—Because the English people do not understand it. I look for a different result when it has been explained to them, and when they are shown how much valuable time is wasted in discussing Irish affairs.

AN EXECUTION TO BE GUARDED.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 3, 1873.

At the request of Sheriff Reinhardt, of Hudson county, Governor Parker has ordered General Plum to detail two companies of the Fourth regiment and one company of the First battalion as a guard at the execution of Mechella on Friday at Jersey City.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SPANISH QUESTION.

How the President's Message on the Cuban Situation Is Criticised—The Amigos de Cuba—The "Atlas" Rumor.

Public opinion on the Spanish complications seems to have settled down pretty generally to the belief that the question is to be officially "dickered" out to the bitter end—in fact, to the bitterest kind of an end for the American people. Every one with whom the reporter conversed yesterday concerning the clause of the President's Message to Congress referring to the Virginius affair expressed the opinion that the language of the President was very guarded and discreetly chosen for effect upon the people. It was regarded as being phrased with a view to satisfying the public clamor, and it was also claimed that the conditions which the President sets forth as being demanded from Spain by the terms of the protocol, and certain other demanded conditions, of which His Excellency states "it is understood" that "Spain recognizes the justice," do not meet the public expectations of what had been required imperatively of the offending Power. There is especial exception taken to the word "understood," and to

SPAIN'S SIMPLE "RECOGNITION"

of the justice of the other conditions. People incline to the belief that nations in their official intercourse should be bound as to their obligations toward each other, and that a mere "understanding" is not sufficient; also that what Spain may "recognize" as justice and what she may do to satisfy the requirements of strict justice may differ widely. In the next place, exception is taken in many quarters to the withholding by the President of the correspondence between the governments of the two countries. The reason stated for this reticence is that the correspondence was carried on in cipher by cable, and is now in the hands of amanuenses and translators for verification; and that in view of the importance of the question involved it is deemed advisable to await the receipt of the mail correspondence. The general impression seems to be that it was hasty action to conclude the protocol unless the cipher despatches had been already verified, and that unless cipher systems are accurate and totally reliable diplomatic negotiations carried on by their aid are rather uncertain. For these reasons many persons are of the opinion that there is something perhaps in the correspondence which would only add to the popular excitement which the government is so desirous of seeing abated.

AT THE CUBAN HEADQUARTERS,

No. 52 Exchange place, where the *Amigos de Cuba* assemble, there was considerable activity displayed yesterday. The fact is that these gentlemen are active every day, and yet nothing can be seen going on. Persons who visit the headquarters frequently cannot but be impressed with the idea that the Amigos mean business, and that the expedition which they are unquestionably preparing will be a formidable one. In reference to the President's Message on Cuban and Spanish affairs they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied. The only question about which they are in any doubt is as to Spain's good faith and ability to carry out the conditions promised. Señor Arteaga, the Secretary, expressed the belief that the Virginius will be actually surrendered, without any attempt to evade the demand.

A report prevailed yesterday to the effect that the Virginius had actually been fitted out with an armament and sailed from Havana

IN QUEST OF "THE STEAMER ATLAS,"

which was believed to be endeavoring to make a landing, with munitions and supplies for the insurgent Cubans, somewhere along the coast. The only vessel of that name concerning which any information could be had in New York was the Atlas, of the Atlas Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly between this port and Kingston and Savanilla, Jamaica. She is the vessel which carried to Jamaica Varona, Ryan and the other patriots who were captured on board the Virginius. She conveyed most of them to Kingston and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition also, as passengers and merchandise respectively.

A HERALD reporter called yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Pim, Forwood & Co., agents of the line, at No. 56 Wall street, and learned that the company is a British stock company, limited, and that all their vessels, including the Atlas, are British built and

CARRY THE BRITISH FLAG.

The Atlas is at present somewhere in the vicinity of Savanilla, her route being from New York to Kingston, thence to Savanilla, from that port back to Kingston and thence to New York. The firm had heard of the report, but had no private confirmation of it, and were inclined to doubt it on the ground of the profound respect the Spaniards entertain for the British flag. She took out no arms or war material, so far as the agents are aware, on her present voyage, nothing but an ordinary "general cargo." If there were arms they were falsely invoiced. She had also but few Cubans among her passengers, though her list was a very full one.

Information was received by Messrs. Davies, Turner & Co., of No. 56 Broadway, that Francisco G. Bombalier, the express agent recently arrested on the arrival of the steamer City of New York at Havana, had been released.

OPINIONS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

The Reported Settlement Discredited—Spain Not Yet Descended So Low—The United States Responsible to Spain in Damages on the Basis of the Washington Treaty—The Action of the Spanish Authorities Fully Justified.

In referring to the rumor that the grave questions arising out of the capture of the Virginius were to be submitted to arbitration, *La Constancia* of Havana says:—

Those who say that such a report is current do not believe it themselves. Our country has not yet descended so low as to have abdicated the rights of an independent nation. We believe that the laborantes and their sympathisers have invented this report for the purpose of testing Spanish loyalty, for they know that it is as idle as it is foolish to deny to Spain the right of capturing the Virginius and punishing, according to the law of nations, the filibusters who conducted her.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in discussing the question, says, in its issue of the 26th ult.:—

Greater responsibility rests upon the United States for the illicit expeditions which have sailed from their coasts, including the Virginius and many other filibustring vessels, than upon England for the departure of the Alabama from her ports; and if ever the day shall arrive for the adjustment of accounts, upon the basis of the Treaty of Washington, which resulted in the arbitration at Geneva, Spain should receive a greater indemnity, for she has received greater injuries; and, what is worse, more unmerited offences; and we ask the Minister of State that he will present the question under this aspect. For the rest, we only desire, with Mr. Sumner, justice in Cuba, prosperity in Spain, honor for Señor Castelar and peace between the two nations, and that there should be an end to these unnecessary expenses and the bellicose fever which affects the safety of the body politic. * * * The premises are perfectly loyal and logical that Spain will have as much right to oblige the United States to observe the laws of neutrality as the United States can pretend to have, to put a stop to or punish, with force, the excesses of the people of Cuba on the pretence that the Spanish government cannot do this. The American government committed the first fault in permitting the departure of the expedition, and so is responsible for the consequences. The expeditionists were pirates, and consequently had no right to the protection of international or of American laws. The commander of the Tornado fulfilled his duty in pursuing and capturing a vessel which during eight months made successive voyages for the purpose of disembarking the expeditionists and material which she carried, and the council of war acted in compliance with the laws.

BUTCHER BURRIEL FEASTED IN MATANZAS.

High Old Times in Honor of the Sanguinary Savage.

The following account of the festivities lately celebrated in Matanzas upon the occasion of the notorious General Burriel's visit to that city is from the *Aurora del Yumuri* of the 25th of last month:—

His Excellency Brigadier General Burriel, commander of the Western Department of this island, to which important station he was transferred while Governor of this city and its dependencies—a command which he filled for three years—arrived in Havana last Sunday, together with his aides-de-camp and other chiefs and officers.

On its being known in Matanzas that His Excellency was to make a stay of a few moments here, on his way to Havana, Mr. Burriel's friends wished to profit by this opportunity to pay him their respects, and to congratulate him who, for such a length of time, had been our worthy Governor. For that purpose a well-served table was prepared in one of the halls connected with the Matanzas Railroad Depot, with every variety of confectionery, wines and refreshments.

Since a little before one o'clock the Garcir Depot had been filled with a great gathering of chiefs and officers of the corps of volunteers—a few from the veteran army residing in this city, members of the illustrious Body of Aldermen, the Board of Directors of the National Committee, civil employés and other notable persons, all in expectancy of the arrival of His Excellency.

At a quarter before two P. M. the band of the Third battalion of volunteers, stationed in the court yard of the depot, announced the approach of the train conveying His Excellency. A few minutes afterwards Brigadier General Burriel was being cordially greeted by our esteemed Governor, Brigadier General Don Taime O'Dally; also by the President of the Conservative National Committee, Don Francisco Aballi and His Excellency the Municipal Judge, Don Leon Crespo, all of them representing Mr. Burriel's numerous friends, who paid their respects and escorted him to the reception hall, where the refreshments had been prepared.

The hall being already overwhelmingly crowded His Excellency the Governor, Mr. O'Dally, first, and the Municipal Judge afterwards, proposed their toasts feelingly and with patriotism in honor of the distinguished traveller, referring in it to the lofty and dignified attitude His Excellency Brigadier General Burriel had assumed with regard to the affair of the Virginius' capture on the arrival of the vessel within his jurisdiction.

Brigadier General Burriel answered the toasts with that ease and energy of manner which distinguish him, thanking his friends for the token of true friendship they exhibited and which he heartily reciprocated, adding that it was his sole aim to obtain peace, conquered by maintaining the nation's honor and glory, finishing his discourse with cheers for Spain, *Viva España!* He also toasted the high authority in the island and the people of Matanzas, which toasts were enthusiastically answered with three cheers for His Excellency Brigadier General Burriel.

At two o'clock P. M. General Burriel resumed his journey. We think ourselves justified in hailing to-day His Excellency as Major General Burriel.

THE SPANISH COLONIAL MINISTER IN CUBA.

The Restitution of Sequestered Estates—The Minister and the Casino Espanol—The Minister and the Havana Press.

The *Constancia*, of Havana, in its issue of the 27th ult., publishes an order of the Spanish Colonial Minister—now on a visit of inspection in Cuba—decreeing the restitution of sequestered estates to their foreign owners. The note passed by the Minister to the Superior Political Governor of the Island is as follows:—

EXCELLENT SIR—The government of the republic, decided to procure a faithful observance of treaties and conventions celebrated by Spain with foreign nations, desirous to obviate every motive for reclamations by their citizens, and moved by the reasons that were before the Council of Ministers at the time of addressing to your Excellency's predecessor in the command of this island the telegram of the 15th of September last, have thought well to decree that Your Excellency shall order immediate and strict compliance with the measure dictated by the Ministry which is under my charge, in which the restitution of sequestered estates to all foreign citizens has been ordered. This is in consequence of governmental resolution, and in order that parties interested may enter into the possession of their estates.

By order of the government I communicate this to you, so that it may bring about the corresponding results.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER AND THE PRESS.

The *Diario* of the 25th says:—

His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies, called together to-day, by means of a polite invitation, the directors of the daily, weekly and semi-monthly journals published in this city. At two o'clock in the evening his Excellency received them with that amiability which distinguishes him. After thanking them for the kindly phrases in which the press had announced his arrival in this Antille, he manifested his cherished desire that the journals should leave passionate polemics, allow them to rest, and by this means facilitate their mission of studying the true state of the island. His Excellency also said that he did not solicit an abdication of principles, which he could not request nor could they concede, but only a rest in vehement and audacious polemics, by which only scandal is spread and nothing gained to the sacred interests of the country.

Worthy, most worthy, is the idea pointed out by His Excellency the Minister of the Colonies to the directors of the Havana press. What His Excellency has recommended is what the *Diario de la Marina* has been repeating in its columns from day to day, and which is the basis of our judgment in all the questions that we treat. We, therefore, applaud, without any reserve, the patriotic request of the representative of the national Executive power.

INVITED TO THE CASINO ESPANOL.

At two o'clock yesterday evening His Excellency the Colonial Minister received a committee of the Casino Español, who were empowered to compliment and congratulate him in the name of that institution, for his happy arrival in this island. His Excellency was amiable enough to invite the committee to be seated and to converse with them for 15 or 20 minutes.

In the course of conversation the Minister said that the telegram of the Casino Español of Havana, in which it was said that his arrival in this province would be hailed with the greatest satisfaction, had determined him to immediately undertake the voyage, which he had projected beforehand; and he expressed his gratitude towards the institution that had given him anticipated proofs of consideration and respect.

Allowing that public men ought to speak with the greatest frankness, and adding that the committee might repeat all they were going to hear, he said that if parties mount to power for the purpose of realizing a political or even a social idea, from the moment in which they form a government, this government should be that of all the citizens who constitute the nation, whatever might be their principles, so that they respect the law; and that the government now constituted wish to be, and is, that of all Spaniards.

His Excellency stated plainly that he would not hastily decide any of the grave questions bound up in the present state of the island; that he would carefully and slowly study them, with the best wishes to arrive at a satisfactory solution without inconsiderately hurting respectable rights and interests. His visit had precisely this object, admitting the study of the ground to be possible.

The committee said to the Minister that the Casino Español would esteem it a great honor if he would visit their saloons. His Excellency politely accepted the invitation, agreeing that the visit would take place to-morrow evening. The leavetaking was as polite and cordial as the reception and conference, and it seems to us that every one is persuaded that Spanish sentiment animates the worthy members of the executive power as much as it does the representatives of the Casino Español.

In Tuesday's HERALD an account was given of the Minister's visit to the luxurious saloons of the Casino Español, where His Excellency disappointed his entertainers by discreetly abstaining from making a speech.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Brisk at the Brooklyn Navy Yard—The Fast-Sailing Sloop-of-War Florida To Be Hurried Forward—The Colorado to Sail on Saturday—Will the Spaniard Leave at the Same Time?—Official Opinions of the Settlement (?)

The wonted activity prevails on this station and the work of preparing vessels of war for service which was commenced three weeks ago has never for a single hour relaxed. All this may appear somewhat remarkable in the face of the assertions which are frequently reiterated from the national capital that there no longer exists any necessity for preparations of a hostile character now that the protocol has been signed by Messrs. Fish and Polo adjusting the Cuban difficulty. The fact remains patent, nevertheless, that extraordinary measures are on foot to present a warlike front to Spain in the shortest possible space of time. No orders to increase the present working force at the Brooklyn yard have been received, but the 3,100 men who are "in" have doubless a steady job for the winter, which is a good thing in the interest of humanity, if for nothing else.

HURRYING UP THE FLORIDA.

Orders, suplementary, have been received to hurry forward the work of fitting out the steam sloop-of-war Florida, second rate screw, with all possible despatch. It was recommended by the department that she should carry only lower masts and fore and aft sails, instead of topsails. The Naval Constructor here is of the opinion that such a rig would not be conducive to safety in her case, and has so reported to Washington. Calkers, machinists and carpenters are now actively employed on her, and she will be ready for her officers on the 21st inst.

THE FLORIDA,

which is a sister ship of the Tennessee, carries a battery of 10 nine-inch guns and two howitzers on her spar deck. She is remarkable for speed, having made 17 knots an hour on her trial trip down East. Her crew will number 377 men. Among the more prominent officers who have applied to the Secretary of the Navy for this command are Commander Ralph Chandler and Captain R. W. Shufeldt (late of the sloop-of-war Plymouth, executive officer of the Navy Yard). The Commander, it is said, stands the best chance should she be rigged as the department desire—with lower masts and fore and aft sails.

The working force on the Minnesota has been increased. Her fore and main masts have been hoisted into position, and to-day the mizzen mast will be set. New tubing is being fitted in the boilers, machinists working night and day on her. On the Dictator and Roanoke this latter class of mechanics find constant employment. Brass tubes are replacing the worn and rusty iron tubes.

GETTING READY FOR SEA.

The Colorado deck presented a busy spectacle yesterday. The guns are all in position and secured by their breechings and side tackle, and the launches and small boats are shipped. A detachment of sailors from the Vermont were at work in rolling barrels of butter, cheese, salt horse, pork, dessicated vegetables and pursers' stores of every description on board the livelong day. The decks were strewn with this essential ammunition, which was stored in the holds as rapidly as possible. To-day 550 men, her crew, will take up their positions on their new home (of which they are quite proud), and by Saturday it is expected the Colorado will sail for Cuba.

THE SPANISH IRON-CLAD ARAPILES

will be floated out of the dry dock to-day. She will take her guns on board on Friday, at the saluting dock in the yard, and will be ready to sail on Saturday. It is probable that the Colorado and Arapiles will go to sea about the same time, which is worthy of note as a coincidence. Visitors are not permitted to visit the Arapiles. Her officers are anxious to get away, and express themselves as happy at the peaceful turn which the negotiations between the two republics have taken.

WHAT NAVY OFFICERS THINK OF THE "SITUATION."

The news from Havana published in the HERALD yesterday was regarded as most serious by the officers of the station with whom the writer conversed. They appeared to think that the Governor General would find himself in his efforts to restrain the indignation which the "concessions" (?) made by the Castelar government give rise to. In such an event American citizens were liable to be subjected to still further outrage and indignity at the hands of the Dons, who have a supreme contempt for our boasted ability to chastise them. They felt chagrined at the announcement that during all the excitement attendant upon the Virginius affair no American man-of-war had put in an appearance in the harbor of Havana. "In a nut shell," the epitome of the opinions of the officers of the navy here about appears to be that the "settlement" is "no settlement" whatever, and history will repeat itself in other and parallel Virginius outrages. The only thing the Cubans can be made to respect is force, and the latter commodity they have ever failed to recognize beneath the folds of the starry banner.

The Monitor Terror.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1873.

The monitor Terror goes off the dry dock at the Navy Yard this afternoon, and work on her will be hurried to completion.

THE SPRAGUE MORTGAGE DEED.

The Original Trustees Refuse to Sign the Deed and Are Unceremoniously Set Aside—A Willing Trustee Appointed—Main Provisions of the Deed.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3, 1873.

Several weeks have elapsed since the meeting of the creditors of A. & W. Sprague & Co., and during all that time the Spragues and their attorneys, together with the trustees and their counsel, have been engaged in the construction of the mortgage deed. The form was repeatedly altered and revised, and when at last the members of the Sprague corporation signified their acceptance of the document and affixed their signatures to it, the trustees, Messrs. Waterman, Lockwood and Nightingale, acting under the advice of their lawyers,

REFUSED TO SIGN THE DEED

in the form then made out, as it involved too great a personal liability upon them, and furthermore stating that unless there was some modification they would feel compelled to resign. They sent the following

COMMUNICATION TO THE CREDITOR'S COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM J. KING, Esq., Chairman, &c.:—

We have given to the proposed deed of trust of the Sprague property, to be executed by us as trustees, the most careful consideration, with an earnest desire to see our way clear to accept the same, but, acting under the advice of counsel, we must decline to do so, unless creditors, by some previous action on their part, will protect us against personal liability. Very respectfully,

RUFUS WATERMAN.
A. D. LOCKWOOD.
GEO. C. NIGHTINGALE.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 29, 1873.

With a view of effecting some agreement or compromise there was held on Saturday a

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE TRUSTEES AND CREDITORS' COMMITTEE,

but after a protracted discussion, during which several propositions for a settlement were made, the trustees failed to come to an agreement, declaring that they would consult with their counsel the next day. The Spragues, however, were getting impatient, and without a a single word to the Creditors' Committee or the original trustees they

TOOK THE MATTER INTO THEIR OWN HANDS

by setting aside the unwilling trustees and appointing one of their own—Zachariah Chaffee—as sole trustee. This gentleman is treasurer and agent of the Builders' Iron Foundry, an establishment controlled by the Spragues, and, of course, he was selected as a willing instrument for the Spragues, who thoroughly knew their man. The new trustee at once signed the deed, and the creditors and our business community generally were taken by surprise upon learning that the Sprague deed was

EXECUTED AND FORTHWITH RECORDED,

having been duly signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Thomas A. Doyle, brother-in-law of the Spragues, T. W. Latham and George W. Harris. This sudden turn in affairs was a sort of a flank movement on the part of the Spragues, shrewdly managed when we consider that the repeal of the bankrupt law is imminent, leaving the present measures the only recourse for the creditors. The most eminent counsel have been employed on both sides, and the promptness with which the Spragues & Co., signed the document caused the trustees to suspect that it was framed with too much favor to the company, and placing too great a responsibility upon them. The latter have been extremely cautious and critical, the continued delay having been mainly caused by them, and it is asserted not without good reason. One of the papers here plainly intimates that the Spragues

TOOK AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

of the trustees and creditors. It says that the committee appointed by the meeting of the creditors were unaware of this action and are greatly surprised thereat. Indeed it is well understood they were not consulted in the proceedings. The effect upon the creditors at large it would be useless to speculate upon. It would appear that course was taken to

SAVE ATTACHMENTS UNDER THE STATE ACT.

In view of a possible repeal of the Bankrupt law, how effective it will be in this particular only the lawyers can decide. Senator Sprague signed the deed Friday evening and departed next day for Washington, and he is generally understood to be one of the most zealous laborers for a repeal of the Bankrupt act.

It is clear to see through all this, and the Spragues evidently knew what they were about when they engaged several of the most learned and prominent lawyers to protect their interests in the important work of constructing the deed, and, from a careful reading of the document, it will be seen how guarded are its provisions and how the lawyers have done their work.

THE MAIN PROVISIONS

of the deed are substantially the same as have been stated several weeks ago. The company have executed their 16,500 negotiable promissory notes, all bearing even date and made payable to the order of said A. & W. Sprague, and by them endorsed, payable three years from December 1, 1873, with interest from December 1, 1873, semi-annually, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum till the principal sum is paid. It is also provided that for the preservation of the manufacturing properties of said A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and the best interests of the creditors require, to prevent great loss and shrinkage, that the business of

THE MILLS AND PRINT WORKS SHALL IN THE MEANTIME BE CONTINUED.

It is further provided that the trustee for the time being may at any time, or from time to time, before default of payment or breach of contract, or after, enter upon said granted estates or property, or any part or parts thereof, and take and assume the full and

ABSOLUTE POSSESSION AND CONTROL OF THE SAME,

and in his discretion continue to run or operate or close the mills or print works of said company, or any or either of them, as he (the said trustee for the time being) shall deem for the best interests of the creditors. It is further provided, in the case of default or breach in the covenants or agreements, that the trustee, upon written request of the holders of one-fifth in amount of the notes outstanding, shall sell, either together or in parcels, the estates and property described. And it is further declared that no purchaser, under any or either of the foregoing trusts, shall be under any obligation

TO INQUIRE INTO THE NECESSITY OR REGULARITY OF ANY SALE

thereunder, nor to see to the application of any of the purchase moneys thereof, but that the receipt of the trustees or trustee for the time being to such purchaser or purchasers for such purchase moneys shall be his or their full and effectual acquittance and discharge therefor.

The above are substantially the principal features of the deed. Upon the issuing of the instrument the committee of the creditors came out in a card, stating that, although the substitution of Mr. Chaffee for the gentlemen named in the deed of trust was without their knowledge, they

ACCEPTED THE SITUATION.

It is, however, the prevalent belief that the creditors accept the action of the Spragues not through choice, but through necessity, for the latter got them in such a place that they could not well back out, so they deemed that the best thing they could do was to

MAKE A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY

and give in their acceptance. A great many of them admit that they cannot understand the situation, and the least they can say is to hope that the trustee will successfully administer the affairs, and that everything will come out reasonably satisfactory.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Executive Committee of the new Reformed Episcopal Church, consisting of Bishop Cummins, Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rev. Charles E. Cheney, Rev. Mason Gallagher, George M. Tibbets, Dr. C. H. Sabine, Alexander Tyng, Gordon S. Habbett, Charles D. Kellogg, Benjamin Aycrigg, Albert Crane, James McCarter, James L. Morgan and Herbert B. Turner, met yesterday at Association Hall. Bishop Cummins presided. The meeting was for the purpose of carrying out the details of the instructions given the committee by the general meeting of the Council, and after the transaction of a few necessary preliminaries the meeting adjourned.

THE DANIELS MURDER CASE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3, 1873.

The jury in the Daniels murder case to-day brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

BIG GUNS.

The Heaviest Heavy Ordnance in the World—A Four Hundred and Sixty Pound Shot Driven Through Fifteen Inches of Solid Iron—Interesting and Successful Experiments with Rifled Guns in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Dec. 1, 1873.

"In time of peace prepare for war." This is a trite saying, but the events of the last few weeks have demonstrated that it is a maxim which the United States, as well as other nations, should observe most attentively. Happily, perhaps, the prospects and dangers of a Spanish war are for the moment postponed on account of intervening diplomacy, but the suddenness with which hostilities were seriously threatened only a few days ago should be a warning which the government should profit by. Improvements and experiments in heavy ordnance were conceived more than a year ago by the proper governmental authorities, and Congress made the necessary preliminary appropriations for the experiments. A Presidential campaign, followed by disclosures of Crédit Mobilier and other corruptions, came in such rapid succession that the attention of the national legislators was absorbed for the time being, and the paramount purpose of defending the territory and honor of the nation was for the moment forgotten.

THE AFFAIR OF THE VIRGINIUS,

however, stirred up the slumbering bureaus of the Navy and War departments and all the paraphernalia of battle was immediately brought into requisition. At the navy yards in Brooklyn, Charlestown, Philadelphia, Portsmouth and Norfolk there was sudden and unprecedented activity. The torpedo stations at Newport and other points were also called upon for their reserve supplies of dangerous projectiles, and even the Juniata and other vessels of war were speedily equipped and hurriedly despatched to the scene of massacre and expected war. All of these events were successively recorded in the public journals, but apart from such movements, which it was impossible to conceal, there were others equally important and more recent progressing simultaneously. They consisted of

COMPETITIVE TRIALS OF HEAVY ORDNANCE,

and the tests took place upon the obscure territory of Nut Island, in Boston Harbor. In brief, it may be stated that the experiments were such as to demonstrate that all the smoothbore guns on hand and belonging to the government can be increased in precision and power to an extent which will enable them to hit and destroy, with a single shot, any iron-clad or other war vessel that ever floated. The experiments took place under the observation of Captain Truxton, Captain of Ordnance of the Navy Department, and under the supervision of Norman Wiard, agent of the department and inventor of the rifling improvement, which adds such remarkable force and efficiency to the heavy armament of our forts and ships-of-war. For the purposes of the experimental test there were provided two guns of 23 tons each and of 15-inch calibre. One of them was the common smoothbore, and the other was rifled in accordance with Mr. Wiard's invention, but in other respects there was no difference whatever. One hundred and forty pounds of powder—the largest quantity of amunition ever used in a gun—was fired from each, and the projectiles were respectively of 460 pounds weight. The targets consisted of wrought iron plates of 15 inches in thickness, and they were erected side by side, 150 feet distant. The rifled projectile fired from the Wiard gun was of conical shape, and the one fired from the common smoothbore piece was necessarily round. The one first named went

CLEAR THROUGH THE FIFTEEN INCH PLATES,

and out of sight into a sand bank in the rear. The demolition of the almost invulnerable target was complete, and so great was the force with which it was struck that a fragment of 300 or 400 pounds was thrown clear across the island, a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile. The projectile from the smooth bore gun penetrated the target only about six and a half inches, and as the advantages were precicely equal, the superiority of the rifled arm was at once established by the experiment, and admitted by the government authorities of observation. Compared with other comparative tests, this style of gun is the most destructive ever yet produced. A 35 ton gun of 12-inch calibre, was once fired in England through an iron plate of 12 inches in thickness, showing the comparative penetrating power of that arm to be about 144 against 225 of the gun at Nut Island. This improvement, as the government understands it, does not involve the manufacture of new guns to secure it. Take the present armament of our forts, just as they are, and they can be rifled at one-tenth the cost that new guns can be manufactured, and at the same time their efficiency as smooth-bore ordnance is not in the least impaired; and, including the cost of rifling, the arms will be cheaper by one-tenth than the best English guns, and for destructive powers their efficiency can hardly ever be equalled.

UNDER THIS IMPROVEMENT

it is claimed that the rifled guns belonging to the United States government may be made to have greatly increased efficiency, endurance, penetration of iron plates, higher initial velocity to the shot, much longer range and improved precision; while the guns of the smooth-bore will remain as essentially as good or be better smooth-bore guns than they now are, and, if rifled, they may be, after the improvement is applied, used effectively as smooth-bore guns if desired. By this means all the spherical projectiles now on hand may be utilized, and all carriages, implements, platforms, ordnance stores and service of the gun may be made available. The improvement consists in rifling each gun with two grooves, having for a 15-inch gun a twist of about one full turn in 50 feet, and so stationing the grooves at the side of the bore that neither groove will intersect or cross the bottom or top of the bore, thus leaving it smooth at the bottom and top where the shot would strike in "ballotting," should the gun be used as a smoothbore for spherical projectiles after being rifled. After the gun is rifled, however, it is proposed to improve the spherical projectiles now on hand by drilling three small holes in each, a little distance from the point of contact the shot or shell would have with the bore of the gun when inserted as if for firing. The holes to be equi-distant from each other in the form of a regular triangle. Into these holes insert three brass pins, each to be cut, after the insertion of such, the exact length necessary to support the projectile up and out of contact with the bottom of the bore, so that the windage shall be equal all round. By supporting the projectile in the centre of the bore previous to its receiving its impulse from the powder, the windage all round alike, an achievement is arrived at by most simple means often attempted in this country and Europe without success.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE EXPERIMENTS.

Notwithstanding the Spanish war cloud has blown over the experiments with the guns described are still regarded with great interest by the government, and especially by the Navy Department. Other tests are to be made in a few days, with a view to obtaining an idea of the comparative distance and rapidity with which a projectile can be thrown from a rifled and a smoothbore gun.

THE WESTCHESTER PROTECTORY VISITED.

In response to the invitation of the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory, a number of gentlemen visited their establishment at Westchester yesterday. Among the number were ex-Senator Benedict, Colonel Conkling, Mr. Hoyt, the Inspector of Prisons: Assemblymen Biglin, Herring, Colwell and Scherman; Judges Morgan, Wandell, Kasmire and Otterbourg, together with the managers and other gentlemen interested in reformatory systems. After inspecting the different departments of the establishment and attending a very creditable entertainment given by the inmates, the company sat down to a thoroughly enjoyable repast. Dr. Anderson, the President of the Board of Management, in response to a toast, explained the objects and workings of the institution, commended its interests to public attention and invited an investigation of its system and success. He was followed by ex-Senator Benedict, Mr. Hoyt, Colonel Conkling, Judges Morgan and Wandell, Mr. James Lynch and William Herring in speeches encouraging the work of reforming delinquency and highly commendatory of the enterprise evinced in the direction and management of the Protectory.

A DAY OF SPECIAL PRAYER.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Archbishop of Canterbury (England), and the Board of American Bishops, yesterday was observed in all the Protestant Episcopal churches of New York as a day of intercession in behalf of the missions of the Church at home and abroad. In addition to the usual morning service a special prayer was offered invoking the divine blessing on the labors of all Christians throughout the world.

At Trinity church there was rather a large congregation notwithstanding the inclement condition of the weather. The services consisted of the morning prayer, followed by special prayers for the cause of missions. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. Drs. Weston and Ogilby, and the Revs. Mr. Cooke and Mr. Hitchings. At the conclusion of the special services the sacrament of the Holy Communion was administered.

At Zion church, Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street, special services on behalf of the missions will be held this evening by the rector, Rev. John W. Gallagher.

THE COURTS.

Bankruptcy---The Rights and Obligations of Special Partners.

Alleged Election Fraud—Voting by Proxy and What Came of It.

The Jurisdiction of the Marine Court in Question.

Thomas Fay, of No. 1,344 First avenue, was yesterday held to bail for examination by Commissioner Shields on a charge of carrying on his business as a liquor dealer without paying the special tax required by law.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, the jury in the case of the United States vs. F. Cousinery & Co. were discharged, not having been able to agree upon a verdict. As already stated in the HERALD, the action was brought to condemn 300 barrels of brimstone imported by the claimants and entered by them at the Custom House as "crude" brimstone, free of duty, while the allegation of the government was that the brimstone was "refined," and, therefore, liable, under the act of Congress, to a duty of $10 per ton.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Bankruptcy—The Rights and Obligations of Special Partners.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, in the matter of Byron Sherman and Porter Sherman, alleged bankrupts, Judge Blatchford granted an order which involves some important questions. The petition of Charles H. White, assignee in the above case, asks for an accounting to recover back a large sum of money—about $80,000—alleged to have been paid to the retired special partners of the firm in question by the new firm subsequently formed. The cause of action arises on this state of facts:—On December 31, 1870, John K. Otley and Stephen Condict, who had been special partners in the above firm, withdrew the amount of their special capital, the special partnership having terminated by limitation. The firm of Sherman Brothers was continued in the same name, but a new special partner was taken in. The petition sets forth that at the time of this withdrawal the firm of Sherman Brothers was insolvent, and that the payment of the sum of $80,000 to the special partners was a fraud upon the present creditors. W. H. C. Lockwood appeared as counsel for the assignee. Judge Blatchford has granted an order allowing the action to be brought, subject to the approval of the Register, Mr. John Fitch, who has the matter in charge.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Personating an Election Inspector—Voting by Proxy—The Harlem Explosion.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Dennis Hogan was tried on a charge of representing himself to be William Conklin, an inspector in the Twelfth Election district of the Eighteenth Assembly district. It was stated by District Attorney Phelps that he took the oath as Conklin, deposited the ballots and remained on duty till about noon, when he was arrested. His counsel, Colonel Fellows, said that Conklin was unable to qualify, that Hogan acted for the latter upon a power of attorney drawn by a lawyer for the purpose, that no fraud was committed, that no illegal votes were cast and that the accused thought he was fully authorized to fill the place. Judge Ingraham said that the fraud consisted in depositing ballots when he was not an inspector. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and sentence was deferred till Friday.

Henry Walters was placed on trial charged with fraudulently presenting a ballot and attempting to vote at the Fourteenth Election district of the Second Assembly district. Mr. Edmund E. Price, counsel for the accused, showed that Walters was a German, having been in this country only two weeks; that he had hired a lager beer saloon; that his landlord asked him to deposit the ballot in the name of Frank Ranseller; that he attempted to do this as a favor, and that on being challenged and learning that he was supposed to be voting in his own name he refused to swear in the vote. Upon this clear defence the prisoner was promptly acquitted.

Application was made by Mr. William F. Howe to fix the bail of John Barnum, the engineer implicated in the Harlem boiler explosion. Mr. Howe insisted that the indictment could only be for manslaughter in the third degree. Mr. Phelps insisted that the indictment could not be less than manslaughter in the first degree. Judge Ingraham fixed the bail at $20,000, the same as demanded by Judge Brady for the sub-contractors.

The Court adjourned till half-past ten o'clock to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

Blunt vs. Rinaldo.—Order of reference.

Folsom vs. De Forest.—Order of reference.

Ibbottson vs. Robins.—Order appointing receiver.

Jones vs. Warner.—Order discharging defendant, &c.

Fairchild and Another vs. Smith and Another.—Judgment signed.

Demilt vs. Patent Package Company; Alexander vs. Oddie; McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; Perry vs. Gilbert; Freeland vs. R. and A. Air Line Railroad Company.—Orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Lathrop vs. Lathrop.—Motion for injunction denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Brady.

Dodge vs. Dodge, Mander vs. Bride, Wyman vs. Connover, Jr., and Others, Grigg vs. Fay and Others, Dinsmore vs. Fisk, Wippler vs. Wippler, Kavanagh vs. Decker & Co., Wheeler vs. See, Arnold et al. vs. Wilson, Quinlan vs. Selmes.—Motions granted.

Dirage vs. Howe et al.—Order granted.

Grofisal vs. Swinton et al.—See memoranda on motion papers.

Earl vs. Coburn.—See rule 73.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Larremore.

Hall vs. Lietch.—Motion to continue an injunction granted without prejudice, on notice to defendant to dissolve same on additional affidavits.

Shea vs. Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs. (See memorandum.)

By Judge Robinson.

Dickie vs. Dickie.—Cause set down for calender, first Monday February next. (See memorandum.)

Lamb et al. vs. The United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.—Motion to vacate attachment for want of jurisdiction granted, with $90 costs. (See decision.)

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Verdict of Damages for Injuries.

Before Judge Sedgwick.

In February, 1872, Louis Grupe, a boy 13 years of age, while crossing Third avenue and Seventy-seventh street was run over by a butcher's wagon belonging to Isaac Rodman and driven by Mr. McCue, a driver in his employ. The case was tried some time since in the Marine Court before Justice Shea, and dismissed on the ground of want of sufficient evidence to substantiate the alleged statement of master and servant between Rodman and McCue. The suit, which was for $5,000 damages against Rodman, was tried yesterday in this Court. Mr. Solomon F. Higgins, of counsel for defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the case was res adjudicata, and that the relation of employer and employé was not shown by the evidence as between the defendant and the driver, the evidence showing that at the time McCue was driving the cart without the authority of the defendant. This motion was denied, however, and a verdict rendered of $1,200, without any allowance, to the plaintiff. On rendition of the verdict a motion was made for a new trial. Messrs. Kurzman & Yeaman for plaintiff, John M. Cooney, attorney, for defendant, and Solomon F. Higgins, of counsel.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Jurisdiction of the Court—Important Decision.

Before Judge Howland.

A. T. Woodward sued William B. Browne in the Marine Court for slander, claiming by his complaint damages to the amount of $15,000. It appeared from the proceedings that the plaintiff and defendant had formerly been partners in the oil business in this city and having quarrelled and dissolved partnership, it is alleged that the defendant went around among several of the former customers of the firm and used to them slanderous remarks concerning his former partner, stating that he was a thief, a scoundrel and had robbed him of $5,000. Upon affidavits proving this language the plaintiff procured an order of arrest against the defendant, holding him to bail in the sum of $1,000 and Mr. Browne was thereupon arrested and in default of bail was locked up for two days in Ludlow street jail.

Mr. Malcolm Campbell, as counsel for the defendant, made a motion a few days ago to vacate the order of arrest and all other proceedings, upon the ground, among others, that the Marine Court, being limited in its jurisdiction of actions of this character to cases where the amount claimed does not exceed $1,000, the arrest and all other proceedings were necessarily irregular and void.

Judge Howland yesterday made his decision upon this motion, which is important to the Bar, as settling the question of jurisdiction in similar cases. His opinion, which is given below, fully sustains the position contended for by the defendant's counsel. "This Court, by the act of 1872, has only jurisdiction of actions where the amount claimed does not exceed the sum of $1,000 (chap. 629, Laws of 1872, sec. 3). The complaint in this action demands the sum of $15,000. The settled rule is, that, until some further judicial proceedings have taken place showing upon the record that the sum demanded is not the matter in dispute, that sum is the matter in dispute in an action for damages (Kanouse vs. Martin, 15 Howard, United States Supreme Court Reports, p. 208). That being the case, the Court has no jurisdiction of the action, and can do nothing but revoke such orders as it has made and strike the case from the docket (The Mayor vs. Cooper, 6 Wallace, 247). It cannot allow the plaintiff to amend the record (Kanouse vs. Martin, 15 Howard, supra). The motion to vacate the order of arrest is granted, with $10 costs, and the Court can make no other order in the case except to strike it from the docket."

Upon the rendition of this decision the defendant, through his attorneys, Messrs. Busteed & Douglas, announced his intention of commencing at once an action against the plaintiff, as well as the sureties given by him upon the arrest, for the damages sustained by the defendant by reason of his false imprisonment under the order which has thus been pronounced to have been illegal and void.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Decisions.

By Judge Howland.

Rumer vs. Schwayscheld.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to answer within six days on payment of $10 costs.

McEvoy vs. Simmons.—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Gallagher vs. Simmons.—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Ballard vs. Bentley.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gibbs vs. Aldrich.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Golinsky vs. Cohen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Bertine vs. Jobes.—Motion denied without costs.

Bayliss vs. The Engineers' and Manufacturers' Publishing Company.—As I prefer not to vacate Judge Joachimsen's order, I shall order the case to be submitted to the General Term for the hearing of non-enumerated motions, to be held on the second Saturday of December.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Extensive Larceny in Tiffany's Jewelry Store—A Dishonest Clerk Sent to the State Prison for Five Years.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The first case disposed of yesterday in this Court was an indictment for grand larceny against Harry E. Murray, charging him with stealing on the 22d of November diamond earrings valued at $1,500, the property of Tiffany & Co., Union square. Assistant District Attorney Russell stated that there were eight other indictments against the accused, who was a genteel looking young man. Murray pleaded guilty to one of the numerous charges preferred against him, the prosecuting officer consenting to accept the plea in consequence of his promptly owning his guilt and giving such information as led to the recovery of most of the stolen jewelry.

Counsel for the prisoner addressed the Court, and asked for a mitigation of punishment in view of the previous exemplary character of the prisoner, who had a young wife.

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said that Murray had stolen over $10,000 worth of property from his employers, and that by reason of the trust reposed in clerks by their employers he would be doing a wrong to the community to allow sympathy to interfere with the punishment which should be awarded for such a great crime. He sent Murray to the State Prison for five years.

Grand Larceny.

Henry Speesman, charged with stealing a pair of cameo sleeve buttons, worth $50, on the 5th of November, the property of Darius E. Newell, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. He was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

William Baker pleaded guilty to assaulting John Burke with his fist on the 21st of September, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. Patrick Slattery, who, on the 4th of November, stole a piece of rope valued at $30, owned by Frank Slater, pleaded guilty to petit larceny.

Assaulting an Officer.

James Mooney pleaded guilty to striking Officer Douglas of the Tenth precinct on the head with a club.

Slattery and Mooney were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Youthful Criminals.

Charles Howe, who on the 6th of November, stole a silver watch worth $8 from Peter Meyer, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

John Heaney, another little boy, pleaded guilty to stealing $26 worth of cigars from the liquor store of Thomas Rice, 149 Hudson street, on the 21st of October. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Acquittals.

Robert Saunders, charged with stealing $70 from Edward Mathews, on the 17th of August, was acquitted. John Arnold was also tried and promptly acquitted of a charge of a simple assault preferred by Matthew O'Connor.

Alleged Perjury.

In the afternoon the trial of Aaron Harris, who is charged with the crime of perjury, was commenced. Mr. Russell in opening the case stated that the accused was also indicted for arson, and that the alleged perjury consisted in Harris swearing before the Fire Marshal, who made an investigation into the origin of a fire that occurred at the cigar factory of Harris & Rosenbaum, No. 9 Hester street, on the 5th of September last, that there was in the premises at the time a large quantity of tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, and also that he (Harris) was in Albany upon the day of the fire. Witnesses, chiefly firemen and persons attached to the insurance patrol, testified that at the time the fire occurred there was only a small quantity of "scrap" tobacco and a few cigarettes in the room, together with 300 empty boxes. One witness positively identified Harris as being in his place of business at noon on the day of the fire. The case will be finished to-day.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Burglars and Robbers Come to Grief.

On the 20th ult. two young men of respectable appearance were detected in the act of leaving the residence of Charles M. Dickinson, No. 657 Lexington avenue, having in their possession three silk dresses, valued at $300. George Reed, of No. 656 same street, pursued them; on seeing which they threw away their booty, and made their escape. A description of the thieves was given to detective Levins, of the Nineteenth precinct, who arrested William Meehan and John F. Harvey, both of the Nineteenth ward, and the sons of respectable parents. They were arraigned yesterday before Justice Wandell for examination, when an attempt was made to prove an alibi in Harvey's case. The attempt was not, however, very successful, for the Court held both prisoners for trial, and committed them in default of $1,000 bail each.

Robbed by Friends.

On Tuesday night last Jesse H. S. Toothaker, of No. 984 Second avenue, came home about eleven o'clock, accompanied by two young men of the neighborhood, named Daniel Dorgan and James McCarron. He was well acquainted with both, and, being troubled with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, he requested their assistance to apply a plaster to his back. He then laid down on a bed in the apartment where they were, and, whether from the soothing effects of a few hot Scotches, which he had previously taken, or the plaster, is not known, he fell into a sound slumber. When he awoke he found that $177 worth of property, of different kinds, had been stolen from his apartments, and, naturally enough, suspicion fell upon his two young friends. Detective Levins, of the Nineteenth precinct, was detailed by Captain Gunner to arrest McCarron and Dorgan, which he did, when McCarron's father returned a portion of the stolen property, and promised to return the remainder. Young McCarron regretted his participation in the theft, and not only confessed his crime to his father, but gave such information as will lead to the recovery of all the property stolen. They were committed for trial at the General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail each.

George Dunham, who was held for examination a few days ago on a charge of stealing 50 dressed hogs, was committed for trial yesterday in default of $1,000 bail. Charles Walker, an accomplice, subsequently arrested by Officer Hyde, of the Twenty-second precinct, was also held for trial in the same amount. Their arrest is due to Jacob Lang, the butcher to whom they sold the hogs, and who paid them $54 on account. He suspected them of being thieves, and invited them to dine with him for the purpose ostensibly of paying them the balance of the money, but instead he had them arrested.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Regular Term—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 1011½, 2983, 571, 17, 591, 769, 1395, 1397, 1039½, 487, 541, 557, 645, 801, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1085, 1087. Adjourned Term—Nos. 2336½, 3148, 1012½, 1580, 1584½, 1590½, 1608, 1610, 1612, 1614, 1614½, 1616, 1620, 1624, 1628, 1630, 1632, 1634, 1636, 1638.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Judge Davis—Demurrers.—Nos. 21, 24, 31, 32, 33, 53, 75, 90, 102, 103, 102, 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 35, 55, 71, 76, 81, 82, 89, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100½, 109, 129, 132, 136, 140, 141, 143.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Monell.—Nos. 595, 633, 691, 423, 723, 555½, 619, 807, 251, 81?, 823, 825, 811, 813, 815. Part 2—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Nos. 766, 716, 822, 464, 736, 77?, 692, 696, 1234, 1235, 778, 780, 68?, 702, 392.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 39, 2339, 2343, 612, 613, 3571, 1617, 866, 2423, 2546, 2260, 2077. Part 2—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 3710, 3752, 3756, 3745, 3744, 3754, 3753, 3755, 3742, 2495, 2478, 2480, 2482, 2483, 2484.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 13, 29, 33.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Curtis.—Nos. 3034, 2932, 2828, 2688, 2659, 3172, 3562, 676, 2338½, 3652, 3653, 2988, 2492, 2770, 2880. Part 2—Held by Judge Shea.—Nos. 1459, 2501, 3399, 3507, 3601, 2977, 2477, 2517, 2753, 2377, 2427, 2687, 2701, 3405, 3043. Part 3—Held by Judge Joachimsen.—Nos. 2813, 2626, 2942, 1960, 2520, 2677, 2843, 2904, 3679, 3742, 1868, 2504, 2558, 2872, 2982.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The People vs. John Flood, Samuel McClellan and William Trueman, felonious assault and battery, false pretences and grand larceny; Same vs. Daniel Maloney, attempt at rape; Same vs. Joseph Dempsey, John Jones and Daniel Bernsteine, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Henry Weibrecht, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. John Hyde, assault with intent to steal; Same vs. William Thompson, burglary; Same vs. Philip Colyer and Edward M. Wright, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. James Morton, larceny from the person; Same vs. Thomas Muller, larceny from the person.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1873.

Court of Appeals day calendar for December 4:—Nos. 118, 95, 104, 63, 122, 123, 125, 126, 129, 136.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

No. 125. Hailes & Treadwell vs. Wormes.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York.—This suit was brought to restrain the defendant from infringing the rights of the plaintiffs under patents for improvements in base-burning stoves and to recover damages for infringement. The Court below held that any features or combinations found in the stoves of the defendant which were also found in the plaintiffs' patents, as shown by certain exhibits, were first produced and reduced to practice by the defendant and the bill was dismissed. It is here contended that if the defendant's exhibits represent a stove similar to the plaintiffs', it was never reduced to practical use, but was abandoned, and no effort was made to perfect it for several years, and that it will not be considered a prior invention, embodied in practical form, tested by use to the extent of depriving a subsequent patentee of a perfect apparatus creating a new class of stove. To constitute prior invention the principle must be embodied in a working machine adopted to practical use. E. F. Bennett for appellants; C. M. Keller for appellees.

MATTERS AT THE TOMBS.

Ingersoll and Farrington to Leave To-Day—Mrs. Allen Said To Be About to Turn State's Evidence in the Sharkey Case.

The visitors to Ingersoll and Farrington yesterday were more numerous than on any day since they have taken up their quarters at the Egyptian Museum of criminal curiosities. In the morning Ingersoll's father and sister called, and later in the day his wife and his mother. Mr. Farrington, Sr., also called to see his unfortunate son. During the interview with the latter several old friends called on Ingersoll and remained with him during the balance of the day. He is settling up his business as fast as possible, and will be taken to Sing Sing this morning. The friends of the two prisoners called on Attorney General Barlow on Monday, and asked him not to insist on their removal for a few days. It is stated that he consented to let them remain where they are till to-day.

Ingersoll and Farrington still occupy the same room in the new prison, and spend most of their time while not occupied with visitors in reading the papers.

Among the rumors floating around the Tombs is one which is pretty well authenticated, that Mrs. Sarah Allen has consented to turn State's evidence and tell all she knows concerning the escape of Sharkey. Ever since she has been in the Tombs she has been locked up in a separate cell and has been visited daily by various officials connected with the Tombs Prison and the District Attorney's office. It is also stated that her confession will implicate a great many prominent parties, who managed and connived at Sharkey's escape. Nothing, however, can be gained from her as to Sharkey's whereabouts. That problem, as usual, can but be solved by the omniscient Police Department.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The Case of Ex-Tax Collector Badeau and the Prosecution of P. Keenan.

The investigation of the charges preferred by "the Fifty" against District Attorney Britton, of Kings county, was resumed yesterday at noon, in Sawyer's Assembly Rooms, Brooklyn. The examination was conducted by Mr. Cadwallader and Mr. Speir, of the Commission appointed by Governor Dix to take testimony in the case.

Mr. W. C. Warren, the expert accountant who examined the accounts of ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau, testified that the examination showed that it was the practice of the Collector to retain, for a greater or less time, the money collected. This money was deposited in one or more banks, and after awhile he drew his check in favor of the City Treasurer for the amount. The average amounts of the funds in the hands of the Collector and not paid over was from $100,000 to several hundred thousand dollars. His custom was to deposit the current receipts of the tax office in one or more banks on the day on which he received them. The total amount that passed through the hands of Mr. Badeau during his term of office was estimated by witness at from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. There was an average amount withheld from the City Treasurer of from $100,000 to several hundred thousand dollars.

Colonel D. Allen testified—I assisted in examining the accounts of Mr. Badeau. In accordance with the books in the tax office there was, in 1869, an average monthly balance in various banks to the credit of Isaac Badeau, $475,423; in 1870 the average monthly balance to his credit was $590,380.53. In 1871 the average monthly balance to Badeau's credit in these banks was $657,285.

The case of Patrick Keenan was then taken up, in which the latter was charged with having certified as a Commissioner of Deeds to an acknowledgment which was never made to a contractor's bond. The charge preferred against the District Attorney was of failing to prosecute Mr. Keenan. Several witnesses were examined, and the investigation was adjourned until twelve o'clock to-day.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER BURNS.

Empanelling a Jury—Post-Mortem Examination.

Coroner Young yesterday empanelled a jury in the case of Edward L. Burns, late an officer of the Eighth precinct, who was murdered on Monday night, full particulars of which have heretofore appeared in the HERALD. The jury viewed the remains at the late residence of deceased, No. 69 West Thirteenth street, after which they were discharged till some day next week, when the inquest will take place.

Dr. E. T. T. Marsh yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body and found that there was a contused wound of the scalp on the back of the head one and three-quarter inches long. A small amount of blood was extravasated on the occipital bone, in the vicinity of the wound. A large clot of blood was found between the dura mater and the skull, at the base of the brain. There was a fracture of the right side of the occipital bone, the fracture extending up to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. The internal organs of the body were healthy. In the opinion of Dr. Marsh death resulted from compression of the brain from extravasation of blood following a fracture of the skull, the result of violence. The injuries could have been inflicted either by a stone, a slungshot or a club.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning two young men, named Edward Webb and Richard B. Wall, got into an altercation at William Nichols' brass finishing shop, where they were both employed. The young men, after quarrelling with each other for a short time, clenched, and during the struggle which ensued Webb struck Wall on the head with a brass faucet, inflicting an ugly wound. Wall fell to the floor, bleeding profusely, but soon arose and proceeded to the drug store, No. 162 Fulton street, where he became insensible while his wound was being dressed. Dr. Ostrander was summoned, and expressed the opinion that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He was removed to the Long Island College Hospital, and is now in a very critical condition. Webb, who claims that he acted in self-defence, was locked up to await the result of his victim's injuries.

SUDDEN THAW UPON THE UPPER HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3, 1873.

A sudden thaw has prevailed at all points on the upper Hudson to-day, and reports from above state that the ice south of Catskill is on the move.

THE PRESIDENT'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

And What the Press Thinks of the Nomination.

The nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice of the United States does not seem to meet with the enthusiasm that His Excellency anticipated, if the press of the country be an index of public sentiment.

The New Haven *Register* says:—

It would be a good thing if the United States Senate could now and then put the "brakes" on some of the President's nominations to important places; for instance, that of Williams, of Oregon, as Chief Justice—a man dull of intellect, a railroad lawyer, and a third-rate politician.

The Syracuse *Journal* says:—

Mr. Williams is not a brilliant man, but he is of a strong mental organization and of a hardy physical constitution. He has had a long and active experience upon the Bench and at the Bar. He possesses a thoroughly judicial mind. There are Justices now upon the Supreme Bench who are in some respects his superiors, but none who surpass him in clearness and vigor of mind, or in the essential respect of integrity.

The Buffalo *Courier* thus discourses:—

The Bar and people know but little of Mr. Williams, and certainly had failed to recognize in him the qualities adapted to adorn the most dignified post in the nation and the highest judicial office, perhaps, in the world. But the ways of President Grant in the appointment of officials are past finding out.

The Washington *Star* thinks that:—

The designation by the President of Attorney General Williams to the Supreme Bench will, from all indications, be well received by the country. There need be no fear that as Chief Justice he will assist in unsettling the work of reconstruction.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* says:—

The appointment of Attorney General Williams to the vacant seat of the late Chief Justice Chase causes general surprise, because so many better known men have been passed over. It is not regarded as a bad choice, however, for Judge Williams is not without qualifications for the office.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, speaking of the appointment, says:—

This will probably take the country by surprise, and may be debated somewhat extendedly, there being a diversity of opinion as to his fitness for the position. He has filled the position of Attorney General creditably, which affords a fair presumption of ability; but it is one thing to be able as a lawyer, and another to be possessed of the judicial qualities necessary in so exalted a station. While he may not make so brilliant a reputation as did Chase, we do not doubt that he will creditably fill the position to which he is nominated.

The Hartford *Evening Post* thus expresses its disappointment:—

If Mr. George H. Williams—that is his full name, for we have it looked up in the book—is certain to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, perhaps "the least said the soonest mended." But it is not to be denied that the appointment is a surprise and not at all what we had been led to expect. It was given out in the name of the President that the name sent to the Senate for the highest judicial position in the country would be one that would strike the public by its eminent fitness in every respect. * * * Mr. Conkling is a man of great natural ability, and nobody doubts that if he would consent to devote himself to the duties of the Bench he would ultimately make one of the ablest judges we have ever had. Mr. Williams, on the other hand, has been a good deal of a politician, no great shakes as a lawyer, and has never been suspected of possessing a tithe of the ability displayed by the New York Senator in every position in which he has been placed. Without saying more, we feel confident that the rejection of this nomination would earn for the Senate the gratitude of the country.

The Hartford *Times* is severe:—

The appointment of such a person as G. H. Williams, of Oregon, Mr. Grant's Attorney General, to the Chief Justice's place is little less than a national disgrace and a public shame. The whole country had for some time been taught to expect little, as to character and influential weight, in President Grant's appointments; the public had come to regard his taste in such matters as infallible, and certain to pick out genuine mediocrity or imbecility every time when left to its own uninfluenced course. But this selection of a fourth or fifth rate man like this Williams for the responsible office of Chief Justice strikes even the regulation apologists with astonishment. With the rise of radicalism to power the Court has steadily deteriorated in character, while the Judges' salaries have risen, the one eminent exception being Chief Justice Chase, whose place cannot well be filled. To try to fill it with such an absurd pigmy as "G. H. Williams, of Oregon," is something worse than a joke. This is no passing, trivial and temporary evil. It and its effects remain. An imbecile or a corrupt judiciary is a curse to any country. Marshall, Taney, Chase—Williams!

The Albany *Journal* says of Mr. Williams:—

He possesses large legal attainments, sound understanding, a judicial cast of mind and thorough familiarity with the principles and polity of the nation. Still in the very prime of life, with great industry and a strong love of his profession, we believe he will satisfactorily fill the exalted position to which he is appointed.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says:—

This appointment, while it will not be received by the country with enthusiasm, as a just recognition of the most commanding juridical talents, will be generally acquiesced in and pronounced to be eminently respectable. Judge Williams can hardly be said to be a great lawyer, in the sense in which we speak of William M. Evarts and Charles O'Conor in that connection, but he is a man of fair reading, of habits of close application and rigid analysis, and withal possessed of a fund of common sense which is often more serviceable than the most exalted genius.

The Hartford *Courant*, Governor Hawley's paper, says of the nomination:—

This will be a surprise to the many who have refused to credit the rumors of special correspondents as to the coming man. Certainly no one who heard the Attorney General argue the Crédit Mobilier case in Hartford would have selected him as the fittest man in learning or culture for the first judicial position in the nation. Perhaps, however, it is unfair to the new Chief Justice to estimate his ability from a single trial, where he had to contend with the keenest legal intellects in the country. He will doubtless fill his new position honestly, if not brilliantly.

The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* thinks that this selection will be a disappointment to the country:—

It was the general feeling that for the highest judicial office in the Republic the very best legal talent should have been secured, but no one will pretend that this has been done in the selection made.

The New Haven *Palladium* says:—

The nomination of Attorney General Williams to the Chief Justiceship caused some disappointment, but, upon the whole, has been favorably received. While not regarded as a great lawyer, his honesty and good sense are frankly acknowledged, and he has a good reputation for industry and studious habits. It may be taken for granted that he will not try to make his high office a stepping stone to the Presidency.

The *Press* of the same city says:—

Mr. Williams has the reputation of being a fair lawyer, and while a member of the United States Senate won for himself a high rank in that body, yet we hardly think him the best selection that could have been made for the first judicial position in the nation.

The Philadelphia *Age* thinks that "he will add nothing to the intellectual wealth of the Court, but is a safe, respectable lawyer."

The Utica *Observer* thus gives vent to its mortification that the mantles of Marshall, Taney and Chase should fall upon Williams' shoulders:—

The new Chief Justice links to the legal acquirements of a rural attorney the judicial attributes of an average justice of the peace, and the blind but changeable prejudices of a cross-roads politician. Circumstances have conspired heretofore to give him places beyond his deserts and to lift him above the level of the class to which he belongs. But at each successive stage of his progress he has betrayed the littleness of his nature and the narrowness of his intellect. While he was the creature of an hour, liable at any moment to sink into the insignificance which he graces, his character called for neither analysis nor criticism. But now that he is clothed with the highest judicial honors of the Republic, we must needs look at the man before we bow our heads in shame at the reproach which this appointment brings upon the land.

The Albany *Argus* (democratic) is not at all pleased with the selection, affirming that—

Inferior as Mr. Williams is in all that should characterize the Chief Justice of the United States, yet the looseness of his ideas with regard to the inherent nature and fundamental structure of government constitutes a graver peril. If we could hope for anything from the Senate of the United States we might hope that this nomination would be rejected.

The Boston *Journal* (strong republican and administration) remarks that—

Of course, the appointment will not be hailed with entire unanimity, and perhaps, on the whole, the number of those who have in mind the name of a more suitable appointee in their opinion will exceed the number of those who think the President has done the best in his power. Still there are few unprejudiced men who will not say that the selection of Hon. George H. Williams does not give a wholly respectable, competent and prospectively efficient Chief Justice. If the President might possibly have done better, there were strong chances that he might have done worse.

"WHITE LIES."

The Woman's Social Education Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for ladies only, at Plimpton Hall. Mrs. D. Weathersby presided. Mrs. Laura Bronson read a paper on "Social Truth," reflecting severely on the habit of ladies of telling "white lies" in society and teaching their children to disregard the strict requirements of veracity. A lively discussion ensued, upon which the meeting adjourned.

ART MATTERS.

Art Articles and Curiosities at Sypher's.

There has been for some time in this city a number of very curious and interesting art articles and curiosities in the art rooms of Mr. Sypher, No. 593 Broadway. One of the most unique and valuable among them is the Napoleon carpet, made entirely of needlework, and first exhibited in the Austrian department of the Grand Exhibition of 1851. This carpet, which was intended for the use of Napoleon I., was begun in 1811 by the Empress Marie Louise, assisted by the Queen of Wurtembourg, the Queen of Naples and the ladies of the French and Austrian courts. The size is 22 feet square. The centre, in four breadths, is in medallions, in which are bouquets of roses, lilacs, convolvuli, laburnums and camelias, surrounded with festoons in imitation of set jewels. The inner border is in squares, representing picture frames, whence peer figures, landscapes, flowers, birds and animals. The outer border is composed of rich masses of flowers, the corners being rose wreaths. Thirty-two imperial eagles are introduced at various places. The entire fabric stands alone as the work of royal ladies, and one of the most splendid and brilliant elaborations that ever came from such hands.

Many other items are worth mentioning. A state carriage belonging to the late Napoleon III. stands grandly in a corner, with its four magnificent lamps, its rich and heavy hangings and its places for two footmen. Negotiations were pending some time ago for the purchase of this carriage for presentation to a foreign ambassador at Washington, but have been delayed for the present. Its weight is four times that of an ordinary family carriage. A sleigh belonging to Frederick the Great will hold one, has a place for the footman behind on the runners and has its panels beautifully painted. The collection of old Dutch Bibles and old Dutch clocks is varied and valuable. A Chinese chair, very elaborately carved, is made of the black, hard teak wood, and contains a seat of quaint marble. An immense Japanese punch bowl hobnobs with some bizarre Venetian statues carved in wood. A silver fork and spoon is shown, once the property of the Great Napoleon and the companion of his campaigns. Exceedingly curious is a Madonna in mosaic, 150 years old. One of the most massive and quaint pieces of furniture ever exhibited in this city is a huge Dutch cabinet of carved ebony inlaid with various woods. Of two immense pictures, once in the possession of the Bonaparte family, one represents "The Departure of Hagar." The figures are life size. One of Benjamin West's strongest pictures, "Christ the Third Day, When He Rose," is in the best style of that artist. The figures here, too, are life size. Quaint in their very repulsiveness are two sets of figures, carved in ivory by some obscure German 150 years ago, and so covered with a peculiar kind of wood as to preserve the semblance to a ragged family of beggars. Many of the old Holland clocks are 100 years old, and range in price from $100 to $500. The place until recently occupied by a piece of the column of the Place Vendome is now filled with two immense Sevres vases, each three and a half feet high, and exquisitely painted by the celebrated artist, L. Pepit. There are two Sevres sets 75 years old, and subjected to the *paton* or soft-glaze process, which leaves a gentle glow without a glare. A set of gigantic and wondrously carved furniture, in oak, valued at not less than $8,000, is exhibited. The furniture is to that of the late Le Grand Lockwood what cedar of Lebanon is to a set of pretty ferns. Finally, some majolica ware is on hand, one specimen of which represents Cupid extracting the thorn from Venus' foot. We have not mentioned a tenth of the curiosities, and we are all the more glad of having routed them out, because there is, certainly, no other place in New York where as large, as varied, as valuable and as truly artistic an assemblage of like character is to be found.

Signor Marra's Studio.

This artist has lately added to the brilliantly colored photographs which abound in his study by a very large one representing Mme. Lucca. This lady, like every other popular prima donna, has had the advantage (or disadvantage) to be represented in every elegant and picturesque attitude and every variety of modern and antique toilet which the skill of the photographer and her own imagination could devise. We do not venture upon such a commonplace as to remark that this latest specimen is the best. Of that we leave the public to judge. Our sole concern now is with the taste with which the colors are combined and laid on—a department which Signor Marra has made all his own, and in which he is unexcelled by any artist in the city. This, perhaps, is not of itself a great art, but it is a very graceful, pleasing and unusual one. The studio has also found nooks for half a dozen little paintings by Miss Julia C. Widgery, who, by these unpretentious elaborations, proves that her autumn sojourn among the Catskills has not been altogether lost. Her little pictures are conscientious portraits of the rocks, the lakes, the waterfalls, the cascades and the rich growths of foliage found in that wonderful region, and the sombre and affluent dyes of October, as imprinted on bush and tree, are interpreted with a not unaffectionate or unsuccessful zeal.

OPPRESSED ITALIAN CHILDREN.

Letter of Celso Cæsar Moreno to Mr. Sumner, Asking for Protection, and Mr. Sumner's Reply.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1873.

DEAR SIR—Why do you not raise your powerful voice in behalf of the oppressed and defenceless Italian children in our midst, who are held in bondage by the heartless padroni—you, Mr. Sumner, who have been so justly called the Moses of the late slaves in the Southern States? There are at least 7,000 of them, of both sexes, in the various cities of the United States, who are held in abject slavery by their cruel owners; the great majority of whom have been stolen from their parents in the Southern provinces of Italy, or inveigled from their homes through false representations—that of having the children taught a mechanical trade being a favorite one with the wretches who thrive by the sweat and toil of the poor little creatures.

Since August 1871, I have done all in my power to call the attention of the public to this infamous business. Indeed I have even written to the King of Italy on the subject, to four of his Cabinet Ministers, to the Senators and members of the Italian Parliament and to several newspapers, both in Italy and America. Now, I respectfully request you, Mr. Sumner, to introduce a bill in the Senate this session for the abolishment of this great wrong, and you may be assured that the thanks and benedictions of the unfortunate Italian children and of their desolate mothers will follow you in your old days.

In addition to this evil there is yet another I would call your attention to. There are now in this country thousands of men and women of all ages who have been induced by a "ring" of greedy, characterless and irresponsible men to leave their happy homes in Italy and to come to America; this "ring" beforehand promising to secure them on their arrival here large grants of fertile land, in a milder climate than even that of Italy. They also give them the idea that they will be given chances of finding gold mines in the new country which will be allotted to them, as well as of securing large sums of money easily, which will enable them to accumulate a considerable fortune in a few years. This "ring" even goes so far as to propose to their intended victims that, if they have not the ready cash, their passage to this country will be given them, provided a mortgage is secured upon their farms or other real estate in Italy, which generally amounts to four times the value of the money advanced to pay the passage. But, alas! such bright dreams soon disappear. On their arrival here the victims find themselves completely at the mercy of their deceivers, and are at last compelled by them to act as organ grinders—some with a little dancing girl or a monkey; others are compelled to get employment as streetsweepers, others to pick up rags or waste paper. Often the infirm and the old are obliged to beg on the street corners; and yet others also are sent around from house to house, with a false certificate in hand, telling of their losses by fire or water, Papal or governmental persecution in their native country. Others, again, are compelled to play the part of the blind, &c. All these miserable wretches, every evening, have to give an account of their earnings through the day to their masters. The various headquarters of these persecuted and luckless countrymen of mine are at the Five Points, Baxter street, Mulberry street, Mott street, Elizabeth street, Crosby street, Marion street and Sullivan street, in the city of New York.

Mr. Sumner, these wrongs cast dishonor upon the proud Italian name not only, but they are besides a direct violation of the American laws, and an insult to this age of freedom and progress.

With profound respect and high consideration, I have the honor to subscribe myself, very faithfully yours, CELSO CÆSAR MORENO.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, U. S. Senator, Boston.

MR SUMNER'S REPLY.

BOSTON, 15th Nov. 1873.

MY DEAR SIR—I like your idea, such a wrong is infamous, and it ought to be corrected.

I have not examined the statute bearing on the case. I wish the lawyers who have looked into them would prepare a bill to meet the new exigency.

Can you not have this done and hand it to me? The sooner the better.

I should be in Boston till next Sunday. Faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

To CELSO CÆSAR MORENO, Esq., New York.

THE JERSEY CITY ARSON CASE.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, at Jersey City, the two saloon keepers, named Welsh and Lennon, against whom the Grand Jury of Hudson county found an indictment on account of alleged arson, were placed on trial before Judge Hoffman. Messrs. Abbott and Rowe appeared for the defence, and after the examination of five witnesses the case was adjourned to this morning.

ROD OR NO ROD?

Shall the Boys in the Public Schools Be Whipped Into Obedience?—A Momentous Question for the Scholars and the Board of Education—The Report in Favor of the Rod Laid Over for the Present.

The Board of Education held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Neilson, the President of the Board, in the chair. There was quite a large attendance of teachers in the lobby, who had evidently been attracted to the meeting by the knowledge that the question of corporal punishment in the schools would be made a part of the day's proceedings. The report of the committee favoring corporal punishment in the male departments, it will be remembered, was published in the HERALD a short time ago, and created at the time a great deal of excitement among those parents who do not believe that physical force has a greater influence upon the *mauvais sujets* of a school than moral suasion. A communication from the trustees of the school in the Twentieth ward was read shortly after the Board was called to order. It stoutly advocated the flogging system, and gave the reasons, why and wherefore, of the trustees at great length. Another communication of quite a different character was read shortly after the Twentieth ward birch advocates had been duly and properly disposed of. It was from a parent, and he assumed to speak for all those parents who are not willing that the principals in the schools should be empowered even with restrictions to

WALLOP THE UNRULY PORTION OF THE RISING GENERATION

who are nowadays sent to the public schools. The signer of the paper denounced in most bitter terms the idea of using the rod, and claimed that the request on the part of the teachers for the restoration of the rod was an indication, pure and simple, of a want of that patience and perseverance on the part of the teachers themselves which are so essential to the proper supervision of scholars.

WANTS THE BOYS WHIPPED.

This communication once read, Mr. HALSTEAD rose and moved that the report of the committee be adopted. He did not think that it was necessary so make any extensive argument on the subject. The necessity for corporal punishment was plain to every fair-minded man or woman. The special pleading in the communication just read, he remarked, was all very nice in its way, but it really offered no solid arguments whereon to base the assumptions of its author.

Commissioner FARR was opposed to the report. In the first place he claimed that if it should be adopted the boys in a mixed school could not be punished. He then made a motion to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to strike out the word "male." This motion was voted down by a vote of 10 to 7.

Commissioner JENKINS said that he had voted against the motion because he wanted the subject disposed of right then and there. He believed

FLOGGING TO BE A RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The teacher who couldn't get along with his pupils without using the rod showed that there was something lacking in the man as a teacher—something wanting in his mental training. He in the conduct of his own business affairs had always found that he could get along with his employés much better by the exercise of kindness than by the use of violence. The question at issue was simply a question whether a child could be governed through fear better than through love. The report virtually told those teachers who were too kindhearted to use the rod that a neglect to do so would cost them their situations. This was trying to put the devil, if there was such a thing as the devil, into the hearts of men who abhorred cruelty in every form.

Commissioner WEST declared that he, also, was opposed to the report. He did not believe that the children in the schools were going to the dogs for want of flogging. He then quoted from the annual report of the Superintendent to show that the statistics on "order" and "discipline" show a better state of things in 1872 than in the previous year. This was of itself, he said, a good argument against the report, especially so as it was stated in the report that the male departments, the very ones which were to be dealt with according to the report, ranked the highest of all. He said that in 1850, when he was a member of the Board, when it was composed of 59 members, he offered a resolution to abolish corporal punishment in the primary schools, and was unable to get any one to second the motion. Since then

THE WORLD HAD PROGRESSED,

and he felt certain that twenty years from the present time any member of the present Board, who would be fortunate enough to live that length of time and who now voted for corporal punishment, would be ashamed of the fact that his name was on the record in favor of the barbarity.

Commissioner TOWNSEND was in favor of the report in a modified form. The object of the punishment of a child was not to make it suffer simply, but to deter it from the repetition of a bad act. In almost every school unruly scholars were to be found, who cannot be managed otherwise than by an occasional thrashing—not a cruel one, but a satisfactory one, for all that. At present when a boy became unmanageable the last resort was to put him out of the school into the streets; in fact as a sort of outlaw. A boy like that was in danger of going astray and fetching up finally in a court charged with murder or some other heinous crime. Punishment could be inflicted upon a child to teach it self-restraint from bad acts and general misconduct without dealing with it cruelly. He himself had been

WALLOPED WHEN A BOY AT SCHOOL

and walloped too at home when his fond parents deemed it necessary, and he believed to-day that the wallopings had done him good.

Commissioner MATHEWSON believed in the use of the rod, but he was not prepared to vote intelligently on the report just at present. He believed in the virtue of the rod so strongly that he felt convinced that he owed the position he now holds in the Board to the way it had been used upon him. He advocated a postponement of the subject in deference to the wishes of the very large number of friends of the schools who had expressed themselves in opposition to flogging being adopted.

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

Commissioner BEARDSLEE was in favor of a postponement of consideration on the report, and thought that a time should be specified when all those in favor or against the objects of the report could be heard.

Commissioner HALSTED objected to any postponement in the matter, or any recommittal of the report to the committee. It had been given full consideration for three months, and it was high time that something was done with the report. He then gave several incidents of insubordination in the schools to show that if corporal punishment was not revived many of the schools would be injured.

Commissioner BEARDSLEE wanted to know whether President Hunter, of the Normal College, had been invited by the committee to give his views on corporal punishment.

THE TEACHERS NEARLY ALL BIRCH ADVOCATES.

Commissioner HALSTED said Mr. Hunter had not been invited. He had learned that he (Hunter) was a great moral suasionist, and had he (Halsted) known of it in time he would have invited Mr. Hunter to testify. He would state, however, that there was a remarkable unanimity among the teachers examined in favor of corporal punishment, and the committee had endeavored to get before them as many teachers as they could who were known to be opposed to the idea.

Commissioner BROWN remarked that the committee wanted to be dealt fairly with by their fellow commissioners. The committee was opposed to corporal punishment, as it was known in gone by years. The members of it were really

MORAL SUASIONISTS.

Mr. BROWN then read from the Superintendent's annual report to show that the favorable statistics as to order and discipline which Mr. West had read had been secured by extra exertions of the teachers, which, as the Superintendent remarked in the report, materially interfered with valuable time which should have been employed in giving instruction. He then proceeded to show that Mr. West's quotation of figures on discipline and order were not well founded.

Commissioner SELIGMAN argued in favor of corporal punishment properly guarded.

Commissioner MATHEWSON then pressed his motion to recommit, and which was lost by a vote of 9 to 10.

The whole subject was then laid on the table.

The Committee on Nominations of School Trustees at this stage presented their nominations, which were adopted, as follows:—First ward, Owen Murphy, in place of A. C. Lesquereaux; Second, James F. Horan; Third, George Wolfe; Fourth, William H. McAlpine; Fifth John C. Huser, instead of John P. Schenck; Sixth, John Von Glahn; Seventh, Lawrence G. Goulding; Eighth, William Cleary; Ninth, Alfred C. Hoe, in place of Oliver B. Stout; Tenth, Henry R. Roome; Eleventh, Samuel Creger, in place of Daniel D. Wright; Twelfth, David H. Knapp; Thirteenth, N. S. Roberts, M. D.; Fourteenth, Henry Mauron; Fifteenth, Charles F. McLean; Sixteenth, Jursie Lamator; Seventeenth, Henry Merz; Eighteenth, John F. Trow; Nineteenth, Ferdinand D. Tompkins; Twentieth, H. D. Ranney, M. D.; Twenty-first, John Stephenson; Twenty-second, Walter Carter. The only new appointments are in the First, Fifth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twenty-second wards.

The following appointments were adopted for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards:—Twenty-third—Adam Kaiser, one year; Nathan J. King, two years; William Hogg, three years; John E. Comfort, M. D., four years; John S. Burnett, five years. Twenty-fourth ward—Joseph H. Godwin, one year; Ferdinand Meyer, two years; Fordham Morris, three years; Morriss Wilkins, four years; Mark K. Hamilton, Jr., five years.

WHAT IS IT?

Commissioner FARR made quite a stir by intimating that the Committee on Supplies had made contracts at prices far above the rates of previous years, and he consequently opposed the adoption of the report until he had been able to look it over.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 338

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Everybody's Friend, &c. Afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—A Life's Dream.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—New Magdalen.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 28th st. and Broadway.—Fortune.

LYCEUM THEATRE, Fourteenth st.—Still Waters Run Deep.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth av. and Twenty-third st.—Ticket of Leave Man.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Geneva Cross.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th street and 3d avenue.—Der Elephant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—The Marble Heart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—The Black Crook.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—The Liar.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Wicked World.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner Sixth av.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL, Harlem.—Uncle Tom's Cabin.

THE RINK, 3d avenue and 64th street.—Menagerie and Museum. Afternoon and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH QUESTION! WHAT IS THE SITUATION?"—LEADING ARTICLE—Sixth Page.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND! HOW THE GREAT MOVEMENT HAS BEEN FORWARDED! AN IMPORTANT REVIEW BY A LEADING IRISH NATIONAL JOURNALIST—Fourth Page.

THE GERMAN-SPANISH WAR CLOUD IN THE PACIFIC! GERMANY PREPARING HER WAR SHIPS FOR ACTIVE SERVICE! THE ARBITRARY DOINGS OF THE HAUGHTY DONS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Seventh Page.

THE BELLICOSE SLAVEOCRATS IN CUBA STILL "SPOILING FOR A FIGHT" WITH AMERICA! A PEACE MANIFESTO! THE POLOFISH NEGOTIATIONS—Seventh Page.

THE CLOSE OF THE BOURBON CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN! DON CARLOS RETIRES TO WINTER QUARTERS AND DON ALFONSO TO PARIS—Seventh Page.

THE LITTLE BUTCHER OF SANTIAGO "IN HIGH FEATHER" AT MATANZAS—MINISTER SOLER'S DECREE ANNULLING SEQUESTRATION—DIVERSE OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AND THE SPANISH ORGANS ON THE BURRIEL SLAUGHTER—Fourth Page.

NO NEWS FROM THE KANSAS! FEARS BECAUSE OF HER NON-ARRIVAL AT SANTIAGO—Seventh Page.

EFFECTIVE PEACE ARGUMENTS! A 400-POUND SHOT DRIVEN THROUGH 15-INCH SOLID IRON PLATING—HURRYING UP THE WAR SHIPS—THE SPRAGUES—Fourth Page.

THE TRAGIC DETAILS OF THE LAST ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP HORROR! THE SAD FATE OF THE FAMILIES! VIEWS OF PILOT COMMISSIONER BLUNT! WHERE IS THE LOCH EARN?—Seventh Page.

PIO NONO AGAIN IN POOR HEALTH—THE ARCHBISHOP OF POSEN DEFIES THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT—Seventh Page.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES IN THE FRENCH MISSIONS AT THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN CAPITALS! PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR ARBITRATION IN OCEAN COLLISIONS—Seventh Page.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS AND THE FINANCES UNDER THE HANDS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DOCTORS! BUTLER AND MORRILL LEADING THE WAY—Third Page.

PRIZE RING BRUTALITIES! THE ROOKE-COYNE "MILL" FIZZLES OUT THROUGH THE COWARDICE OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS! THE OTHER DRIVEN FROM THE RING BY ROUGHS—Tenth Page.

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS HANDLED WITHOUT GLOVES BY THE PRESS! "GENERAL SURPRISE" AT THE APPOINTMENT—Fifth Page.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND THE MONEY MARKET! THE GOLD MUDDLE! THE BASIS OF ALL BUSINESS IS INCREASING VALUE! YESTERDAY'S FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS—THE HIGH BRIDGE TRAGEDY—Eighth Page.

EQUITY BETWEEN MONEY AND REALTY! FREE BANKING! THE CURRENCY—A WHALING HELL—FOOD AND WORK FOR THE POOR—Ninth Page.

Where Is the Kansas?—The United States steamer Kansas, which left this port for Santiago de Cuba before the Juniata, has not yet been reported as having reached her destination. Some anxiety is felt here by friends of her officers as to her safety, but we trust that their fears may be speedily dispelled by the news of her safe arrival in Cuban waters.

Mr. Disraeli's Laudation of Social High Life in England is very curious, though his reference to other countries is not quite exact. In his versatile speech at the University banquet at Glasgow, on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector, he told a little story relative to the attendance of a distinguished diplomat at one of Lady Palmerston's parties while this diplomat was not on speaking terms with Lord Palmerston. The diplomatist himself expressed surprise or admiration at the fact, and said, "what a wonderful system of society you have in England." Now, while this might have served Mr. Disraeli for an illustration of his remarks and to flatter British pride, we do not think political differences on the Continent of Europe separate people in social life generally, and in America they never do unless there be some other and greater cause for hostile feeling. Gentlemen in public life and their families mingle together socially in Washington, irrespective of party or political differences. Mr. Disraeli is rather disposed to assume a good deal when he wants to make a point or to tickle British vanity.

Ireland and the Irish Question—What Is the Situation?

Many of our readers have seen with unusual interest the correspondence which the Herald has published during the last few days from Ireland. It is difficult to enter upon a subject of this kind in a city like ours, which we believe is entitled to the rank of being the first Irish city in the world, and where any question concerning the happiness or the politics of Ireland is sure to be considered with passion and prejudice and from its bearing upon our own local and social affairs. There is no problem that enters more into a large portion of New York society than the Irish question. There is none which is so frequently discussed, about which there are so many opinions, and upon which we receive so much conflicting information. In all Irish questions our people are not judges, or critics, but partisans. A citizen of New York whose recollections go back to the days he spent in Connaught or Kerry, or who came here from Belfast or Londonderry as an industrious emigrant, with canny Scotch ways and opinions, is certain to look upon any Irish subject with the traditions that come from his youth. Ireland is his home probably in a higher sense even, because absence gives home associations a tenderness that increases with exile, and when we consider that there are probably no two men upon the face of the universe who would have opinions more opposite on the same question than an Irishman from Connaught and his fellow countryman from Derry, we can understand the difficulty which any journalist must have in endeavoring to present an impartial view of the politics and agitations of that unhappy country.

In following the reports of our correspondent, who was sent into Ireland some time ago, with instructions to investigate this question and give us the fullest and most impartial information, we observe that, no matter what the cry of the hour may be, the "Irish question" to-day is substantially what it has been since the time of the English occupation. Whether the agitation is a movement for repeal, the rebellion of Emmett or Catholic emancipation, Fenianism or home rule, we notice that it is the same revolution, with a new life, new names and new leaders. The Irishman who would have gladly welcomed the French in the time of the Republic and Directory is the same man as the O'Connell who addressed the monster meetings for repeal, as those of our own time who would gladly invade Canada or burn a prison in London. They go by various roads to the same purpose—the purpose of independent national existence, separation from Great Britain. It is a singular phase of this agitation that time has not weakened it; that no concessions on the part of the English government have dimmed its intensity; that whereas the leaders of the Irish party have compelled the Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, the passage of the Ecclesiastical Tithe act, and other measures, some of which almost imperilled the administration of Mr. Gladstone by the distaste excited in the minds of Englishmen, and that while the political result of this agitation has been to compel from the government of England one concession after another, Ireland is to-day as dissatisfied and restive in her allegiance as she was when Cromwell was invading her soil, or when General Hoche and his French expedition were hovering round her coasts.

This may come from many reasons that our correspondent has not as yet presented to us. The great difficulty in the way of any settlement of the Irish question is the strong religious animosity that pervades the people. In one part we have a population industrious, resolute, thrifty and spirited, who have no memory more sacred than that of Londonderry and William Prince of Orange, and who feel it a duty to drink perdition and shame to Irishmen who believe in the Roman power. In another part there is a population, chivalrous, high spirited, with a genius for poetry and war, who look upon Cromwell and the Prince of Orange as the enemies of the human race; who long for the time when Drogheda and Derry will be avenged, and who cling to the Roman power with a steadfastness that is seen in no other Catholic people of the globe. So, between the Orange and the Green, there is a civil war raging that time and statesmanship have never appeased. The thought has often occurred to us that if there were to be a separation between England and Ireland—if the English government were to concede all that is demanded by Mr. Butt, Mr. Sullivan and their friends—the Orange and the Green could not exist in Ireland without instant and atrocious civil war. We attribute this animosity to that ignorance which, in other countries and at other times, has given rise to similar animosities. For centuries the bitterness between the English and the French, as seen in the old novels, the comedies of the eighteenth century, the caricatures about the times of Napoleon, the books, pamphlets and broadsides published during the reign of George the Third, was as fierce and unwise as these dissensions in Ireland. Even in the observations of a philosopher like Johnson, as keen an observer as Smollett, or the pictures of a master kind, severe, genial, like Hogarth, we note a deprecating and vindictive tone towards the French, which went far towards educating the minds of Englishmen to many generations of bitter and unnecessary war, which loaded France and England with stupendous burdens of debt, and which is only beginning to die away under the influence of education and interchange of thought. Even as the French and English have come to understand each other, to know what is good and bad in each, and to have alliances of commerce and literature and trade, so we may hope that, whether Ireland should become an independent Power or not, the same influence of education permeating her people will take away the animosities which so long have burned under the Orange and the Green, and make her sons as united in feeling and patriotism as the people of Germany or France or America.

Mr. Sullivan, whose views are presented by our correspondent—a gentleman well known in America as a leader among his fellows—seems to think that the Irish question will be settled by the organization of Ireland upon our federal American system, and that he and his friends will be satisfied with an independent autonomy such as New York possesses in its relations to the United States. We are not surprised at this feeling, which is simply an expression of the communistic federal feeling which we observed in France during the Commune reign, which animates the leaders of the Spanish revolution, and seems to be a panacea in the minds of the advanced thinkers in Europe for many of the evils in the older countries. There are many things to be said in favor of the federal system. We think it would be wise for Spain to adopt it, for in Spain there are distinct nationalities and divisions of parties, language and tradition, which make it easy for the realm to subdivide itself into cantons. If the leaders of the Irish movement wish to make their country a part of the English Empire, as New York is a part of our Republic, it will be necessary for them to go still further, and, instead of making Ireland one State, subdivide it into four or five States or provinces. We can understand how a subdivision based, let us say, upon the old provincial distinctions of Ulster, Leinster, Connaught and Munster might give the English Empire four independent and powerful States, inhabited by people different in religion, tradition and custom, and tending, we hope, to extinguish the animosities which have retarded the prosperity and happiness of this beautiful land.

The Public Press on the President's Message.

New York *Sun* (independent):—"A weak effusion for a President." "A rambling, disjointed affair." New York *World* (democrat):—"Clumsily written document." New York *Times* (administration):—"It would be easy to write a more striking message." New York *Tribune* (opposition):—"His notions (about finance) are not such as will commend themselves to the judgment of Congress or the good sense of the people." New York *Evening Post* (republican):—"Though much mixed in character, is to be generally commended for its tone and the propriety of many of its recommendations." New York *Commercial* (republican):—"Is a practical document, but more or less mangled by the telegraph." Philadelphia *Ledger* (independent):—"His usual plain, concise and straightforward style." Philadelphia *Record* (independent):—"Will amply repay a careful perusal." Philadelphia *Press* (republican):—"Sensible and satisfactory." Boston *Advertiser* (republican), after recapitulating the chief points of the Message:—"These are all practical questions, upon the decision of which the President's decided and frankly expressed opinion will have the weight it is entitled to." Boston *Post* (opposition):—"There is nothing in messages of this stamp that tend to exhaust their author's powers to the extent of necessitating recreation from the very day on which Congress adjourns." Providence *Journal* (administration):—"It would be idle to disguise the difficulties in the way of a sound solution of some of the more fundamental questions; but if Congressmen are as apt to learn as the people and endorse in act the sound propositions of the President as to finance as heartily as the country does in feeling, we shall have great occasion to congratulate the nation upon the present session of Congress." Baltimore *American* (administration):—"We cannot see that there is anything new or striking in the Message concerning a resumption of specie payments." "There is no telling whether the 'elasticity' plan will work until it is tried." "On the whole it is an excellent document." Albany *Argus* (democratic):—"A stale recapitulation of the events of a dying year." "Not a word is said of the salary grab, nor a recommendation made with regard to the imbecile course of the Attorney General (now Chief Justice), in his conduct of the Crédit Mobilier suits." "Evidently the President is still confident of his ability to delude or defy public sentiment." Worcester *Spy* (republican):—If not a great statesman, Grant "is at least a sagacious, candid and inflexibly upright man." Boston *Journal* (republican):—"It may not be a document of great literary finish, but it grasps its subjects well." Hartford *Courant* (republican):—"While open to severe criticism in some parts it is in the main excellent." The *Courant* thinks the financial question "not thoroughly comprehended by the Chief Executive."

And so on are the gist of the comments of the press so far as they have been received. The stanch republican or administration organs regard the Message as a model document of the kind; the liberal republicans hesitate to express a decided opinion, but wherever they do it is adversely to the spirit and recommendations of the President; while the democratic and thoroughly opposition press denounce it upon its intrinsic merits as a state paper.

The Pope and the Kaiser.

We have a report from Rome this morning that the Holy Father is sick. It is also announced that the Emperor William is seriously indisposed. The Pope and the Kaiser—how long the names have been associated! It is now well nigh two thousand years since Leo III. placed on the head of Charlemagne a precious crown, hailed him Emperor of the Romans, and so established the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted until 1806, when the Emperor Francis II. of Austria abdicated the imperial crown and brought to an end an empire and an arrangement which, through many vicissitudes, had endured from the Christmas day of the ninth century. It was the dream of the Papacy that the Empire would yet be revived, and that the Empire and the Church would yet be one as in the days of the golden past. It was the dream of Germany, on the other hand, that the red-bearded Frederic would yet arise and that the Fatherland would be one. The latter dream has almost been realized. Under Emperor William Germany has become all but a unit; but the hopes of the Church have not been fulfilled. New men may bring about new conditions; and it is not impossible that under a new Pope and a new Emperor the present antagonisms will pass away, and that something like the old Holy Roman Empire may be revived. What lies in the womb of the future we know not. But the possible early passing away of the two most prominent rulers in Europe is not without deep and suggestive importance.

The New Chief Justice.—We publish in another column the opinions of a number of our contemporaries in regard to the nomination of Attorney General Williams for Chief Justice. They constitute a remarkable commentary upon the action of the Executive in the premises.

To Whom Should the United States Surrender?—The Real Rulers of Cuba.

Five years ago the Cuban revolutionists in the district of Yara, numbering some one hundred and fifty men, rose against Spanish rule in the island. Before many days had passed the small band had received such liberal additions that the insurrectionists were counted by thousands. From that time to the present moment the power of the Spanish government, whatever form that government may have taken, has been unable to suppress the rebellion. Monarchy, dictatorship, provisional government, imported king, republic, each in turn has held authority at Madrid, and under each the condition of Cuba has remained unchanged. The reason of this is that a second rebellion followed that of 1868, a rebellion which has long held power at Havana and ruled the rulers of the island. There is a triple authority in Cuba—the shifting head at Madrid, the insurrection of the Casino Español and the insurrection of the bush. The power of the home government is merely nominal; it must be exercised in accordance with the wishes of the Casino Español and its tools, the volunteers, or it cannot be enforced. The Casino did not like General Dulce as Captain General, and so it drove him back to Spain. The Casino did not like the action of the council of war which acquitted the boy students of the Havana University of the alleged offence of injuring tombs in the cemetery, and so it sent the volunteers to clamor for their lives and to murder eight of the children in defiance of the law. The impotency of the Madrid government has been acknowledged in the debates in the Spanish Legislature. On the 14th of October, 1872, Señor Diaz Quintero, in a speech in the Spanish Senate, said, in relation to the expulsion of the Captain General, "If there had been any sense of decorum in the government General Dulce would have returned with a squadron at his back to force him upon these rebels, for in plain truth the real Cuban rebels are the slave volunteers of Havana." A few days later Señor Benot, another Senator, said, "Spain does not govern in Cuba. Authorities in Havana have ceased to exist. Cuba is groaning under the scourge of arbitrary power; there is no law, no code, no constitution; the principles of modern law are trampled in the dust, and the ancient laws are disregarded. Children are immolated, judgment is passed on the dead, the innocent suffer for the guilty, human ears are fried and eaten, the only power is brute force, the vile greed of bad officials and the infamy of pirates and slavers." In the Spanish House of Representatives, only one year ago, Señor Payela said:—"The government is asking us for soldiers to send to Cuba as if it really commanded in the island. I can tell you, gentlemen, that the power that commands in Cuba now are the volunteers of Havana; and they command there because, for some reason which I do not know, they fear for their lives and fortunes, and they believe i better to think and act for themselves in the matter of Cuba. The proof of this is that we send them generals and they send them back to us again. The volunteers of Cuba hold councils of war of their own accord."

These plain words, spoken by Spaniards themselves in their national Legislature only a year ago, prove that the government at Madrid was then powerless in Cuba. It is as powerless now. The little swashbuckler, Burriel, who openly defied the orders of his superiors in the murders at Santiago de Cuba, is fêted and lauded as he parades through the island, exhibiting himself as the hero whose first bloody victory over the enemies of his country was won over the bound victims of the Santiago slaughter house. The terms of settlement agreed upon by Secretary Fish, dishonorable as they are to the United States, are repudiated by the Casino Español, notwithstanding the rose-colored official reports from Havana, and the volunteers will, in all probability, prevent the fulfilment of the conditions. The "pirates and slavers" of the Casino Español and the revolutionists of the bush divide the authority in Cuba between them, and both are in rebellion against the government at Madrid. How absurd, then, for the United States to treat with Castelar for a settlement he is powerless to make! How degrading to volunteer a sacrifice of our national honor, when our humiliation only draws down upon us fresh insult and outrage! How idle to patch up a disagraceful paper truce, in fear and trembling lest its compromises should be scattered to the winds before they are carried out, and in the certainty that the atrocious acts thus insufficiently atoned will be repeated by the offenders on the next opportunity!

If Secretary Fish is so eager to surrender our national honor he should treat, not with Señor Castelar, but with the head of the Casino Español; not with Madrid, but with Havana. The high flown compliments he now showers upon Admiral Polo should be paid to the butcher of Santiago, the truculent Burriel. He should laud the valor of the bloodstained volunteers and ring in their ears his contempt for the Cuban revolutionists. It is from the casinos he should solicit the return of the Virginius and the prisoners who have not yet been slaughtered; it is from the casinos he should seek for information as to the character of an American vessel; it is to the casinos he should pledge the United States government to punish those who may be shown by Spanish proof to have violated our own laws; the casinos should give him to "understand" that Burriel and his fellow assassins are to be tried under Spanish laws for murders authorized by Spanish laws; it is with the casinos he should arrange for the consideration of the question of "reciprocal reclamations" at some future day. If he did this he might successfully carry to a consummation his disgraceful surrender of the honor of the American Republic to the demands of the "pirates and slavers" who rule in Havana. As it is, while he displays his willingness to submit to national humiliation, he is in danger of having his terms thrown back in his teeth by the lawless ruffians in whose interest they are offered.

German Naval Difficulty with Spain.—The German government is preparing to rectify, or avenge, an action which was committed just lately by the Spanish naval authorities against the commercial flag of the Empire. Two Prussian trading vessels the Maria Louisa and Gazelle, were seized by a Spanish man-of-war in the waters of the Sooloo Archipelago. The commanders and crews were held in peril of their lives for an alleged infringement of a blockade said to be maintained by the Spaniards off the Philippine Islands. British and Prussian subjects, serving on the German traders, are still held in captivity, although they assert that there was no declaration of a Spanish blockade. The imperial government in Berlin has taken the matter in hand. The powerful frigate Kronprinz and the corvette Augusta have been ordered to be made ready to sail for the Sooloo at a moment's notice. The fiery Dons are getting themselves into hot water all round.

Exploration in North America as Prosecuted by the United States Government.

President Grant states no more salient fact in his Message than that twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been built in the last four years. The locomotive is the mercury in the glass tube; the advancement of the rail marks the approach of the Union to a healthful political and commercial temperature. When we consider that these four years—and four years almost immediately following an exhausting war—have been signalized by the construction of more than one-third of all the railways on the Continent—for the sum total is less than seventy-five thousand miles—one of the principal causes of the recent panic comes to the surface. We have been building railways too fast. We have shown inconsiderate haste. Yet they are a fact, and the fact is not displeasing, that, in the forty-two years that railways have been an institution in the Western Hemisphere, we have in fourteen years achieved the progress previously accomplished during the lifetime of one administration. When the dark cloud of our late financial disaster first descended on the country we were told that all grand enterprises must cease—that we should turn around and put our backs against "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and concentrate our industrial and commercial forces for a grand armistice. We believe that President Grant touched the truth when he declared that the recent crisis was a "blessing in disguise;" and, furthermore, the evidences are about us that what we took for a fierce storm has expended its force in an empty squall. There is no reason, then, why we should abandon the developments of the Continent so vividly portrayed in the brief paragraph of the Executive Message. "During the same period (four years) * * * the population of the country has largely increased; more than twenty-five thousand miles of railway have been built, requiring the active use of capital to operate them. Millions of acres of land have been opened to cultivation, requiring capital to move the products. Manufactories have multiplied beyond all precedent in the same period of time." To what, we may inquire, has all this advancement been due? The answer is simple. Among the few objects long successfully carried out, and which have distinguished our government above all others, has been the employment of the army in exploring our unknown Western country, in delineating its topography, in surveying for the laying out of geological maps, in using the navy for the exploration of the bed of the ocean and the accurate cartography of our harbor and coast lines; and no less need we add the invaluable services performed by the army in exploring the air—in determining air currents for our daily use at our breakfast tables. We do not believe in Fourth of July rhetoric; but when we remember that England has not a respectable map of her own little island we can look to these labors with pride. Exploration, then, is the *avant courrier* of the rail and telegraph, of the harbor and marine station, and, therefore, of civilization in its highest type. We no longer find it necessary to rely upon the citizen traveller starting out with a dictionary of the Indian dialects, a belt of gold around his waist and a generous supply of fire water in his kit, for our knowledge of the Western wilds. That day has gone by, thanks to the departments and Congress. Expeditions are now equipped in scientific style, with all the latest instruments used by savans acquainted, not alone with their use, but with "roughing it" in the field. The close of the year 1873 finds the ablest body of explorers our country has ever known gathered at Washington, busily engaged in condensing their observations and elaborating their notes for the elucidation of the physical geography of the Western States and Territories. We do not propose now to notice especially the results accomplished, but simply to bring to the notice of Congress and the people the fact that, while we are living among Cuban agitations, financial disasters and sad episodes like that of the Ville du Havre, a silent corps is doing work, the value of which will not be vitiated centuries hence.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again and in a New Role.

Buenaventura Baez is on hand again, supported by his three faithful Ministers, Delmonte, Santier and Curiel, to dispose of St. Domingo and his hundred thousand mulatto and negro serfs to the United States; or rather, we presume, to resuscitate the collapsed Samana Bay scheme and to give value to the stock. This time he does not propose an out-and-out sale, for he tried that before and failed, but he pleads for a protectorate. He is in distress because, as he alleges, the black Republic of Hayti is not friendly and threatens the integrity of his mulatto Republic, or rather, of his government. The cunning Baez must have smiled in his sleeve when he penned this pathetic appeal to General Grant. He will laugh outright, no doubt, when he sees that the President actually referred in his Message to Congress to this precious document. No one has heard of a war or contemplated war by Hayti on St. Domingo. It is a sheer bugbear. As to the farce of a civil war by Cabral, Luperon or any other Dominican, fostered by Hayti, as has been alleged and is here intimated, that would not amount to as much as a street fight in New York. Every one acquainted with the affairs of St. Domingo knows that Falstaff's warriors were respectable in might and numbers compared with the dozen or so breechless ragamuffins of the Dominican insurgents, even when there were any. All this suppliant trash, which General Grant was foolish enough to mention in his Message, is intended to bolster up the exploded Samana Bay scheme and company, to give, if possible, some value to the stock and to put money into the pocket of Baez. There is no evidence that Hayti intends to make war on St. Domingo, and if there were, in what way would it concern the United States? Of the two Republics the Haytian is the most respectable and vigorous. Baez is a mere political gambler, and the less our government has to do with him the better.

The Protestant Episcopal Secessionists.

It has long been known that there was great discontent in the Episcopal Church, and collision has been not infrequent between the bishops and incumbents of particular charges; but it was scarcely expected that matters would be pushed so far by the ecclesiastical authorities as to necessitate secession, or that the disaffected were so spirited and plucky as to take the final step which was necessary to organize a new and independent Church. The troubles in Jersey a few years ago; the unjust and cruel persecution of Dr. Tyng, Jr., which grew out of the Jersey troubles; and, later, the Chicago affair, in which the Rev. Dr. Cheney and Assistant Bishop Cummins acquired notoriety—the Bishop particularly suffering persecution—these things have at last brought forth fruit, and that fruit is now before us in the shape of a new Church organization, which has begun under auspices by no means unfavorable, and has before it, to all appearance, a future the very reverse of unpromising.

On Monday all these doubts were set at rest by the meeting which was held in the rooms of the Young Men's Institution. This meeting, it will be seen, though not large, was highly respectable. The new Church, it was agreed, should be called "The Reformed Episcopal Church." The clergy were fairly represented, considering the circumstances, and the laymen who were present and took part in the proceedings were of the right sort. The work was gone through in an orderly and business-like manner, and it is quite evident that Bishop Cummins is a man who knows what he is about. The new Church is to be based on the Prayer Book of 1785, which, according to the Bishop, is the "most acceptable Prayer Book yet prepared, and the one most in conformity with Scripture." This Prayer Book, however, is not regarded as perfect; and the right is reserved to amend, alter, enlarge or abridge the book, as "the Lord may guide by His Holy Spirit." The Declaration of Principles, drawn up by Bishop Cummins and approved by a committee appointed by the meeting, if looked at from the standpoint of what is called Evangelical Protestantism, will be generally pronounced satisfactory. If looked at from the standpoint of Catholicism or Ritualism it will be generally condemned. As against what is called Romanism and Ritualism the line is drawn clean and sharp. The new Church is a thoroughly Protestant Church. It is more Protestant than the Church of Luther, more Protestant than the Church of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. Bating Episcopacy it comes very near to the Presbyterian standard. For the present Bishop Cummins is sole Bishop of the organization. It was the opinion of the Bishop that he was not equal to the task. He had received letters within a few hours from Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen, offering to join the movement; and he thought that a bishop should be appointed to take charge of the Northwest. A strong effort was made to have Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, appointed to this office; but he declined until he could have an opportunity of consulting with his congregation. As we have said already, the new Church has a fair prospect of success. What effect it may have in begetting reform inside of the Episcopal Church remains to be seen. It is already, we notice, creating alarm among the Episcopal leaders. It will now be necessary for men like Dr. Tyng to define their position.

Spanish Inhumanity in the Patriot War in Cuba.

While America is watching her government making a shamefaced settlement on paper of the bloody Virginius outrage the Cuban patriots in the field are taking vengeance for the murdered by redoubling the vigor of their attacks on the Spaniards, even in the fortified towns on the coast. The success attending these movements is highly encouraging to the friends of free Cuba. The Herald correspondence from Manzanillo, published on Tuesday last, faithfully describes the operations of the patriots in the Eastern Department. To General Vicente Garcia the credit must be given of obtaining astonishing results. The Spaniards seem reduced everywhere to the defensive, and as the Cubans fight or avoid a conflict at will the victory is nearly always to them. The feature which will strike every one with pleasure in these Cuban successes is the fact that the turning of the tide of battle in favor of the patriots finds them disposed, even anxious, to be merciful to the defeated—that is, to carry on the war with humanity. Success to the Spaniards meant a hideous aftercourse of horrors which should be nameless. In the desperation of the hour the Cubans, in self-defence, adopted the savage tactics of their enemies—not giving quarter, which they never received. That the Spaniards have paid no attention to the overtures of the Cubans for an exchange of prisoners, and have rejected contemptuously the appeal to carry on the war according to the rules of civilization, afford strong reasons for the necessity of putting an end to the war altogether, by driving away the brutal people who cannot preserve order nor attempt to sustain their power without the aid of atrocities which are a stain to civilization.

City Traps for Life and Limb.—Now that frost and snow are with us once again it is time that we should make another effort to get rid of those dangerous traps for life and limb, the smooth iron sidewalks and cellar traps of the city. Last year over forty deaths were reported in the bills of mortality occasioned by falls in the street. The larger part of these fatal accidents and others attended by serious and sometimes permanent injury are due to these iron traps, which, in slippery weather, can scarcely be trodden on without occasioning a fall. A resolution lies in the Board of Aldermen requiring the Public Works Department to inquire as to the most desirable substitute for these iron traps and sidewalks. The resolution should be followed by an ordinance compelling, under heavy penalties, the removal of all the smooth iron traps as soon as a substi-

tute can be found. The Aldermen should also direct their attention to the basements that are left without proper railings, and to the unguarded condition of the openings on the Fourth avenue railroad track. These dangers to foot passengers should be removed before the list of sufferers by accident is increased.

Political Pecksniffs and the Back-Pay Larceny.

A sort of rivalry manifested itself among certain of the republican members at the opening of Congress on Monday, for the honor of being the first to introduce bills for the repeal of the law of last session, giving increased salaries to Senators, Representatives and other national officials. Senator Conkling carried off the palm with his little bill "in relation to certain moneys appropriated to members of Congress," but he was followed so closely by others as to make it evident that the anxiety of our Washington legislators to wash out their past record was equal to the greediness with which they openly supported, or the suavity with which they slily aided, the "back-pay" larceny only a few months ago. This sudden conversion is certainly gratifying, if we are to regard it as an indication that our Senators and Congressmen who have heretofore been unpleasantly mixed up with lobby schemes, who have been mere men of putty in the nimble fingers of national banks, railroad corporations, land grant speculators and their lobby agents, and whose reputation has been notoriously tainted and suspiciously flavored by the offensive odor of Crédit Mobilierism, had become convinced of the error of their ways and had resolved on amendment for the future. But, unhappily, the suspicion will force itself on the public mind that the virtue now manifested by such recent sinners is only the result of the popular condemnation of their meanness and dishonor, and that if the voice of the country had not made itself significantly audible in denunciation of the back salary law, we should have heard no word in favor of its repeal from any of these high-toned politicians. This suspicion is natural enough when we remember that the influence of Senator Conkling alone would have sufficed to defeat the contemptible measure last session, and that the efforts of those who now affect to be horrified at the iniquity were, only a few months ago, either openly or covertly directed to its consummation.

The truth is that this pretended anxiety for repeal is only an "artful dodge" of the political Pecksniffs, and the public may as well understand the fact at once, so that the farce may be speedily brought to a close. The people have not asked for the repeal of the increased salary bill. They are not so mean as to begrudge those who serve them in a public capacity a fair and even a liberal recompense for their services. The increased salary of the President is little enough. The law fixing the new compensation will never be repealed. What the people do condemn is the mean act of Congressmen in voting themselves large amounts of back pay for services that had already been gladly performed for a stipulated recompense, and this petty larceny act can never be recalled. Members have received the money and spent it, and no power can make them restore it. The bills introduced for such a purpose are bald frauds, designed for political effect, and only serve to render more offensive the previous action of those who introduce them. The members who, like the democratic candidate for Speaker, button up their pockets, laugh at the popular indignation and boldly declare their intention to keep their back pay, are far less contemptible than those who did not discover their desire to cover it into the Treasury until the popular voice was heard, or those who, now that oppposition is useless, turn round and oppose the measures they failed to oppose last session.

The Unseaworthy Manhattan.—We have recently alluded to the dangerous and unseaworthy character of our monitors. While the echoes from our words of warning have scarcely been heard over the Union we receive the particulars of the disaster which befell the Manhattan, one of the most powerful of this class of vessels. That she did not go down on the 26th inst. with all hands on board is due to the superhuman efforts of her officers and crew. She took in seas about the base of her turret; the plate seams opened, the rivets loosened, and everybody below decks was saturated with water. The pumps were inefficient, the men were washed away from the wheel and the vessel was placed in such a dire extremity that the life rafts were cleared away and life preservers given out to the crew. It was not hasty repairing alone which brought about these results; the evil lies in bad construction, old age and false ideas of naval architecture.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Edgar T. Welles, of Hartford, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Young Walworth is said to be very low with chronic pleurisy.

Ex-Senator Nye winters in Santa Barbara and summers some'rs else.

Ex-Governor J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, has arrived at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Governor T. F. Randolph, of New Jersey, has apartments at the New York Hotel.

Commander Babcock, United States Navy, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-United States Senator Lewis T. Wigfall has become a member of the Baltimore Bar.

C. Carlton Coffin, of the Boston *Journal*, is among the recent arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Augustus Brandegee, of Connecticut, is staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webster will spend the winter in Washington with Mrs. Secretary Fish.

General Fry, United States Army, is on a visit to his father, General Jacob Fry, at Jerseyville, Ill.

Senator John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, arrived at the Astor House yesterday from Washington.

President Chamberlain, of Bowdoin College, has resigned. Cause—Troubles about the military drill.

Director Frederick Billings, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, has arrived at the Brevoort House.

It is reported in New Orleans that the notorious Judge Durell is about to resign, and that William R. Walker is to take his place.

A brother of Father Hyacinthe's wife is giving amateur readings out West. A thirty-first cousin of Döllinger is next in order.

The President's brother is going into the zinc business. The President himself may not object to a cinque term in the Presidential business.

Yeh Shootung, Tang Chau and Chan Laisun, of the Chinese Educational Commission, who have been on a visit to Washington, returned to the Sturtevant House yesterday.

THE SOOLOO ARCHIPELAGO.

German Naval Preparation for a Demonstration Against Spanish Power—The Recent Maratime Seizures Off the Philippines.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, 1873.

The controversy between the German and Spanish governments regarding the German vessels seized by Spanish war vessels in the waters off the Philippine Islands, continues to increase in the seriousness of its aspect.

The German frigate Kronprinz and the corvette Augusta have been ordered to be prepared for active service at a moment's notice.

[The naval demonstration which Germany is preparing to make against the Spaniards in the Sooloo Archipelago has been provoked by the commission of a very high handed and summary action on the part of a Spanish naval officer againt Prussian merchant trading vessels off the Philippines. We reported, just lately, the fact of the seizure of the German trading vessels Maria Louisa and Gazelle by a Spanish man-of-war off Sooloo. The vessels were brought to Manila. The crew of the Gazelle were liberated. The Captain and supercargo of the Maria Louisa managed to escape, and the Spaniards declared that they would be treated as spies if caught outside the respective consulates. The supercargo claimed the protection of the British Consul, and the Captain that of Germany. He stated that the vessels were 16 miles off Sooloo when captured, and that, according to law, the blockade extended only nine miles; and, further, that the Spanish authorities had not declared any blockade.—Ed. Herald.]

ROME AND GERMANY.

The Archbishop of Posen Defines His Clerical Allegiance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, 1873.

Archbishop Ledochowski replies to the demand of the German government for his resignation, refusing to comply, declaring that he is responsible only to the Pope.

SPAIN.

Royal Dons Retiring to Winter Quarters.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BAYONNE, Dec. 3, 1873.

Don Carlos has taken up his winter quarters at Durango, a town in the Province of Biscay, 13 miles southeast of Bilbao.

His brother, Don Alfonso, has gone to Paris.

FRANCE.

Important Changes in Chief Foreign Missions.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 3, 1873.

It is announced this morning that the Duke de Rochefoucauld is to be appointed to the French mission at London, and that the Marquis de Noailles, now Minister at Washington, is to be transferred to Rome.

Naval Concern with Respect to Collisions at Sea.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 3, 1873.

Admiral Jaures has proposed to the Assembly the establishment of an international tribunal for the purpose of investigating collisions between vessels on the high seas.

THE POPE.

His Holiness Again Indisposed in Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Dec. 3, 1873.

The Pope is again indisposed.

ENGLAND.

Discount on 'Change and at the Bank—Movement of Bullion.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1873.

The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 4¾ per cent, or 1¼ per cent below he Bank of England rate.

BULLION MOVING TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £63,000.

EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1873.

By the collapse of a flue in the boiler of the Anchor Mills, corner of Twenty-third street and Franklin avenue, between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, Henry Peppersauce and a man named Johnson were killed.

THE ILLINOIS RAILWAY SUIT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1873.

Judge Treat, of the United States District Court at Springfield, to-day recalled his order of injunction, issued several days ago, restraining the Receiver appointed by Judge Tipton, of the State Circuit Court at Bloomington, from taking possession of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad in the interest of the stockholders, as against the directors. Judge Treat decides that his Court has no jurisdiction in the premises.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Election of a Trustee, vice Oakes Ames Deceased.

An election to fill a vacancy created by the death of Oakes Ames in the trusteeship under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co., room 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets. At the close of the poll Oliver Ames, of North Easton, brother of the deceased, was declared elected by a majority of 36 votes. Inquiry at the office of Morton, Bliss & Co. failed to elicit any further information in regard to the election.

THE TEXAS ELECTIONS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

Ten cities and stations, including Austin, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson and Indianola, give a net democratic majority of 2,000. The election was quiet.

A STATUE OF ROGER WILLIAMS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3, 1873.

The city government of Providence has completed a contract with Franklin Simmons, of Rome, Italy, to make a bronze statue of Roger Williams.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE BREEDERS' CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3, 1873.

The International Convention of Short-Horn Cattle Breeders met here to-day. One hundred delegates were present. The reports of the officers were read. Hon. Charles T. Ackland, of England, who was present, was made an honorary member. A paper was read by Dr. Sprague, of Iowa, entitled "Short-Horns; Formation, Contour and Quality." A lively discussion followed.

The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

A REVOLTING CRIME.

TROY, Dec. 3, 1873.

Ann Shay, a respectable woman, employed in Ball's paper mill at North Hoosick, Rensselaer county, was robbed, outraged and murdered on Monday night near the Vermont State line.

Charles Green, a disreputable fellow, has been arrested on suspicion. He admits that he assaulted the woman, but denies committing the robbery and murder. The people of North Hoosick are greatly incensed against him, and he has been brought to this city to insure his safety.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Melancholy Facts Collected at the Latest Moment.

The Hammond and Marconnot Families.

Pilot Commissioner Blunt on the Disaster.

WHERE IS THE LOCH EARN?

On inquiry at the offices of the General Transatlantic Company, at No. 58 Broadway, yesterday, it was ascertained that no further information in addition to the particulars already published in the Herald had been obtained by the company's agent regarding the disaster to the ill-fated Ville du Havre. The head offices in Paris are quite reticent, and until a full investigation is had by the French government it is more than probable that very little will be known of the exact cause of the loss of the vessel. Marine officers speak very highly of Captain Surmont's character and qualifications as a steamship commander, and a general disposition is manifested to await full and precise details of the accident before judgment is given in the premises. People still continue to call at the company's office in search of information regarding friends and relatives who were known to have taken passage on the unfortunate vessel, but it was found impossible to give them any assurances of their friends safety as yet. The names of the crew have not been telegraphed through the cable to New York, and will not, as they are all natives of France and have their families in that country.

The family of Thomas Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., which consisted of five persons and who are supposed to have perished together, was well known in the northern part of the State. Mr. Hammond engaged passage for his family by letter dated September 19. He was a brother of John Hammond, who is president of the Crown Point Iron Company.

The Marconnet family of four persons, who were published as unknown, are said to have been residents of Texas, to which place they had emigrated about 20 years ago, and it is believed that they had become quite wealthy and were about to return to fair France to spend their remaining years there. While waiting in this city for passage it is understood that they boarded at Mr. Tamier's, No. 168 Christopher street. Of the entire family, one person, Mr. F. Marconnet, who is supposed to be its head, is reported saved.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT

has arisen that "Mrs." Breeden, wife of B. F. Breeden, who was lost, had also perished. There is no such person as Mrs. Breeden. Mr. Breeden's wife is dead, and Miss Breeden, his daughter, who accompanied him on the voyage, was fortunately saved. Miss Breeden has another sister alive, who is the wife of the Rev. Mr. Howes, son of Mr. Howes, of Howes & Macy, the well known banking firm. Young Mr. Howes is said to be rector of Christ church (Episcopal), Hoboken. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining absolute and definite information regarding this terrible disaster, it was erroneously stated in yesterday's Herald that Mr. Andrew B. McCreery, who is a brother of Mr. James McCreery, the wealthy merchant of this city, had been employed as a waiter in the Lick House at San Francisco and that he was by birth a Scotchman. Mr. McCreery was never at any time a waiter in the Lick House, or any other house, and is by birth an Irishman.

Mr. Louis Squadrilli, jeweller, of No. 9 Maiden lane, was reported to be father of a young lad who called at the office of the company to inquire after his father. Mr. Squadrilli, who has perished on the Ville du Havre, had no son, and the boy mentioned was engaged in his employ to run on errands.

AMONG THOSE REPORTED LOST

is Mrs. Henry Stuckley, wife of Mr. Henry Stuckley, of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, whose office is at No. 29 Broadway. Mrs. Stuckley was *en route* to visit her children in Europe, and there are no tidings of her since the first news came, in which she was named among the lost. The passenger registered as Henry Vallat is unknown, excepting that it is believed by Mr. John Fulton, the passenger agent of the company, that he and Sebastien Mosca, of Rochester, N. Y., occupied the same stateroom on board of the steamer. Miss Marie Boru, reported as lost, is believed to have been a French servant of Mr. E. Wetmore, of No. 135 Fifth avenue, in this city. She was returning, like many others of the passengers, it is believed, to remain in the land of her birth.

A white-haired lady of refined appearance and bearing traces of deep emotion on her features called yesterday at the office to make inquiries about a Mlle. Eugenie Casilis, a young French lady of 17 years of age, who was known to have been too late to take her passage regularly and got on board of the ship just before sailing. She is reported among the lost. This young lady was placed in the same room (Nos. 81 to 85) with Miss Annie Noland, who had the appearance of a higher servant. This young lady, as all young ladies who are without male protectors on this line, was specially placed in charge of trustworthy people on board. Mr. H. G. Spafford, of Chicago, whose wife has been saved and whose family have been lost, arrived in this city and left to join his wife yesterday by the Cunard steamer Abyssinia. A. C. L. Portman, an unknown gentleman, engaged passage and is lost. Among the names which appeared in the alphabetical list of sketches in yesterday morning's edition of the Herald were Mrs. C. A. Platt, Mr. Hamilton Murray and Miss Murray. These persons were reported as unknown, no residence having been given. We are glad to be able to give some information about them, as Mrs. Maria Buckley is reported in our special cable despatches to have witnessed the disappearance of all three named, together with Judge Peckham and his wife—Mrs. Buckley alone escaping to tell the tale of terror. Mr. Jonathan Sturges, a well known citizen of this city, residing at 36 No. East Thirty-sixth street, has received a despatch from J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, as follows:—

Mrs. Buckley states that she was standing on deck, with Mr. Hamilton Murray, his sister, Mrs. C. A. Platt, Judge and Mrs. Peckham, when the ship went down. All perfectly resigned. None of them saved.

Mr. Hamilton Murray and Miss Martha Murray were respectively the son and daughter of the late Hamilton Murray, of Oswego, N. Y., and nephew and niece to Mr. Jonathan Sturges, the well known retired merchant of this city. In company with Mrs. Platt they had taken passage on the Ville du Havre with the intention of passing the winter on the Continent. Just before embarking Mr. E. Sturges, with E. Arnold & Co., of 125 Front street, bought the tickets and secured rooms for Mrs. Platt and Miss Hamilton at the office of the company. In addition to these details is the following despatch, received last evening at this office from Mr. George H. Stuart, a prominent and esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, who knew the Murray family well:—

SAD DESTRUCTION OF A FAMILY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1873.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

In reading the sad column of passengers lost on the Ville du Havre, I observed after Mr. Murray's name "No information; no residence." Hamilton Murray and Miss Murray, who are among the lost, were children of the late Hamilton Murray, a distinguished citizen of your State, residing at Oswego. Mrs. Murray was a charming lady, and her youngest daughter died recently in Oswego, and her eldest son Hamilton and her daughter Martha, borne down with grief and in search of health, were on their way to spend their winter in Europe. Mr. Murray was a graduate at Princeton in June, 1872, and, with his sister, was greatly beloved by a wide circle of friends throughout the country. Their brother Charles, now a student at Princeton, is the only surviving member of what was once a large and happy family.

GEORGE H. STUART.

THE CHIEF PILOT COMMISSIONER ON THE WRECK.

Mr. George W. Blunt, the Chief of the Pilot Commissioners, stated to a reporter yesterday that he considered that the great loss of life on the wrecking of the Ville du Havre was mainly due to the inadequateness and insufficiency of the life-preserving apparatus with which the steamer was provided. In Mr. Blunt's opinion no ocean steamer was properly supplied in this respect. A life raft ought to be carried upon deck ready for any emergency. One of these rafts would sustain nearly 100 persons for many hours, and he considered that had the Ville du Havre been furnished with one of them many of those unfortunates who found a watery grave would now be alive and well. Mr. Blunt expressed himself unwilling to hazard an opinion as to the absolute cause of the collision, but derided the assertion that the Loch Earn was sighted 17 minutes prior to the collision. The weather was reported to have been clear and the stars were shining. Under such circumstances the fault must have been the steamer's, for by the rule of the road, generally acknowledged by all civilized maritime nations, she ought to have got out of the way of the sailing vessel. According to this law a steamer meeting a sailing ship has to give way, and is liable for any error in judgment made by an attempt to cross the bows of the craft under canvas only. Commissioner Blunt had heard Captain Surmont give evidence in a collision case some time ago, and he was much impressed by that commander's seamanlike judgment and palpable experience. He did not think, under the circumstances at present apparent, that Captain Surmont could be blamed.

THE FAULT,

if any, lay with the officer whom he left in charge of the deck. The skipper of the Loch Earn bears a very good reputation among the pilots of this port, and Mr. Blunt denounced in unmeasured terms the remark reported to have emanated from one of the harbor-masters, that he was not to be believed under oath.

THE COMPANY'S LOSS.

The loss of the Ville du Havre is all the more serious to the Transatlantic Company at this time, as they had just completed arrangements to send a steamer from this port every week. The Amerique, a new steamer about the same size as the Europe and a little smaller than the Ville du Havre, will be ready for sea early next year, and another steamer of equal dimensions is now in course of construction. The Lafayette, which was burned at Havre some time ago, has been reconstructed and is now running between Brest and Aspinwall.

The Ville du Havre was insured for about two-thirds her value in a variety of companies, chiefly Parisian ones, the remaining risk being taken by the company which owns her. This system of partial insurance is much in vogue with corporations owning a large number of vessels, as by taking a portion of the risk they save premiums sufficient in a few voyages to enable them to sustain the destruction of at least one vessel per annum, without absolute pecuniary loss to themselves. The accident to the Ville du Havre will not interfere with the continuance of the regular fortnightly trips of the vessels belonging to the Transatlantique Company's line.

WHERE IS THE LOCH EARN?

In a conversation with Mr. Henderson, the agent of the ship Loch Earn, a Herald reporter learned that gentleman's opinion of the ship and the damage she had probably sustained. His opinion was, of course, based on the information he received through the papers. He said that from what he knew of the construction and strength of the ship, it appeared to him impossible that she could have gone down or have been in any way materially damaged. "If the collision," he said, "happened as reported, all the advantages, if there be any such in a collision, were on the side of the sailer, as her bows are said to have hit the Ville du Havre amidships." Mr. Henderson further said:—

"The Loch Earn must have sustained some damage, but, as I have already stated, I do not consider it of such a nature as to place her in great danger. The despatch you show me I have seen and read; but I do not think the statement contained in it that the Loch Earn has put about for Queenstown is at all true, and I have as much reason and foundation for what I say as those who sent the despatch. It is only a conjecture, for no one knows what has been done with the vessel, as she has not been spoken since the accident occurred. She may on account of the occurrence be a little longer in making the passage than she might otherwise have been; for with a damaged bow she will be unable to sail before the wind."

Further than that which is above stated Mr. Henderson could say nothing regarding the ship, he having received no intelligence of her.

PATERSON'S SHARE IN THE VILLE DU HAVRE HORROR.

Among the passengers lost on the ill-fated steamer Ville du Havre were Mrs. Eliza Ferdinand and her son Victor, a boy about six years of age. Mrs. Ferdinand was the wife of a Paterson blacksmith, in Grand street, and the sister of Joseph E. Tynan, a well-known Paterson real estate agent. Mrs. Ferdinand was born in France, but left there at an early age. She was well educated and accomplished, being formerly a teacher in Paterson, and being on her way to accept an engagement as tutor in Paris when she met her untimely end. She leaves a large number of acquaintances and friends in Paterson, who are shocked and grieved at her untimely fate.

THE HUNTER FAMILY LOST IN THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

[From the New Bedford Herald, Dec. 2.]

Captain Charles Hunter, his wife and one daughter, Caroline, lost in the Ville du Havre calamity, were prominent residents of Newport. Captain Hunter during the war of the rebellion, while in command of a man-of-war, chased and captured the blockade runner Isabella. This act was offensive to Spain, and she demanded his dismissal, as the capture was made in Spanish waters. Our government reluctantly complied with the demand, and he remained out of service until the close of the rebellion, when, by a unanimous vote of Congress, he was reinstated, and his commission dated back to the date of his dismissal. He was a son of the Hon. William Hunter, eminent as an international lawyer, and at one time Minister to Brazil. General Van Zandt, of Newport, has in his possession a letter from Admiral Farragut, speaking of Captain Hunter in the highest terms, and closing with the remark that, if he were to select a fleet, he knew of no man he would rather have to command it than Captain Hunter. Mrs. Hunter was the only daughter of the late William R. Rotch, of this city.

Among the lost in the steamer Ville du Havre was Miss Lizzie W. Putnam, of New York, who had attained much excellence as an oil painter, and was going abroad to perfect herself in her chosen art. She was a near relative of Mrs. Alonzo H. Quint, and known to many people in this city.

TRANSATLANTIC SHIPWRECKS.

The Atlantic steamship companies have, during the current year, been more pressed by business than during any previous period. The Vienna Exhibition was alone an enticement to many Americans to visit Europe; and the numbers of the patrons of the steamships were increased greatly by the Europeans who came to view our country. Considering this fact, and that which is declared by the subjoined record, it must be allowed that ocean travel is becoming more dangerous as it becomes more familiar. What are the causes of this strange and unpleasant phase of ocean affairs it is hard to determine. With the circumstances of the losses of the steamships Atlantic and City of Washington fresh before them, some people will readily make up their minds as to those causes in a way adverse to the steamship companies. They will say that prosperity has made not only the managers of the steamship lines, but also their employés, careless of the safety of passengers, and they will apply this result of their reasoning to the present case of the Ville du Havre. Leaving all special cases of steamship disaster aside, it is truly remarkable that during the year 1873 alone about one-third as many lives have been destroyed by accidents to transatlantic steamers as were annihilated in the same manner in the thirty-one years from 1841 to 1873.

LIST OF SHIPWRECKS.

President—Left New York on March 11, 1841, and was never heard from afterward. Among her passengers were Tyrone Power, the comedian, and a son of the Duke of Richmond.

Columbia—Wrecked in a fog on the coast of Nova Scotia, on July 1, 1843.

Great Britain—Lost in a storm on the coast of Ireland, September 22, 1846.

Helena Sloman—Foundered in mid ocean, in November, 1850; nine lives lost.

St. George—Destroyed by fire at sea, December 24, 1852; 51 lives lost.

Humboldt—Wrecked near Halifax, December 5, 1853; no lives lost.

City of Glasgow—Never heard of after leaving Glasgow in spring of 1854; 480 lives lost.

Franklin—Wrecked at Moriches, L. I., July 17, 1854; no lives lost.

Arctic—Run down by French steamer Vesta, off Newfoundland, September 27, 1854; 300 lives lost.

City of Philadelphia—Wrecked in 1854.

Pacific—Never heard from after January 23, 1856, when she left Liverpool; 200 lives lost.

Le Lyonnais—Collided with ship Adriatic, off Nantucket, November 2, 1856; 120 lives lost.

Tempest—Lost, with all on board; never heard from after she left New York on February 26, 1857.

New York—Lost at sea, in June, 1858.

Austria—Burned in mid-ocean, September 13, 1858; 470 lives lost.

Argo—Wrecked in a fog on coast of Newfoundland, June 28, 1859; all hands saved.

Indian—Wrecked on coast of Nova Scotia, November 21, 1859; 27 lives lost.

Hungarian—Wrecked off Nova Scotia, February 20, 1860; 205 lives lost.

Connaught—Burned off the coast of Massachusetts, October 7, 1860.

Canadian—Wrecked by sunken ice in the Straits of Belle Isle, June 4, 1861; 35 lives lost.

North Briton—Wrecked during a storm on Paraquet Island, November 5, 1861.

Norwegian—Wrecked on St. Paul's Island, June 14, 1863.

Anglo-Saxon—Wrecked off Cape Race, April 27, 1863; 237 lives lost.

Georgia—Lost on Sable Island in a fog, August 4, 1863.

Bohemian—Wrecked off Cape Elizabeth, February 22, 1864; 20 lives lost.

City of New York—Wrecked on Daunt's Rock, Queenstown, Ireland, March 29, 1864.

Jura—Wrecked off Liverpool harbor, November 3, 1864.

Iowa—Wrecked of Cherbourg, December 10, 1864.

Glasgow—Burned off Nantucket, July 31, 1865.

Scotland—Collided with the ship Kate, Dyer off Fire Island, December 1, 1866; 13 of the Kate Dyer's crew lost.

Hibernia—Foundered off the Irish coast, November 29, 1868; 50 lives lost.

United Kingdom—Left New York April 17, 1869; never afterwards heard from; 80 lives lost.

Germania—Lost on the Newfoundland coast, in a fog, August 7, 1869.

Cleopatra—Lost on the Newfoundland coast in a fog, August 8, 1869.

City of Boston—Left New York January 25, 1870, called at Halifax, and was never afterwards heard from; about 160 lives lost.

Cambria—Wrecked on Irish coast, October 19, 1870; 190 lives lost.

Dacian—Wrecked near Halifax, April 9, 1872.

Tripoli—Wrecked on coast of Ireland, May 17, 1872.

Brittania—Wrecked in Frith of Clyde, January 27, 1873.

Atlantic—Wrecked on Marr's Rock, N. S., April 1, 1873; 562 lives lost.

City of Washington—Wrecked on coast of Nova Scotia, July 7, 1873.

Ismailia—Left New York September 29, 1873; yet unheard from.

Missouri—Wrecked on the Bahamas, October 1, 1873; no lives lost.

Ville du Havre—Collided with British ship Loch Earn, in latitude 47 deg. north, longitude 35 deg. West; 226 lives lost.

THE SETTLEMENT QUESTION.

A More Peaceful Tone Among the Havanese.

THE CASINO STILL URGENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1873.

The excitement among the citizens is disappearing and tranquility is returning.

A PEACE MANIFESTO.

The National Integrity Club, composed of a number of the principal members of the volunteer force has issued a manifesto advising obedience to the authorities and expressing confidence in the acts of Captain General Jovellar.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CAPTAIN GENERAL ABANDONED.

All the journals announce that the contemplated attempt at a demonstration against "a certain personage" will not occur, not being likely to be productive of any good results.

THE CASINO STILL ACTIVE.

Señor Zulueta has telegraphed to the Spanish casinos in the interior that recent events have obliged all good Spaniards to renew their oaths to preserve the honor of Spain in the Island of Cuba. The answers are in the usual patriotic style. The Cardenas Casino calls the demands of the American government opprobrious, and says that every Spaniard hearing them calmly degrades himself.

THE PRESS TONE MORE MODERATE.

The newspaper discussion of the situation is more moderate and reasonable in tone. The people are advised to await events calmly. The crisis is generally considered to be past.

Press Opinion—The Republican Party Strong in Cuba—Employment for Idle Army Officers Suggested.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1873.

The *Gorro Frigio* declares that the republican party in Cuba is strong and united as ever, and denies there is any truth in the report of dissensions among its leaders. It complains that too many army officers are living idly in Havana and advises that employment be given them.

The Spanish Minister and the Secretary of State in Accord Still—The Port for the Virginius' Surrender Not Yet Determined On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish have, since they signed the protocol on Saturday, been in perfect accord concerning the arrangements for the restoration of the Virginius and the survivors. The port to which the Virginius shall be brought may depend upon her sea-going condition. The official information does not excite apprehension that this part of the protocol will be seriously, if at all, embarrassed. Everything thus far has been done with calmness on the part of the representatives of the two governments.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Provisional Government as Constituted by General Luperon.

The latest advices by mail from St. Domingo report that General Luperon was waited upon by a deputation of seven generals, who requested him to take the command of the revolution.

A provisional government has been formed as follows:—

Luperon, President.
Alvarez, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Pimentel, Minister of War.
Jimenez, Minister of Finance.
Polanco, Minister of Justice.

Great preparations are being made for a march on Santiago.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Public Opinion of the Virginius Capture News.

ST. THOMAS, Nov. 17, 1873.

Some little excitement has been caused by the news of the capture of the Virginius.

The American and French consuls have received messages requesting men-of-war to be sent to Santiago, but there are no men-of-war here.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England brisk and occasionally high southeasterly to southwesterly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain.

For the Middle States, fresh and brisk southerly winds, with partly cloudy weather and areas of rain in the northern portion of the lake region; brisk and high southerly to westerly winds, lower temperature and continued rain or snow, the winds shifting to northwesterly in the upper lake region, with cold and partly cloudy weather on Thursday afternoon.

From the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States partly cloudy weather, the temperature falling in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

For the Northwest cold and cloudy weather, with snow, followed by clearing weather on Thursday afternoon.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Oswego, Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, Alpena, Grand Haven and Chicago.

Reports are missing from the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the Lower Mississippi Valley, the Southwest, the Missouri Valley and the extreme Northwest.

After the 10th inst. the display of cautionary signals will be suspended at the lake ports for the winter.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	38	37	3:30 P. M.	43	49
6 A. M.	37	37	6 P. M.	39	48
9 A. M.	39	41	9 P. M.	39	48
12 M.	43	47	12 P. M.	37	47

Average temperature yesterday........ 44¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 39⅜

SNOW IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1873.

There is a light fall of snow here. It is snowing in Stockton, Sacramento and other points in the valley district of the State. This is a very unusual occurrence.

LAKE SHIPPING.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Dec. 3, 1873.

Vessels bound down will make the attempt to get through the canal to-night if the weather continues open. The propeller Granite State is in the canal, coming up. A number of loaded vessels for various ports have laid up here for the winter.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3, 1873.

The unknown man who jumped from the bridge into the river last night, proved to be George W. Peckham, an old and esteemed, but retired lawyer of this city, and brother of Judge R. W. Peckham, of Albany, who was lost on the steamer Ville du Havre. Mr. Peckham was about 80 years of age, and it is thought the death of his brother produced temporary insanity and caused his sad death.

FIRE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 3, 1873.

A destructive fire occurred at Greece City, last night, destroying 30 buildings, consisting of stores, dwellings, three hotels, and the Producers' Bank. The loss is estimated at $90,000, and is partially insured, but the amount is unknown. The fire originated in a dry goods store.

WHERE IS THE KANSAS?

Fears for the Safety of the Vessel—No News of Her Arrival at Santiago de Cuba—List of Her Officers.

Some anxiety is felt in this city for the safety of the United States war steamer Kansas, which left New York for Santiago de Cuba at eleven o'clock on the morning of November 14. No news of her arrival at the Cuban port has yet been received, and it is stated that she has not been heard of since her departure. The Juniata left New York on November 19, five days after the Kansas, and arived at Santiago de Cuba on the 26th of November. This makes the Kansas to-day 20 days out, or 13 days longer than the Juniata's time. Hence it will be seen that the apprehensions felt in this city are not without warrant.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The sloop-of-war Kansas rates as a third class. She is a screw steamer, and had undergone repairs just before her departure. She is 410 tons burden, has 900 cubic feet displacement, and carries three guns of heavy calibre. She has been considered a very seaworthy vessel, but was out in the hard gales of the 17th and 18th of November.

THE OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS.

The following are the officers of the Kansas:—

Commander—Allen V. Reed, commanding.
Lieutenant Commander—Edwin H. Miller.
Executive Officer—Lieutenant F. G. Hyde.
Navigators—Lieutenants Frank W. Nicholls and Royal R. Ingersoll.
Paymaster—G. F. Bemis.
Assistant Surgeon—S. A. Brown.
Engineers—First Assistant, J. P. Kelly; Second Assistant, B. C. Gowing.
Commander's Clerk—F. A. Benson.
Paymaster's Clerk—J. S. Rider.

THE LOST STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Several Bodies Seen in the Wreck by a Diver.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3, 1873.

Another quantity of goods has been recovered from the Atlantic wreck and has been brought to this city. Previous to the late gale one of the divers operating on the wreck saw under the gangway the bodies of a man (evidently an officer of the ship), a woman and a little girl. The diver intended sending them up, but when he went down the next time, after the storm, several tons of iron had fallen on the bodies. Operations on the wreck will be suspended during the winter.

A large quantity of cargo is still believed to be in and about the wreck. The owners of the hull are using dualin in blasting the machinery of the wreck.

FERRYBOAT ACCIDENTS.

The ferryboat Jay Gould ran ashore yesterday morning, on the flats near Stevens' point, at the Elysian Fields, on the North River. She will probably be floated off at the next tide without much damage. The passengers were taken off by the tugboat Lappin. None of them were hurt. The accident was caused by the compasses being out of order.

A collision took place yesterday between the ferryboats James Fisk, Jr., and the Morristown, in mid stream. Both boats were loaded down with passengers, and had it not been for the timely action of one of the pilots loss of life would have occurred. Very little damage was done and no one was hurt.

In the afternoon another collision took place between the John S. Darcey and a sailing vessel, which created a big scare among the passengers, but luckily all escaped uninjured.

LARGE FIRE IN HOBOKEN.

About midnight of Tuesday fire broke out in McLaren's boiler and machine shop, corner of Grand and Third streets, and in a few hours the entire structure was burned to the ground. Richmond & Son lose $10,000 on the button factory therein; the Decorative Wood Pressing Company lose about $16,000, and the proprietor of the building $50,000; partially covered by insurance. Two hundred employes are thown out of work, but they will soon find employment again, as the factory will be speedily rebuilt. The praiseworthy exertions of the Fire Department prevented a heavy conflagration. Several neighboring houses and factories caught fire, but it was instantly extinguished on each occasion.

Why Cough and Wheeze and Snuffle and talk as if you had a burr in your throat, when HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND and TAR will cure any cold in two days.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

A.—For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

Ask for Goodall's—The Finest Imported and cheapest Domestic PLAYING CARDS. Beautiful new patterns. Sold everywhere.

A.—Bright's Disease, Gravel, Diabetes, Gout and Nervous Debility cured by KEARNEY'S BUCHU. Take no other if you desire a speedy and permanent cure. Depot 104 Duane street.

A.—Buy Your Furs At Knox's.—Ladies, remember this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant, and his prices reasonable. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

Have Their Recommendations Been Well Considered?

THE CAUSE OF GOLD SPECULATION.

Interest on Bank Deposits---Money Gains as It Goes.

THE SEVERAL MARKETS TO-DAY

General Firmness in Government and Railroad Bonds.

WALL STREET, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

The messages of the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury have entered largely into the discussions of the day; but, unfortunately, there appears to be so little positiveness in the opinions thereon expressed with reference to the reforms suggested that it is difficult to understand what is the exact plan which they would have the people adopt. The propositions made by these great authorities involve further dabbling with the currency, while it is plain that both writers desire to see steps taken for the resumption of specie payments. Common sense speaks on the one hand, and the politician on the other. Both are at fault because they disagree. Neither is bold nor honest.

THE PRESIDENT

reminds one of the man walking with a big dumbbell in one hand and a little one in the other, while the Secretary of the Treasury is equally inconsistent in inferentially attempting to shift the responsibility for his share of the causes of the panic to other shoulders, when it is a matter of history that he himself largely contributed to those causes by selling gold and accumulating currency at a time when the latter was not essential to the welfare of the country. Hence the present application of Mr. Richardson to Congress for relief. Hence, also, the fact that he is absolutely the author of whatever speculation in gold may take place in Wall street at the present moment. His past action was not more decisive in its influence than his present course. The Spanish question for the moment has lost its interest, but in lieu of it we find scores of men willing to take

THE RISKS OF SPECULATION,

simply because, in an authoritative way, he has confessed the inability of the Treasury Department to successfully protect the credit of the United States in the payment of the 15 year loan of 1859-1874. The Gold Room has heretofore been the object of an unusual share of public abuse, but a moment's reflection after reading the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, after examining his coffers and anticipating the effect of paying an honest government debt for which he might have provided three months ago by the simple act of husbanding his resources, must satisfy any observer that upon him, and him alone, rests the responsibility for whatever changes now occur in the daily or hourly value of the "golden merchandise." The recommendations of both the President and Secretary with reference to the question of interest on

BANK DEPOSITS

open a discussion that is likely to be exhaustive. From the laborer to the banker money is a species of capital which accumulates as it moves. The government itself pays for its use. There is not a dealer in currency or coin the world over who allows a dollar to pass through his hands without retaining something that represents the same, or who would not be compelled to close his doors if the privilege were forbidden. There is not a product of earth or man which does not thus accumulate value, from the moment it enters into commercial value as a raw material to the hour of its perfection. Its name is "profit," and, no matter what may be its representative in bank or out of bank, it is

A LAW AS OLD AS TRADE

itself that it shall augment as it moves. If a man cannot get pay for his deposit he will not deposit. He will keep his earnings himself. If a community follows his example banks must necessarily be restricted in their business, for banks are the representatives of the wealth, energies and enterprises of communities. They can do what the individual cannot do, tread where he may fear to advance and achieve where he would fail. That there are evils connected with the use of large deposits in great commercial centres like New York—and possibly some of the elements of stringency and panic may be stirred into existence therefrom—is not to be denied; but common sense and long experience must recognize the general fact that wherever money rests, there it obeys one of the laws of trade in accumulating.

THE MONEY MARKET

exhibited its usual condition to-day, and the rates were firm at from 7 per cent, currency and gold, to 1-64 a 1 1-32, closing, however, at the former rate. The outflow of national bank notes to the South and West still continues. Foreign exchange early in the day sold at 107⅞ for prime bankers' 60 days sterling and 108⅞ for demand, owing to the appearance of some Southern bills on the market; but in the afternoon all the floating bills were bought up and the market closed firm at 108 and 109 for prime long and demand sterling. The asking rates are ½ per cent above these quotations. The associated banks now hold $37,100,000 legal tenders, a decrease of $35,000 since yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury to-day:—Currency, $557,462; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $21,490,000; coin, $83,169,195; including coin certificates, $30,247,200; outstanding legal tenders, $367,480,219. The customs receipts to-day were $228,000. The receipts from internal revenue were $181,712. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $47,000 on account of interest and $525,000 in redemption of five-twenty bonds.

EXPORTS.

The total exports of produce from this port for the week ending yesterday amounted to $5,403,950 mixed values, a decrease from last week of $1,178,299. The exports for the corresponding period of last year were $5,799,772, and in 1871, $5,042,547. The total exports of produce since January 1, this year, are $277,179,045, against $216,659,065 last year and $219,741,987 in 1871.

THE GOLD MARKET

was generally steady. After selling at 108⅞ the price advanced to 109¼ and closed at 109. The strength of the market was well maintained by Washington reports and somewhat was due to the necessity for meeting the loan of 1874, the application to Congress for relief being regarded as a confession of weakness. The rates paid for carrying to-day were 1-32, 3-64, 7 and 7 per cent gold.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$61,655,304
Currency balances	3,202,892
Gold exchanges	3,863,908
Gold balances	807,780

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were:—

Gold balances	$1,156,148
Currency balances	1,271,195
Gross clearances	23,208,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds closed strong at the highest prices of the day. United States sixes, 1881, registered, 114 a 114¼; do. do., coupon, 118¾ a 118⅞; do. 1862, registered, 110¾ a 111½; do. do., five-twenties, coupon, 111½; do. do., 1864, registered, 112¼; do. do., 1865, do., 112 a 112½; do. do., coupon, 112; do. do., new, 116 a 116½; do., do., 1867, registered, 112¼; do. do., coupon, 117⅛ a 117⅜; do., 1868, registered, 111¼; do. coupon, 116½; ten-forties, registered, 109½; do., coupon, 110; fives, [illegible] six per cent bonds, Pacific Railroad, 1881, coupon, 109⅞ a 110½; Pacific Railroad, 109⅞ a 110¼.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

Southern bonds were dull, and the changes in prices unimportant. We quote:—Missouri sixes, 90½; do. do., Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, 87½; do. do., Asylum or University, 85; Tennessee sixes, old, 73⅜; do. do., new, 73½; Virginia sixes, old, 34; do. do., new, 40; do. do., consolidated, 49; do. do., deferred, 10; Georgia sixes, 65; do. sevens, new, 85; North Carolina sixes, old, 22½; North Carolina, issued to North Carolina Railroad Company, coupon, 30; do. do. do., ex coupon, 25; do. special tax, 9; South Carolina sixes, 22; do. do., January and July, 9; Arkansas sevens, Little Rock and Fort Smith issue, 17; do. do., Memphis and Little Rock, 17; do. do., Little Rock, P. B. and New Orleans, 17; do. do., Mississippi, Ohio and Red River, 17; do. do. Arkansas Central Railroad, 18; Texas tens, 1876, 82.

The counsel employed by the North Carolina special tax bondholders to prosecute their claims telegraphed as follows:—"Special tax bondholders have gained a victory. Bonds declared unconstitutional; repealing acts declared constitutional. Injunction refused only because no irreparable injury has been sustained by plaintiffs will be undoubtedly granted on final hearing."

RAILROAD BONDS.

Business in this department was well sustained. The following were the bids as amended, according to the sales at the several boards:—

New York Cen 6's, '83	89	Tol & Wab 1st m ex	92
New York Cen 6's, '87	90	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L D	82
New York Cen 6's, r. e.	82	Tol & Wab 2d m	86
New York Cen 6's, sub.	82	Tol & Wab equip bds	70
Erie 1st m ex	100	Tol & Wab cons con	71
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	96	Gt West 1st m, '88	91
Erie 3d m 7's, '83	96	Gt West 2d m, '93	78½
Erie 4th m 7's, '80	94	Quincy & Tol 1st, '90	81
Erie 5th m 7's, '88	90	Galena & Chic 2d m	95
Long Dock bonds	89⅝	Chi, R I & Pac	102⅛
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	87	Morris & Essex 1st m	102½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	104	Morris & Essex 2d m	96½
Hud Riv 7's, 3d m, '75	98	N J Cen 1st m, new	101
Harlem con m & s f 6's	98½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st	103
Alb & Susq 1st bds	97	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d m	95½
Alb & Susq 2d bds	90½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d m	85
Mich Cen con 7's, 1902	91⅜	Clev & Pitts con s f	90
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	107	Clev & Pitts 3d m	96
Chi, Bur & Q 8 p c, 1st	109	Clev & Pitts 4th m	85½
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	92½	Chic & Alton s f	96
Mich So & N I s f 7's	98	Chic & Alton 1st m	101
Clev & Tol s f	100	Chic & Alton income	91
Clev & Tol new bds	90	Ohio & Miss con s f	89½
Clev, P & A old bds	93½	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con.	72⅛
C, P & A new bds	89	Dub & Sioux City 1st	75
Buff & Erie new bds	92½	Dub & Sioux C'y, 2d div	75
Lake Shore div bds	89	St Louis & I M 1st m	92½
Pac RR 7's, gtd by Mo.	96	St Louis & I M 2d m	72¼
Cen Pac gold bds	92⅛	Mil & St P 1st m 7 3-10, P D	87
Cen Pac State aid bds	100	Mil & St P 7's, gold, R D	81½
Union Pac 1st m bds	80¼	Mil & St P 1st m, La C D	88
Union Pac l g 7's	72	Mil & St P 1st m, I & M D	75
Union Pac inc 10's	67	Mil & St P 1st m, C & M	74
Ill Cen 7 p c, '75	100½	Mil & St P 2d m	75½
Alt & T H 1st m	100	Chic & Mil 1st m	93
Alt & T H 2d m pref	87	Joliet & Chic 1st m	102
Alt & T H 2d m inc	71	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	80¾
Chic & N W s f	100	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	59½
Chic and N W int bds	90	Tol, Peoria & War, E D.	61
Chic & N W exten bds	80	Tol, Peoria & War, W D	60
Chic & N W 1st m	96	N Y & N H 6's	97
Del, Lack & W 1st m	102	Bost, H & E 1st m	24
Del, Lack & W 2d m	98	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	70
Del, L & W 7's, con	94½		

THE FOREIGN MARKET

was quiet and securities closed steady as follows:—Consols for money, 92⅞; consols for account, 92¾ a 92 7-16; five-twenty bonds of 1865 (old), 93½; do. of 1867, 97⅜ a 97½; ten-forty bonds, 91¾ a 92; new fives, 92 a 92⅛; Erie, 38¾ a 39. The Bank of England gained £63,000. New York Central is quoted at 77⅜ a 77½. In Amsterdam the following quotations were current:—Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, 81¼; Union Pacific first mortgage bonds, 68½; Union Pacific stock, 23¼; Northwestern preferred, 61; St. Paul preferred, 55; Erie shares, 42.

BANK SHARES.

Bank shares sold at 95 for Phœnix, 96 for Republic, 121 for Metropolitan and 119¾ a 119⅞ for Park. The latest bids were as follows:—New York, 115; Manhattan, 138; Merchants', 113; Mechanics', 127; America, 140; Phœnix, 95; Greenwich, 200; Commerce, 110; Mercantile, 90; American Exchange, 103; Bank of the Republic, 95½; Bank of North America, 70; Hanover, 99; Irving, 120; Metropolitan, 120; Market, 110; Shoe and Leather, 126; Corn Exchange, 115; Continental, 65; Importers and Traders', 160; Fourth National, 100; Ninth National, 91; German-American, 86.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong and higher, the advance ranging from ⅛ to 4½ per cent, until, towards the close, a reaction commenced, during which there was a decline of ⅛ to 1 per cent. The sharpest movement was in Pacific Mail, which rose from 35½ to 39⅞. Western Union, New York Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Northwest common, Wabash, Rock Island and Ohio and Mississippi also, more or less, participated in the upward movement. Considerable realizing is taking place, not a little of "washing" and very much of the peculiar manipulation incident to the locality. In short, it is but honest to confess to our country readers who may think it an advantageous time to invest their money that values are not what they seem, and prices are made at the pleasure of the cliques on the floor of the Stock Exchange. It is this class who are chiefly amusing themselves at the present moment.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the opening, highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.
N. Y. Cent. and Hudson River stock cons'ted	92	93¼	92
Harlem	119	119	118
Erie	46¾	47¼	46¾
Lake Shore	72⅝	73¼	72⅝
Wabash	47⅞	48¼	47⅞
Northwestern	49	50½	49
Northwestern preferred	69½	70¾	69½
Rock Island	94	95⅛	94
Fort Wayne	90	90	90
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36	36⅞	35⅞
Mil. and St. Paul pref.	59¾	59⅞	59½
Ohio and Mississippi	27	28⅛	27
New Jersey Central	96½	96⅝	96¼
Union Pacific	27	28	27
C., C. and Ind. Central	24¼	25⅝	24¼
Pittsburg	82	82½	82
Western Union	69½	70⅞	69½
Pacific Mail	35½	39⅞	35½

The following are the quotations of the Philadelphia stock market:—Pennsylvania sixes, 108; Reading Railroad, 53⅜; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½. Gold, 109½.

MEMORANDA.

The earnings of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, for the month of September, 1873, were as follows:—

Passengers	$113,117
Freight	318,987
Mail	6,683
Express	6,632
Miscellaneous	1,854
Total	$447,275

Increase over September, 1872, $61,154.

The earnings of Panama for October, 1873, were $112,915; for October, 1872, $148,000.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, Dec. 3—10:15 A. M.

$5000	US 6's, r. '81	113	$4000	US 5-20 c, '67	117⅛
1000	US 5-20, c, '64	111¼	500	do.......small	116
20000	do..........b c	111⅛	2600	US 5's, 10-40, r	110
500	U S 5-20, r, '65, n.	110¼	20000	U S 6's, cur	110
500	U S 5-20, c, '65, n.	115½	5000	U S 5's, c, '81	109¼
2000	do	116	1500	do	110
35000	US 5-20, c, '67	117¼	3000	do	109½
500	do..........c	117	6000	do......small	119¼
10000	do	117¼			

10 A. M.—Before Call.

2300	shs West Un Tel	69¾	900	shs Un Pac RR	27⅝
200	do..........c	69⅝	700	do..........s3	27⅛
1800	do	69⅝	400	do..........c	27⅝
300	do..........c	69⅝	300	do..........b3	27⅞
1200	do	69¾	500	do	27⅝
1200	do..........c	69⅞	300	do	27⅛
300	do	69⅞	200	do..........c	27⅝
1700	do	69⅞	1600	do	27⅝
700	do	69⅞	600	do..........c	27⅛
1000	do	70	1300	do	27⅛
1600	do	70⅛	300	do	27½
500	do	70¼	200	do..........s3	27¼
300	do	70⅛	700	do..........c	27½
400	do	70	400	L S & M S RR	72⅝
400	do	69⅞	700	do	72⅝
100	do..........c	69⅞	600	do	72⅝
200	Pac M SS Co	35⅞	300	do	72⅝
400	do	35¾	300	do..........c	72⅞
500	do	35⅞	100	do	72⅞
300	do	36	100	do..........s3	72⅞
400	do	36⅛	400	Chi & R I RR	94
300	do	36¼	100	do	94⅛
400	do	36⅜	100	do	94⅛
300	do	36⅜	100	Chi & N W RR	49
500	do	36⅞	300	do..........c	49
200	do	36⅜	100	do	49⅛
400	do	36⅜	100	do	49¼
300	do	36⅜	200	do..........c	49¼
600	do	36⅜	200	do	49⅛
600	do	36⅞	100	do	50½
800	do	36⅞	300	Chi & N W RR pf.s3	69½
100	do	37	300	do.........s20	69½
200	do	37⅛	200	Tol, W & W RR....c	47⅜
100	do	37½	100	do	47⅛
400	do	37⅞	600	do	47⅝
200	do	38	400	do	47⅞
100	do	37⅞	200	do	47⅞
100	do	38⅛	400	Ohio & Miss RR	27
200	do..........s3	38⅛	200	do	27
200	do..........c	38	300	do	27⅛
500	do	38	400	do	27⅛
300	do	37⅞	100	do	27⅛
400	do	37⅞	100	do..........c	27⅛
600	N Y Cen & H R RR	92	900	do	27⅛
100	do..........s3	92⅛	1600	do	27⅞
500	do	92⅛	100	Mil & St P RR	36
100	do	92⅛	300	do	36
700	Un Pac RR	27	100	do	36¼
300	do	27⅛	100	do	36⅛
200	do..........s3	27⅛	500	C, C & I C RR	24⅛
200	do	27⅛	300	do	24⅛
200	do	27⅛	500	do	24⅛
700	do	27⅛	1200	do	24⅜
200	do..........c	27⅞	500	do	24⅝
300	Un Pac RR	27⅝	100	do	24⅝
300	do..........c	[illegible]	500	do	[illegible]
300	do	27⅛	100	do..........b3	24¾

First Board—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]	[illegible]		30	shs N Y C & H R RR	92⅞
[illegible]	C 6's, n, J & J	9½	600	do	[illegible]
11000	N Y S b l, r	104	100	do..........b3	93⅛
4000	B'klyn 6's, w l	91	10	St L, K C & N pf	31½
3000	N Y Cen 6's, '87	90	200	Un Pac RR......b c	27⅝
10000	Erie 1st m	100	700	do..........s3	27¼
5000	Erie 3d m	96	900	do	27¼
1000	Alb & Sus 2d m	91	200	do..........b3	27¼
8000	do	90½	400	do..........b3	27⅜
8000	Un Pac RR 1st m	80	1100	do	27⅜
5000	do	79¼	200	do..........s3	27⅜
5000	do	79¾	500	do	27⅝
18000	do	79⅝	1300	do	27½
2000	U Pac 7's, l g b	72	300	do..........b3	27½
20000	Un Pac 10's, inc.	67	200	do..........c	27½
5000	do..........b c	67½	800	do..........s3	27½
2000	Alt & T H 1st m.b3	100	800	do	27⅝
2000	Alt & T H 2d m pf.	87	600	do	27¼
10000	Tol & Wab 2d m	86	200	Pac M SS Co....b c	37¾
5000	T & W 1st, St L D.	82	200	do	38
2000	C, C & I C, 1st	81	300	do	37¾
2000	do..........c	80¾	100	do..........c	37⅞
1000	Gt West 2d m	78½	100	do	37⅝
1000	Ohio & Miss 2d	72	100	do	37½
5000	do	72½	100	do	37¾
5000	do	72⅝	200	do..........b3	38
2000	Long Dock bds	90	100	do..........c	38
1000	P, Ft W & C 1st	103¼	300	do	38⅛
3000	Ohio & M con s f.	89½	100	do..........c	38½
1000	Mor & Es 1st m	102½	1200	do	38
20	shs Phœnix Bank	95	100	do	38⅛
20	Bank of Republic	96	200	do	38¼
20	Metrop'n Bank	121	100	do..........c	38
10	Park Bank	119¾	100	do	38
10	do	119⅞	400	do	37⅞
100	Md Coal Co	17	500	do	38
150	Del, L & W RR	97½	200	do	37⅞
230	do	98	200	Mil & St P RR pf.b c	59¾
50	Mich Cen RR....b c	75½	700	Mil & St P RR...b c	36½
50	Adams Ex	85	100	do	36⅝
10	do	85¾	150	do	36¾
100	do..........b c	85¼	100	do..........c	36¾
100	do	85	100	do	36⅝
100	Wells Fargo Ex	65	400	do	36⅝
100	U S Ex Co	62½	200	do	36⅝
15	do	63	300	do	36⅝
5	do	63½	100	Chi & N W RR	49¾
30	Amer Ex Co....b c	62	800	do.......b c.b3	50
500	Erie RR........b c	46⅞	100	do..........b30	50½
200	do	47	200	do	50
200	West Un Tel....b c	69⅞	100	do..........b3	50⅛
800	do	69⅝	100	do..........b30	50¼
300	do	70	100	do	50
300	do	70⅛	100	do	49⅞
600	do	70¼	60	do	50
300	do	70⅛	100	do	49⅞
200	do	70	100	Chi & N W RR pf.b60	70¾
300	do	69⅞	100	do	69½
200	do..........c	69⅞	10	do..........b c	69¾
300	do	69¾	100	do	70
100	do	70	100	do..........b60	70½
100	do	70⅛	400	do	69¾
300	do..........c	70¼	100	do	70
700	do	70¼	300	do	70¼
2000	do	70⅜	140	do	70
100	do..........c	70⅜	200	Bos, H & E RR..b c	1⅞
100	do	70⅜	500	do..........b60	2
1800	do	70	1000	do..........b3	2
1800	do	69⅞	100	do..........s3	2
100	do..........c	69⅞	100	do	2
100	N J Cen RR	96	200	do..........b30	2¼
10	do	96½	100	Han & St Jo RR	25½
17	do..........b c	96¼	100	do..........b c	25¼
100	St L & I M RR	52	100	do..........b3	25½
100	do	52½	100	do	25⅜
200	L S & M S RR...b c	72⅞	100	Chi & R I RR...b c	94¼
300	do	72¾	100	do	94⅛
400	do..........c	72⅞	400	do	94½
300	do	72⅞	100	do	94⅜
20	do	73¼	50	do	94¼
600	do	73	100	Tol & W RR.b c.b10	48
300	do	73¼	100	do	47⅞
300	do	73⅛	200	do..........s3	48
100	do..........s3	73⅛	200	do	48⅛
400	do	73	300	do..........b10	48⅛
100	Panama RR	94	600	do	48¼
200	N Y C & H R RR.b c	92½	200	do	47⅞
200	do	92¾	100	do	48
100	do	92⅜	100	do..........c	48
200	do	92½	600	Mor & Essex RR	92¾
100	do..........c	92⅜	10	do	92¼
1100	do	92⅝	400	Ohio & Miss RR.b c	27⅝
300	do	92½	300	do	27¾
100	do..........s3	92½	100	do	27⅝
200	do	92⅝	100	do	27½
18	do	92¼	100	do..........b3	27¾
600	do	93	200	do	27¾
200	do	93⅛	600	C, C & I C RR...b c	24¼
100	do..........s3	93	100	do..........c	24⅜
300	do	93¼	100	do..........s10	24⅜
800	do	93⅜	200	do	24⅜
100	do	93¼	1900	do	24⅜
200	do	93½			
300	do	93			

12:15 to 2:15 P. M.

$1500	US 5-20, c. '67.b c	111	$5000	US 5-20, r. '67	112¼
1000	US 5-20, c. '65, n	112½	2000	US 5's 10-40, c	110⅛
1000	US 5-20, c. '65, n.b c	114½	5000	US 6's, cur	110
5000	US 5-20, r, 65, n.b c	112½			

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

300	shs West Un Tel	70	900	shs Un Pac RR	27⅝
1000	do	70¼	100	do..........b3	27¾
400	do	70¼	25	do	27⅝
100	do..........s3	70⅜	100	do..........s3	27⅝
600	do	70⅜	600	do	27⅝
100	do..........c	70⅜	100	do..........c	27⅝
200	do	70⅜	200	do	27⅝
200	do	70⅝	400	do	27⅝
1200	do	70½	200	do	27⅝
100	do..........s3	70½	1200	do	27⅝
100	U S Ex Co	50¾	1000	do	27½
300	Erie RR	47¼	100	do..........b3	27⅞
100	Panama RR	95½	700	do..........b3	28
200	do	95	1300	do	27¾
100	do	94⅞	200	do	28
100	Pac Mail SS Co....c	38⅝	200	do	27⅞
200	do	38¾	100	Chi & N W RR	49½
700	do..........c	38¼	300	do..........b60	50
300	do	38¼	300	do	49¾
100	do	38½	100	do..........b3	50
400	do	38¼	100	do	50
100	do	38¾	300	Chi & N W RR pf	70¼
300	do	38¾	300	Mil & St Paul RR	36⅝
900	do	39	100	do	36¾
200	N Y C & H R RR	93	100	do	36½
100	do	92⅞	100	Tol & W RR	48
100	Chi & R I RR	94⅛	400	do	48⅛
35	do	94⅛	100	do..........s3	48¼
200	do	95	100	do	48
50	do	94⅞	200	do	48¼
35	do	94½	200	do	48¼
100	do	94⅝	200	Del, L & W RR..b3	98
800	L S & M S RR	72⅝	650	do	97½
200	do..........b3	72⅝	100	Han & St Jo RR	25
400	do	72¼	200	do	25½
800	do	72¼	100	B, H & E RR....b3	2⅛
1200	do	72¼	1000	do	2⅛
600	do	72⅝	100	do..........b30	2¾
100	do	72¼	100	do	2¼
100	do..........c	72⅝	100	do	2¼
100	do..........c	72⅝	100	do	2¼
400	do	72⅝	400	do	2½
200	do	72⅝	200	do..........b30	2⅜
100	do..........c	72¼	18	N Y, N H & H RR	124½
100	do..........s3	72⅝	10	do..........b30	125
300	do	72⅝	100	Ohio & Miss RR...c	27½
100	do..........c	72⅝	100	do..........c	27⅝
100	do	72¼	100	do..........s3	27⅝
200	do	72⅝	200	do	27⅝
200	do	72¼	400	do	28
700	Un Pac RR	27⅝	100	do..........b3	28¼
200	do..........s3	27⅝	100	do	28
300	do..........c	27⅝	200	do	27⅝
100	do..........b3	27⅝	1300	C, C & I C RR	24⅝
100	do	27⅝	800	do..........b3	25
300	do	27⅝	1200	do	25
500	do	27½	100	do	25⅜
200	do	27½	300	do	25⅝
100	do	27½	800	do	25⅝
200	do	27¼	800	do	25⅝
100	do..........b3	27½	200	do..........s3	25¾
100	do	27½	400	do	25⅝
300	do..........c	27½	200	do..........s3	25⅝
300	do	27½	1400	do	25½
100	do..........s3	27½	100	At & Pac pf....b3	14
100	do..........b10	27⅝	600	do	14
100	do..........b3	27⅝	10	St L & Kan C	31½

Second Board—1 P. M.

$2000	Un Pac RR 1st m	79⅝	500	shs Un Pac RR	27⅞
1000	do	80	800	do..........b3	28
1000	do	80¼	1000	do	28
3000	Un Pac 7's, l g	72	500	do	27⅞
1000	U Pac 10's, inc	67	3200	do	28
1000	North Mo 1st m	82	500	do..........s3	28
10000	Del & H, r, '84	101	100	Harlem RR	119
20000	Alb & Sus 1st m	100	400	do	118½
5	shs Metrop'n Bank	120	100	Clev & Pitts guar	82
5	Fourth Nat B'k	100	100	Chi & N W RR	50
10	Ger-Amer Bk	87	100	do..........b c	49⅞
45	Merchants' B'k.b c	114	40	N J Cen RR	96½
200	West Un Tel....b c	70¼	13	do	96¼
200	do	70½	200	do..........b c	96½
500	do..........s3	70¼	45	Chi & R I RR	95
500	do	70⅜	200	do..........b c	95¼
200	do	70½	100	do	94⅞
3300	do	70⅝	100	do	94¾
100	Mar Land & M'g	10	50	Mil & St P RR.b c.b3	36¼
100	do..........b30	10	15	do	36½
300	Wells-Fargo Ex	65	200	do	36⅝
25	do	65½	100	Mil & St P RR pf.b c	59⅞
200	Canton Co	60	200	Tol, W & W RR.b c	48
100	Pac M SS Co....b c	38⅝	200	do	48⅛
200	do	38¾	200	do..........b3	48⅜
100	do	38⅞	100	do	48½
100	do	39	100	Del, L & W RR	97½
100	N Y C & H R RR.b c	93¼	10	do..........b c	98
200	do	93⅛	100	St L & I M RR	53
100	do..........c	93⅛	200	do	54
400	do	93¼	200	do	53½
800	do	93½	200	Alt & T H RR pf.b c	24½
600	Erie RR..........b c	47¾	100	Mor & Es RR....b c	92½
200	do..........b3	47¼	100	Pac RR of Mo....b c	31½
200	do	47⅝	100	Ohio & Miss RR.b c	28⅛
200	Erie RR pref.b c.s3	69	100	do	28
200	L S & M S RR...b c	72⅝	100	C, C & I C RR.b c.c	25¼
300	do	72½	500	do	25¼
500	do	72⅞	500	do	25⅝
200	do..........b3	73	500	do	25½
300	Un Pac RR.....b c	27¾	200	do..........s3	25⅝
100	do..........b3	27¾	100	do..........s3	25¼
500	do	27⅞	500	do	25⅝

2:30 to 3 P. M.

$10000	US 5-20, c, '62	112½	700	shs L S & M S RR	72⅛
4000	US 6's, cur	110¼	100	Chi & R I RR	94½
100	shs West Un Tel	70⅝	1000	Un Pac RR	28
300	do	70¼	200	do	27⅞
700	do	70½	400	do	27¾
300	do	70¼	2000	do	27⅝
100	do..........b3	70¼	200	do..........b3	27⅝
100	do	70⅜	1600	do	27¾
100	do	70	800	do	27⅝
600	do	70¼	1000	do	27¾
600	do	70⅜	4400	do	28
700	do	70½	500	do..........s3	28
800	do	70⅜	200	do..........b3	28⅛
200	do	70¼	400	do	27⅞
200	do	70⅝	400	Chi & N W RR	50¼
1100	do	70½	125	do	50
300	do	70½	100	do	49⅞
100	Mar L & M	9¾	100	do	49¾
200	do..........b3	9⅞	200	do	50¼
310	Pac M SS Co	39	600	do	50
100	do	39⅛	200	Chi & N W RR pf	70⅜
300	do	38¾	100	Mil & St P RR	36⅝
100	do..........b3	38¾	200	do	36¼
100	do	38⅞	200	do	35⅞
300	do	39	100	do..........s3	36⅝
400	do	38⅞	100	do..........b3	36
500	do	38½	200	do	36⅜
400	do	38⅝	100	Tol & Wab RR	48¼
100	do	38¾	100	do	48
400	do	39¼	100	do	48⅛
100	do	39⅛	100	do..........b3	48⅜
400	do	39¼	100	B, H & E RR....s3	2¼
400	do	39½	200	do	2⅛
1000	do	39½	200	do	3
100	do..........b3	39⅝	100	do	2¾
800	do	39¼	100	do..........b3	2¾
100	Md Coal Co......b c	17½	100	do	2⅝
100	Quick M Co	22¾	10	Pittsburg RR	82½
400	N Y C & H R RR	93¼	100	do	82
215	do	93	10	Del, L & W RR	98
200	do	93⅛	200	Han & St Jo RR	25½
200	do	93½	200	Ohio & Miss RR	28⅛
100	do..........s3	93⅛	400	do	28
100	do..........b3	93⅜	100	do	27⅞
400	do..........b3	93¼	200	do	27¾
400	do	93¼	200	do	27⅞
300	do	93⅜	1100	do	28
200	do	93¼	100	do	28⅛
200	do	93½	200	St L & I M RR b60	56
600	do..........b3	93	100	do	54¼
200	do	92⅞	200	do	54
100	do	93	100	C, C & I C RR.....c	25⅜
100	Harlem RR......b3	118¼	100	do..........b3	25⅝
100	L S & M S RR....b3	72⅞	100	do	25½
400	do	72½	1400	do	25¼
1000	do	72⅝	100	do	25
600	do	72¼	300	do..........s3	25
900	do	72⅜	100	do..........b3	25⅛
200	do	72½	200	do	25¼
300	do	72⅝	500	do	25⅜
500	do	72⅝	1400	do..........b3	25½
900	do..........s3	72⅝	400	do..........b3	25⅝
100	do	72⅝	200	Alt & Pac pf	14½
200	do	72⅝	100	do	14⅛
[illegible]	do		45	do	14
[illegible]	do		[illegible]	do	14¼
370	do		[illegible]	do	15
500	do	72⅞	200	do	14⅞
300	do	72⅝	300	do	31⅛
300	do	72⅝	100	Pac RR of Mo	
100	do..........b3	72⅝			

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Un Tel	70⅝	a	70¾	Chi & N W pref.	69⅝	a	70
Quicksilver	22½	a	24	Del, L & West.	97¼	a	97½
Pacific Mail	38⅞	a	39	Chicago & R I	94⅝	a	94⅞
New York Cen.	92⅞	a	93	Mil & St Paul	36⅜	a	36½
Erie	46⅞	a	46⅞	Mil & St Paul pf	59	a	59½
Harlem	118	a	118½	Toledo & Wab	47⅞	a	48
Bost, Hart & E	2⅜	a	2½	Ohio & Miss	27⅞	a	28
Lake Shore	72⅝	a	72⅞	Han & St Jo	25¼	a	25⅝
Union Pacific	27⅞	a	28	Han & St Jo pf.	35½	a	36
Pittsburg	82	a	83	C, C & I C	25⅛	a	25⅜
Chi & N W	49⅝	a	50				

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Active and Easier—Flour Dull—Wheat and Corn Lower—Oats Easier—Groceries Strong—Coffee Active—Sugar Firmer—Petroleum a Shade Easier—Naval Stores Firm—Freights Steady—Whiskey Firm—Pork Lower—Lard Easier.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3—6 P. M.

The merchandise markets were quite generally dull and heavy to-day, and in numerous cases prices were lower. Cotton was in limited demand and heavy. At the Produce Exchange flour was dull and heavy. Wheat, corn and oats were lower, though there was but little pressure to realize. In wheat the better sorts experienced the largest decline, though there were free sellers of all sorts. Barley was also dull and offered at the last prices paid. Whiskey was the turn dearer, with a fair business. Pork was quiet and lower. Lard was freely offered at a concession, and closed with still a downward tendency. Groceries were very firm, with the coffee market active and sugar comparatively quiet, owing to the advanced views of holders. Petroleum was the turn easier. Naval stores were quiet but steady.

BUTTER.—The demand has been firm, stock ample and receipts liberal, quoted as follows:—State pails, Orange county fancy, 40c.; good to choice, do., 36c. a 38c.; poor to fair, do., 25c. a 35c.; Pennsylvania selected pails, 36c. a 38c.; poor to fair, do., 25c. a 33c.; Ohio, Western Reserve and Michigan Factory, 28c. a 30c. for fine; 26c. a 28c. for fair; State, selected firkins, 32c. a 34c.; good to choice do., 30c. a 32c.; State dairy choice, 33c. a 35c.; good, 32c. a 33c.; fair, 30c. a 31c.; half firkin tubs, selected, 30c. a 38c.; choice, 34c. a 35c.; Western firkin, good, 24c. a 25c.; fine, 22c. a 23c.; fair, 20c. a 21c.

CHEESE.—The market has shown no special activity, still the demand has been fair, with prices ruling about steady. The quotations are:—Strictly choice, 13½c. a 13¾c.; fine, 13½c.; good, 13c.; common to fair, 11c. a 11½c.; State Farm dairy, good to choice, 12½c. a 13½c.; fair to good, 11c. a 12½c.; Western Factory, good to choice, 12½c. a 13½c.; fair to good, 11½c. a 12½c.; common to fair, 9½c. a 10c.; skims, 7c. a 9c. for fair and 3c. a 5c. for poor.

COTTON on the spot was fairly active, with some sales ⅛c. per lb. under our quotations. Futures were moderately sought after, with prices ⅛c. per lb. lower. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict good ordinary	15 1-16	15 3-16	15⅜	15⅜
Low middling	15⅜	15⅝	15¾	15⅞
Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Good middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼

—The quotations are based on cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The sales were:—

	To-day.	Last Eve'g.	Total.
Export	833	—	833
Consumption	1,057	300	1,357
Speculation	6	—	6
Totals	1,867	300	2,176

—Included in the above are 290 to arrive. For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening, after three o'clock—January, 300 at 15 5-32c., 100 at 15 21-32c., 300 at 15 11-16c.; February, 100 at 16 1-16c., 200 at 16 1-32c. Total, 1,000 bales. To-day, up to three P. M.:—December, 200 at 15 5-32c., 200 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15 7-32c., 100 at 15 3 16c., 100 at 15¼c., 200 at 15 5 16c.; January, 100 at 15⅜c., 200 at 15 9-32c., 500 at 15 9-16c., 300 at 15½c., 500 at 15 15-32c., 1,500 at 15⅝c., 600 at 15 at 17-32c., 400 at 15⅝c., 300 at 15 17-32c., 900 at 15 9-16c., 900 at 15 19-32c., 200 at 15 17-32c.; January, 500 at 15½c.; February, 500 at 15⅝c., together; February, 600 at 15 31-32c., 100 at 15 15-16c., 300 at 15 29-32c., 100 at 15⅞c., 200 at 15½c., 200 at 15 27-32c., 100 at 15⅞c., 300 at 15 15-16c., 1,000 at 15 29-32c., 100 at 15⅝c., 100 at 15 29-32c.; March, 100 at 16⅛c., 100 at 16 3-16c., 100 at 16⅛c.; April, 100 at 16 1-32c., 500 at 16⅛c. Total, 12,300 bales. Grand total, 14,200 bales. The receipts at the various ports were as follows:—Galveston, 2,690 bales; New Orleans, 7,147; Mobile, 1,881; Savannah, 4,592; Charleston, 273; Wilmington, 242; Norfolk, 2,042; Baltimore, 273; New York, 248; Boston, 227; Philadelphia, 115. Total, 23,367. This day last week, 21,519. This day last year, 16,648. Rates on cotton to foreign ports were quoted as follows:—To Havre, by steam, 1½c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Hamburg, by steam, 5⅛ marks per 100 lbs., equal to 1¼c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Bremen, by steam, 1⅛c.; by sail, 1⅛c. To Liverpool, by steam, 7-16d.; by sail, ⅜d.

COFFEE.—The market continued active and very firm for all descriptions. We note sales of 2,228 bags, ex Red Rose, at 23c.; 1,736 bags, ex Ontario, at 23c.; 1,613 bags, ex Lyro, on private terms. Also, at New Orleans, 4,000 bags, ex New England, at 22½c., and 4,000 bags, ex Bazelira, at 21⅞c. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 20½c. a 20⅞c.; fair do., 21½c. a 21¾c.; good do., 22¼c. a 23c.; prime do., 23¼c. a 23½c.; extreme range for lots, 20½c. a 23¾c., gold, per lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Java, government bags, 27c. a 28c.; grass mats, 27½c. a 30c.; Singapore, 23c. a 24c.; Maracaibo, 23½c. a 25c.; Laguayra, 22½c. a 23c.; Jamaica, 20c. a 21c.; St. Domingo, 19c. a 19½c.; Porto Rico, 20c. a 23c.; Costa Rica, 20c. a 23c.; Mexican, 21½c. a 22½c.; Savanilla, 22½c. a 24c.; Curacoa, 21c. a 22½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 5,986 bbls.; wheat, 57,340 bushels; corn, 9,100 do.; corn meal, 720 bags; oats, 7,650 bushels; barley, 600 do. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, but there was no material change in prices. The sales, including a portion last evening, foot up about 12,500 bbls. at prices within the range of our quotations. Corn meal continued quiet and steady. Lots at the amount of 200 bbls. were placed, embracing all kinds, at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50	a	$5 50
Superfine State	5 75	a	6 25
Extra State	6 50	a	7 00
Choice State	7 00	a	7 50
Superfine Western	5 50	a	6 00
Extra Western	6 50	a	6 75
Extra Minnesota	6 75	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 50	a	7 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 50	a	7 00
Family	7 50	a	8 50
St. Louis, low extra	6 50	a	6 75
St. Louis, straight extra	7 00	a	7 25
St. Louis, choice double extra	7 50	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice family	8 50	a	10 50
California	Nominal.		
Rye flour	4 50	a	5 75
Southern, No. 2	4 50	a	5 50
Southern, superfine	5 75	a	6 25
Southern, extra	7 00	a	8 00
Southern, family	8 50	a	11 25
Corn meal, Western	3 40	a	3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 35	a	3 40
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 90	a	4 00
Caloric	3 60	a	3 75
Puncheons	18 00 f. o. b.		

—Wheat was dull and decidedly lower, closing steady at about $1 48 for No. 2 Chicago and $1 52 a $1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukee. The sales were about 150,000 bushels, at $1 45 a $1 47 for No. 3 spring, $1 45 a $1 50 for No. 2 Chicago and choice Northwest, $1 53 for No. 2 Milwaukee, deliverable in all December; $1 45 a $1 47 for No. 2 Chicago, same delivery; $1 60 for common red winter. Corn was in fair request, but at lower prices. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at 70½c. a 72c. for mixed in store, 74c. a 75c. for do. afloat, closing at 71½c. a 74c.; 75c. for yellow afloat. White nominal. Oats were dull, but unchanged. The sales were about 45,000 bushels, at 55c. a 56½c. for Western mixed afloat; 55½c. for do. on the track, 56½c. a 57c. for white on the track. Barley was dull and heavy; held at $1 75 a $1 80 for Canada, $1 50 a $1 70 for Western, $1 60 a $1 70 for four-rowed State. The sales were 3,500 bushels of common Western at $1 50. Rye neglected and nominal; held at $1 10 a $1 15 for Western and State.

FREIGHTS.—Business in berth freights continued comparatively quiet, with rates about steady. In the chartering line there was less business consummated to-day; still the inquiry was fair, and suitable vessels for both grain and petroleum commanded about former rates. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels of grain at 12½d., 3,000 boxes of cheese at 70s., 600 bales of cotton at 7-16d., as it runs, and by sail, 40,000 bushels of grain, in bags, at 11d. for corn and 11½d. for wheat; 200 bales of cotton at ⅜d. a 7-16d., and 50 hhds. of tobacco at 52s. 6d. To Hamburg, by steam, 500 tierces of lard at 55s., 200 boxes of bacon at 50s. a 55s. To Genoa, by sail, 1,000 bales of cotton at 1c. per lb. The charters embrace:—A Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom, 2,900 quarters of grain at 9s.; a British bark, hence same voyage, 4,400 quarters of grain at 8s. 9d.; a Norwegian steamship, hence same voyage, 5,800 quarters of grain at 10s. 6d.; a British steamship, 890 tons, hence to Havre, 8,000 bushels of grain, at 10s. per quarter, and balance of cargo provisions at 60s.; an American bark, hence to two ports in Java, 16,500 cases of refined petroleum, at 75c.; an Italian bark, hence to Constantinople, 16,000 cases of refined do., on private terms; an American schooner, 510 tons from Baltimore to Marseilles, full cargo of Maryland tobacco, at 40s. Rumored:—A Norwegian bark, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,500 bbls. of refined petroleum, on private terms; two German barks, 2,900 and 3,000 bbls. of refined do., respectively, hence to a Continental port, on private terms. The British bark reported yesterday, with 2,000 bbls. of "refined," for the United Kingdom, should have read "naphtha."

MOLASSES.—For foreign the market continued dull and values nominally unchanged. Domestics sold in jobbing parcels at steady prices. Sales of 100 bbls. of New Orleans at 66c. We quote:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 16c. a 17c.; do., clayed, 18c. a 22c.; do., muscovado refining, 19c. a 23c.; do., grocery, 25c. a 30c.; Porto Rico, 24c. a 50c.; English Islands, 26c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 50c. a 66c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits of turpentine was quiet but firm, closing at 40½c. a 41c. for merchantable order. The sales were 85 bbls., in lots, at 41c. a 41½c. Rosin was quiet; strained quoted at $2 60 a $2 70 for common to good. We note sales of 500 bbls. of strained at $2 65, and 250 bbls. of No. 1 at $3 50. Tar and pitch were neglected and quoted nominally as before.

PETROLEUM.—For refined the market was inactive but firm; quoted at 13½c. for remainder of month. Sales were rumored on 'Change for December and January at 13½c., but we were unable to authenticate them. Crude in bulk was firmly held at 5½c. for balance of month; bids of 5c. were freely made and refused. Cases were quoted steady at 18½c. Naphtha was nominal at about 8¼c. a 8½c. for city. The Philadelphia market was inactive, but values were steady; refined quoted at 13c. for spot or balance of month. At the oil producing points the markets were dull, with quotations as follows:—Oil City, 95c. a $1; Titusville, 95c. a 97½c.; Tideout, 80c. a 85c.; Parker's, 80c. a 85c.; Petroleum Centre, 95c. Later we heard of sales in New York of 1,500 bbls. of high test, for prompt delivery, at 14¼c.; 500 do. of standard white, on the spot, at 13½c.; 5,000 do. of do., for December and January delivery, at 13½c.; 4,000 do. buyer's option, last half of April, at 15c., and 1,000 do., for do., at 14⅞c.; also, in Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., for last half of January, at 13½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, pork, 625 bbls.; beef, 175 packages; cut meats, 1,185 do.; lard, 385 bbls. and tierces. The market for mess pork was quiet, and, for forward delivery, prices were easier. Sales were reported of 150 bbls. of uninspected mess, on the spot, at $15; 25 bbls. prime mess on private terms; and for future delivery, 500 bbls. for February at $15, and 500 bbls. for March at $15 25. Bacon continued quiet, but steady. We heard of sales of 115 boxes of city long clear, on the spot, at 7½c. a 7⅝c., and 500 boxes of long and short clear, for December and January delivery, at 7½c. Dressed hogs were quiet, and not essentially changed in value. Beef.—The inquiry was moderate, but confined principally to jobbing parcels. Prices exhibited no change. Lots to the amount of 150 packages were placed at prices within the range of $8 50 a $10 50 for plain mess bbls.; $11 50 a $12 50 for extra do. bbls.; $20 a $21 for prime mess tierces; $25 a $26 for India do. tierces, and $27 a $28 for extra India mess. Beef hams remained quiet; quoted as extremes from $19 a $28 for common to choice. Cut meats were in moderate request and firm. Sales were reported of 75 tierces of Western pickled hams, 15 lbs. average, at 8⅝c.; 1,000 city pickled do., 16 lbs. average, at 9c.; 1,000 smoked do. at 11c.; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 6½c.; 500 smoked do. at 7½c.; 14 boxes of bellies, 18 lbs. average, at 8c., and 3,000 lbs. of pickled do., medium average, on private terms. Lard—For Western the market was steady for lots on the spot, but rather easier for forward delivery. We heard of sales of 150 tierces spot at [illegible], 100 tierces, to arrive to-morrow, at 8⅛c.; 250 tierces, [illegible] month, at 8c.; 250 tierces, for January, at 8⅛c.; [illegible] for [illegible] February, at 8⅛c., closing at 7⅞c. a 7 [illegible] 500 tierces, [illegible] 8c. a 8⅛c. for January, 8⅛c. for 15-16c. for December, March. City lard was dull; 40 February, and 8⅛c. for [illegible] close 7⅛c. was the best tierces sold early at 8c. At [illegible] bid.

RICE.—In a distributing way trade was [illegible] moderate, with prices ruling steady. The sales foot up [illegible] tierces of Rangoon, Carolina at 7½c. a 8⅛c. as extremes and [illegible] bags of Rangoon at 6½c. a 6¾c.

SUGAR.—Raw sugar was offered sparingly, holders anticipating higher prices. Fair to good refining quoted at 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. Sales were reported of 500 hhds. of Muscovado at 7½c. a 7⅞c., 220 hhds. of centrifugal at $8 31½ per 100 lbs., and 198 boxes of clayed at 7⅝c. per lb. Refined was only in moderate request, and [illegible] materially changed in prices. We quote [illegible] inferior to common, 6⅜c. a [illegible]—Cuba—Refining, inferior 7⅛c. good to prime [illegible]; fair to good fair, 7⅝c. a 7⅝c. a 8c. [illegible] c. a 7⅜c.; grocery, fair to good, [illegible] to choice, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 8⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 5⅝c. a 6⅝c.; melado, 4c. a 5⅝c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 7⅛c. a 8c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; do., 16 to 18, 8⅞c. a 9⅜c.; do., 19 to 20, 9⅜c. a 10c.; white, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 6⅝c. a 7⅜c.; grocery, fair to choice, 7⅝c. a 8⅝c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6⅛c. a 7⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 7⅝c. a 8⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 6⅝c. a 7⅛c.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet but steady. Sales 100 tierces of prime Western at 8c.

TALLOW continued quiet, but unchanged in prices. We note sales of 30,000 lbs. of outside at 7⅜c., and 40,000 lbs. of prime do. at 7 5-16c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 272 bbls. The market was firm at the improvement noticed yesterday. Sales 325 bbls., all at 94c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

Cotton dull; good ordinary, 14c.; ordinary, 12½c. Net receipts, 2,690 bales. Exports coastwise, 817. Sales 300. Stock, 43,667.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3, 1873.

Cotton—Demand fair; middlings, 16c.; low middlings, 15c.; strict good ordinary, 14½c. Net receipts, 7,147 bales; gross, 9,090. Exports to Great Britain, 7,722. Sales, 3,000; last evening, 5,000. Stock, 149,294.

MOBILE, Dec. 2, 1873.

Cotton irregular; middlings, 15c.; low middlings, 14⅛c. a 14½c.; strict good ordinary, 13⅝c. a 14c. Net receipts, 1,881 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,431 Sales, 2,000. Stock, 32,775.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3, 1873.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 14⅞c. Net receipts, 4,592 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,597; coastwise, 3,022. Sales 1,480 Stock, 108,150.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

Cotton slightly lower; middlings, 14⅝c.; low middlings, 14⅛c.; strict good ordinary, 13⅝c. Net receipts, 3,909 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,387. Sales, 1,500. Stock, 51,166.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 37½c. Rosin firm at $2 25 for strained, $2 35 for low No. 1, $4 a $4 25 for pale. Crude turpentine steady at $2 for hard, $2 90 for yellow dip. Tar firm at $2 40.

OSWEGO, Dec. 3, 1873.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 spring, $8 75 for amber winter, $9 50 for white winter, $10 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales, in car lots, of No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 55. Corn unchanged; sales 3,000 bushels at 65c. Barley firm; Canada held at $1 62½ a $1 67, sales 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn meal—$1 30 for bolted and $1 25 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts, $19 a $20; shipstuffs, $20 a $21; middlings, $22 a $24 per ton. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 1873.

Lake and rail imports for the past 24 hours—Flour, 10,200 bbls.; wheat, 51,775 bushels; corn, 33,600 do.; oats, 16,800 do.; barley, 3,474 do. Rail shipments—Wheat, 19,672 bushels; corn, 143,232 do.; oats, 56,650 do.; rye, 14,981 do. Flour quiet; Western ground spring, $6 75 a $7 25; bakers', $7 25 a $8 25; amber, $7 75 a $8 25; white, $8 75 a $9 25. Wheat quiet; sales small lots Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 36; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 36 a $1 37; Chicago No. 2, $1 35; red winter, $1 55; white winter, $1 60 a $1 70. Corn advanced; sales 5,000 bushels No. 2 at 60c., and 30,000 do. at 60½c. Oats steady; sales 1,500 bushels No. 2 Western at 45½c. on track. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 45 a $1 50; Western, $1 30 a $1 40; two-rowed State, $1 25; four-rowed State, $1 50. Rye held at 90. Barley malt steady; Canada, $1 55 a $1 60; Western, $1 50 a $1 60. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Dec. 3, 1873.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; amber Michigan, cash, $1 43; January, $1 47; February, $1 51½; No. 1 red, $1 45½; No. 2, $1 39. Corn dull and declining; high mixed, cash, 53c. a 53½c.; January, 53½c.; February, 54c.; new high mixed, cash, 52c.; low mixed, cash, 52c.; new, 51c. Oats dull and nominal. Clover seed; $5 10 asked; $5 offered. Dressed hogs, $5 05. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. flour, 6,000 bushels wheat and 6,000 do. corn. Shipments, 3,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 do. corn and 1,000 do. oats.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1873.

Flour quiet and weak; extra spring $5 50 a $5 75, extra winter $8 a $9 25. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 spring, $1 10 a $1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 7, cash; $1 06½ December, $1 08 January, $1 09½ a $1 10 February; No. 3 do., $1 01 a $1 02; rejected, 95c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing steady; No. 2 mixed, 45½c., cash, or December; 46c. January. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 34⅝c. a 35c., cash; 35½c. January; rejected, 32½c. a 33c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 73c. Barley steady; No. 2 fall, $1 50, cash, or December; No. 3 spring, $1 04 a $1 09. Pork opened dull, but closed active and higher; mess, $13 10 a $15, cash; $14 10 February; prime mess, $11 75. Lard steady at 7⅝c., cash; 7⅝c. February. Bulk meats unchanged; sales of loose shoulders at 4⅜c.; short clear middles, 6⅝c.; short rib middles, February, 7c. Green meats nominally unchanged; shoulders, 4⅛c.; short rib middles, 5⅝c.; sales of 16 pound hams at 7⅛c. Whiskey firm and in fair demand at 90c. Dressed hogs dull at $4 70 a $4 80. Seeds steady; clover, $5 a $5 15; timothy—Demand fair and market firm at $2 50 a $2 80. Receipts—14,000 bbls. flour, 180,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 do. corn, 29,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. rye and 18,000 do. barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. flour, 65,000 bushels wheat, 10,000 do. corn, 12,000 do. oats and 14,000 do. barley.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

The wool market shows a very firm feeling, and prices are well sustained with the gradual abatement of the monetary pressure. There is less anxiety to realize, and, as stocks are known to be moderate for the season, there is a decidedly strong tone to the market. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 48c. a 51c., including medium extra, double extra and above; Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces at 45c. a 47c.; good and choice lots of superfine and extra pulled at 40c. a 50c.; combing and delaine fleeces, 52c. a 55c. for domestic and 55c. for Canada; California at 16c. a 27c. for fall and 25c. a 32c. for spring.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, 1873.

Freights—Per hogshead of sugar, from ports on the north coast to the United States, $4 25 a $4 50; per hogshead of molasses, $3 a $3 50; to Falmouth and orders, 55s. a 60s.; to Falmouth and orders, loading to Havana, 47s. 6d. a 57s. 6d. Exchange irregular; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 68 a 69 premium; short sight, gold, 86 a 87 premium. On London, 102 a 105 premium. On Paris, 76 a 78 premium.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 3—12:30 P. M.—American securities—Small sales at unchanged prices. 2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38⅞. 3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 39; do., preferred, 58½. 4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 38⅞; do., preferred, 59.

PARIS BOURSE.—LONDON, Dec. 3—2:30 P. M.—Paris despatches quote rentes at 59f. 5c. 5 P. M.—French rentes at 59f.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—3:30 P. M.—Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅜d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8⅜d. Sales on the basis of middling uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 8 7-16d. The market is dull and easier; middling uplands, 8½d.; middling Orleans, 8⅞d. a 9d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales to-day 6,200 bales were American.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—5 P. M.—The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—5 P. M.—Cheese, 64s. 6d. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 44s. 6d. per cwt. for new Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—Evening.—Common rosin, 8s. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 3—Evening.—Linseed oil, £30, a £30 3s. per ton. Spirits turpentine, 31s. 6d. per cwt.

FINANCIAL.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY SECURE Capital for incorporated companies, merchants and manufacturers. Our register contains many names, with various amounts for investment. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY, 112 Broadway.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADway and No. 9 New street.—Stocks bought and sold on commission, on margin or for investment. Stock and Gold Privileges negotiated.

BUSINESS PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURities bought and sold. JOHN B. MURRAY, 98 Broadway.

FOR INVESTMENT AND TRUST ESTATES—FIRST class Mortgages, guaranteed by a wealthy city corporation, current here and in Europe, ranking next to United States government bonds, for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, 98 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST MORTGAGES ON DEsirable Prospect Park improved Brooklyn Property. Apply at 17 Cedar street, room 11.

HASKINS & BRAINE, BROKERS, 11 BROAD STREET. Stocks and Gold bought and sold for cash or on margin; privileges negotiated on responsible firms, which can be used in place of cash margin; this enables any one with small capital to speculate with little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

INDIVIDUALS POSSESSING $1,000 AND UPWARDS, who desire to operate in stocks, can do so and receive security for money; profits shared equally. Address SUCCESSFUL, box 113 Herald office.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—DOUBLE PRIVILEGES ON ALL ACTIVE STOCKS AND GOLD ON MEMBERS OF THE EXCHANGE OR RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. PUTS OR CALLS NEGOTIATED. TEN TO THIRTY DAYS FROM 100 SHARES UPWARD. CIRCULARS EXPLAINING WITH REFERENCES MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS. LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, BROKERS, 74 BROADWAY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that the Union Trust Company will resume business Monday, December 1, 1873. EDWARD KING, President.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved New York or Brooklyn Property. SAYRE & HALSTED, 162 Broadway.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY property, for which a good bonus will be paid; no brokers. Address THOMPSON, box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WE CAN MAKE LOANS ON FIRST CLASS IMproved city Property, or purchase First Mortgages on unimproved Real Estate. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

$200.—INVESTMENTS IN WALL STREET THE last ten days have paid many of our customers $2,000; sums as low as $10 can be invested without risk; 32 page explanatory pamphlet mailed on application. VALENTINE TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall street, New York.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON city property, to principals only; $500 First Mortgage for sale at a good discount. H. PATTBERG, 234 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$500 WANTED—FOR SIX MONTHS; INTEREST paid in advance at 20 per cent per annum, with note and collateral worth twice the amount. Address F., Herald office.

$50,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN, ON FIRST mortgage, in sums of $10,000 or $25,000, on first class central city property; principals only. LIVINGSTON & CO., 79 Cedar street.

$70,000 TO LOAN AND FOR INVESTMENT IN first and second mortgages, on improved and unimproved city property; $20,000 for Brooklyn. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

$125,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT FOR FIRST Mortgages; good second Mortgages cashed at reasonable discount. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM of De Graaf & Taylor is this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Richards retiring from the firm.
H. P. DE GRAAF.
ROBT. M. TAYLOR.
W. H. DE GRAAF.
JOHN RICHARDS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

The firm of De Graaf & Taylor will be continued under the same name, with the same amount of capital, by the remaining partners.
H. P. DE GRAAF.
ROBT. M. TAYLOR.
W. H. DE GRAAF.
NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE HIGHBRIDGE, N. J., MYSTERY.

Light Breaking In—Damaging Evidence Against the Husband—A Sad Parody on Wedded Bliss—What a Child Saw—Interview With the Prisoner.

The excitement occasioned by the mysterious death of Catharine Brennan, and the arrest of her husband, rose to fever heat on Tuesday in Highbridge, N. J., when the medical testimony was given at the inquest before Justice Iliff. The court room was densely packed, and a more noisy and disorderly crowd could not be found in any court room in the whole country. There was no provision, whatever for the maintenance of order. The audience was composed entirely of men and boys of the unwashed, unterrified class who kept their hats on, smoked cheap cigars, chewed tobacco, cracked small jokes, laughed and jeered without let or hindrance. The shocking details of the story of blood rehearsed in their hearing made little or no impression on them.

On the 13th of January, 1867, Edward Brennan led to the altar a pretty young girl in the land of their birth, the Emerald Isle. Fifteen months afterwards they arrived in this country, and after a stay of three weeks in New York they proceeded to Highbridge, N. J., where the husband obtained employment in Taylor's iron works. Here he continued at work till the 5th of July last, when he opened a low groggery. At this time they had four children, the eldest being six years old and the youngest four months. Both husband and wife had wallowed in the vice of intemperance, and when the rum shop was started they abandoned themselves entirely to the bottle. The Catholic pastor of the place exerted all his good offices to effect a reformation, but with such poor success that he was at last compelled to launch against the unhappy couple the public censure of the church. Then, indeed, their downfall was complete. There was no remorse, no attempt at reformation. Last Friday week, the 21st of November, the wife died, and by virtue of the ecclesiastical condemnation, the body would not be admitted to the Catholic cemetery. It was therefore interred at Clinton. Strange whispers floated around when, a week after her death, the husband disappeared. The two women who prepared the body for burial observed a deep gash in the region of the groin and there were several bruises on other parts of the body. They had not as yet revealed the fact within their knowledge that there were three small pools of blood on the floor and that the wall was spattered with gore. Dr. Alpaugh had visited the woman, but life was extinct when he arrived, and the husband objected to an examination. The physician, however, notified Justice Iliff, but the latter, for some inexplicable reason, refused to investigate the case. Rumor was too busy to be hushed up, and an affidavit was drawn up, subscribed by a respectable citizen. The body was exhumed last Saturday, and a post mortem examination was made by Drs. Alpaugh and Todd. The testimony of the former unravels the mystery surrounding the case, and is as follows:—

I found five bruises on the body, one over her right eye, two on her right leg, the first one inside of her thigh about the size of a silver dollar, the other was on the outside of the thigh, about midway between the hip and knee; this was about two inches in diameter; there were two on her left thigh, the first, going from above down, was on the junction of the upper and middle third on the outer part of the thigh; this was not very large, something shaped like a horseshoe, the outer one was near the junction of the lower and middle third of the thigh; on the posterior part the wound in the form of a horseshoe might have been formed with the toe of a boot; the other bruises I cannot form an opinion about; if death took place shortly after these bruises were inflicted they would not diminish; it would require considerable force to form these bruises; they might be caused by falling some distance, not from merely falling down; in my opinion these bruises could not have been formed by a single fall unless something fell on her; I think these bruises must have been inflicted while she was in a lying condition, unless they were caused by kicks or something of that kind; I found the right labia very much swollen, contused and lacerated, the laceration being about three inches in length and two inches in depth; the laceration was rather ragged; the arterial system was the part of the body that suffered from this wound; I should think the flow of blood from the wound without the stoppage of blood would cause death in 20 minutes; in my opinion, from the appearance of the wound, the instrument used must have been partly sharp and partly blunt.

To the ordinary reader the foregoing testimony may be summed up in this one sentence—that the inguinal artery was severed and that death resulted from the hemorrhage caused thereby. Fourteen witnesses were examined and the inquest was adjourned till to-day. Several witnesses testified that they frequently heard loud noise in Brennan's house. The evidence thus far, though circumstantial, is considered very damaging to Brennan, who, it should have been previously stated, returned from his hiding place on Monday evening, and he was arrested at the depot by Constable Day. As there is no jail, large or small, in the town, Brennan remains at the constable's house. There was quite a sensation in court when the clothing of the deceased, saturated with gore, was produced. The bundle had been fished from the water closet attached to Brennan's house. Brady, a brother-in-law of Brennan, admitted in his testimony that he deposited the bundle of clothing there.

A colored woman named Lizzie Campbell testified that Brennan and deceased were quarrelling in the basement about eggs on the evening of Mrs. Brennan's death; Brennan called her several harsh names, and said if she did not shut up he would make her; the child told witness that father wanted mother to go to bed, and when she would not go, he pushed her down.

Last evening the inquest came to an end, and the jury rendered the following verdict:—"We find that Catharine Brennan came to her death by murder, and we believe that one Edward Brennan, her husband, was the perpetrator, in inflicting a cut, stab or wound on the person of the said Catharine Brennan with an unknown instrument."

A HERALD reporter had an interview with the prisoner last evening. He declared his innocence of any complicity in his wife's death. He says she "drank hard," was drunk on the day of her death; that he had no quarrel with her then, and on that very day, when she was washing, he asked her to leave the wash tub. She replied that it was none of his business. She had not "washed the vessels" or cleaned the house for a month previous to this. She fell several times going up and down stairs. He went to New York, not to abscond, but to bring back his child. He cannot tell whether his wife met with a natural death or not; she died suddenly. About half-past five in the afternoon she left the wash tub and she was dead at seven. He helped her up stairs.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

The Effect of a Threat of Strangling by a Mob.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2, 1873.

Samuel Beightly, the man who murdered old Joseph Kerr, the shoemaker, in New Texas, Franklin township, on Sunday night, made confession yesterday, stating that he had an accomplice, whose name he did not know, and whose acquaintance he made a few nights previous to the murder at a singing school.

Beightly, who is but 21 years of age, was in the employ of old Kerr, and on Friday last was paid off and discharged. He saw some money left in the possession of his employer, which he coveted, and, to secure it, determined to kill the the old man. He said that his accomplice saw Mr. Kerr in his shop, and, creeping up behind him, dealt him a fearful blow on the head with a club, which felled him to the floor. Beightly then came up, and, taking a shoemaker's knife that lay on the bench, cut the poor old soul's throat from ear to ear.

They then rifled his pockets of what money they contained and departed. Beightly has returned $26 95, which he says was all the money he got, as the other took away the greater amount.

People take but little stock in this story, inasmuch as it is believed that no other than himself could have shared in the commission of the dreadful deed. His bloody coat was found under the bed of the murdered man, and all the evidence points to him alone as the murderer.

While he was in Kerr's shop to-day, where he had been taken to look on his victim, a rope was thrown about his neck and the infuriated people endeavored to strangle him. He fell upon his knees and begged piteously for his life, and there and then confessed the murder. He was rescued and conveyed to jail at Greensburg, where he now is.

THE MONETARY SITUATION.

The President's Recommendations on the Subject of Banking and Currency Considered from the Standpoint of the Real Estate Market.

A POINT IN EQUITY.

What Constitutes Free Banking and a People's Currency—Presidential Reticence and Congressional Recklessness—A Fair Warning.

The expectation that was submitted here some weeks ago of a possible revival of animation in the real estate market, even before the spring, does not show much sign of fruition. Although the panic, which brought with it a suspension of dealings here as elsewhere, is over, it has left behind it a legacy of ideas in respect to reforms in our banking and currency systems, vaguely suggested or definitely projected, that require to be worked out to a solution or rejection before new enterprises in respect to real estate operations, as indeed in most other departments of business activity, can be safely entered upon. And nowhere else will the issue of these purposes of reform reflect more directly than in this market. Not even the stock market, which, after all, is more subject to local and personal influences than answerable to general principles, has as much interest in these grave financial problems, with which Congress is called upon so suddenly to deal, as real estate. Take, for example, a single point, recently the subject of heated controversy among the banks themselves in this city—the subject of a denunciatory paragraph in the President's Message and a matter of dispute among some of our soundest financial thinkers—

THE PAYMENT BY BANKS OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

What, it will be asked by some, has a matter of that kind to do with real estate? We answer, Much. The payment of interest on deposits by the New York banks has the effect of attracting to this city a large amount of capital which, either itself or by letting loose other capital, furnishes the means of much of that costly improvement that has so enhanced the value of real estate here from year to year. It likewise helps to stimulate real estate investment by the ease which it gives to the money market. As well ask, Would the establishment of a postal savings bank, as suggested by the Postmaster General, affect New York real estate? We answer, again, Most undoubtedly, if it prove a success—both New York and Brooklyn. Look at many long rows of handsome residences in both cities—whole blocks of brown stone fronts. Do you know how they were built? By money obtained from savings banks, which thus, seeking the highest security for their depositors, benefited them also in thus encouraging building enterprise, procuring a reduction of rents, and, in increasing the taxable value of property, a lighter apportionment of taxation. Change the present savings bank system, which, whatever flaws may exist in it, is a sound one in the main, for the postal system, and where will the accumulated savings go? Into government bonds not subject to taxation, and be thus withdrawn from usefulness as completely as if stowed away in an old stocking or in the vaults of a safe deposit company. Truly,

GOVERNMENT ASKS TOO MUCH,

and had better be reminded of its more legitimate duties. Let it attend more closely to that which is paramount—the preservation of the national honor; and the people themselves will find time and opportunity to save their pennies without its aid. But to return again to the subject of the payment of interest on bank deposits. As Congress will doubtless be moved to prohibit this practice by enactment, thus adding another to the many shackles they have placed around banking under the National Bank act, and as real estate owners have a direct interest in the result—as has been shown above—and have a right to be heard on this subject, it is worth while to examine on their behalf wherein the equity lies. First and most important in this relation are the inquiries—

WHAT CONSTITUTES BANKING?

What are its functions and what are its relations to the community wherein it exists? And in seeking an answer to these queries it is but just and proper that we should go to that country which was almost, if not positively, the first to bring the system of banking within the government of sound economic principles, but which has likewise by experience tested and tried these principles until it is in a position to speak authoritatively upon their value. What constitutes banking? Professor Bonany Price, of Mr. Bagehot's, "Lombard street," lays down the following in a recent number of *Fraser's Magazine*:—"Banking is an affair of goods, of goods transferred, and not of coin, or cash or bills, except as machinery. Deposits are debts due for borrowed money by a banker, which he possesses in the form of debts due to him by parties to whom he has granted loans." This he proceeds to illustrate by an example for which is here substituted the following, as more nearly approximating to our ordinary daily transactions:—Thus, A, B and C, doing business in dry goods, iron or petroleum, have made sales which have aggregated them $15,000, which, not having any use for, they take to their several banks of deposit for safe keeping. This is one transaction. E, F and G are merchants having payments to make who have plenty of goods, but no ready cash, to meet such payments. They, or either of them, go to the banks of A, B and C, and, offering a note of hand, payable in 30, 60 or 90 days, request a loan thereon, for which they are willing to pay interest in the shape of a discount. These banks, supposing that A, B and C may not want their money for a certain length of time, or, if they do, others of their depositors, I, J and K, will not want theirs, and they will still be in a position to meet A, B and C's demand, loan the funds of A, B and C to E, F and G as above. So A, B and C, having made a profit out of their business transactions which leaves them a surplus of funds they are not prepared immediately to employ, loan it to E, F and G, who have expended all their cash capital for the time in increasing their stock of cotton or grain, and need funds to meet their current expenses. In this case the dry goods, iron or petroleum of A, B and C furnishes the means of transportation or of meeting the expense of handling their cotton or grain to E, F and G, the bank being an intermediary, whose reward or profit is the interest which E, F and G pay it. This is

BANKING PURE AND SIMPLE.

No money need pass in the transaction. A, B and C may have been paid by a check which they deposited in the bank. E, F and G draw on the bank for the amount of their bills, which they are informed have been discounted. These checks meet at the Clearing House, where they are placed one against the other and the balance placed to the credit of the bank to which it belongs. Meanwhile A, B and C have a credit at their bank for the full amount of their deposit, which the bank owes them, while E, F and G are debtors to their banks respectively for 30, 60 or 90 days for the amount they have borrowed.

Just here comes the application. Have A, B and C any claim upon or right to share in the profit which the banks make by loaning their funds to E, F and G? Or is there any principle which would prevent the banks granting A, B and C a share in such profit to induce A, B and C to continue so to use them as their agent in turning to profitable account their temporarily unemployed funds? Surely it would seem as if this were a matter that rightly belongs to the bank and its depositor as individual parties to a contract, to be regulated wholly by mutual agreement, and is

NOT WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF LEGISLATION.

The restriction sought to be imposed upon banks, of not paying interest on deposits, is of the same nature, in a different sense, as the Usury law. Only a drawback to legitimate competition in trade and a stimulus to illegitimate enterprise.

The subject of currency reform is also one which comes within the province of a writer upon the condition of the real estate market at the present time, and the chances for the future to consider. It has been already shown under this head in the HERALD how unjust to the real estate interests of the country, taking those represented here as a sample, would be any effort at forced resumption; any attempt to bring about by legislation an agreement between the present paper and the specie value of such descriptions of property. That such an effort or attempt must necessarily result in failure furnished no guarantee against its initiation. The recent panic has, however, since intervened to prevent such a dangerous experiment, that could only be attended with severe loss and ruin to many. The danger now is not in the endeavor to test the soundness of Mr. Greeley's philosophic formula, "The only way to resume is to resume," but of inflation. Already

THE WARNING NOTE

has come from Washington of the purpose of Congressmen to seek to apply this panacea to existing financial ills. The West and South, we are told, are a unit for inflation. Are the West and South yet infants, we ask? Is the young giant still in swaddling clothes, that he must be given soothing syrup to keep him quiet, or is his older sister not yet beyond the bread and butter age that she too must be placated with a cut from a fresh loaf? And must the government supply both to keep them quiet? A shame on such statesmanship! We are a nation of men, not of children. We are, too, a united nation, not a mere confederation of sections having separate interests. What the West and South want the North, too, wants, and so does the East, only in a less degree. And this is a larger self-reliance, a larger appreciation of the value of self-help, and a better understanding of the danger of perpetually seeking government wardship. If Congress will only concern itself about the financial condition of the government, see that it is placed upon a sound foundation, provide for the retirement of the present greenback legal tender circulation either by funding or otherwise, institute free banking under stringent police regulation and supervision, with

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN THE PLACE OF THE BANK EXAMINER,

and relegate to the people the privilege of making their own issues of paper, with proper provision for their prompt redemption, then will it have done that which will most surely benefit the real estate as it will all other interests. All this is predicated, however, upon the assumption that simultaneously with these reform measures in banking and currency will be the inauguration of a movement looking to the resumption of specie payments by the government. It is very evident that our present legal tender note basis is a false one, tending to unreality in all other values. The legal tender quality gives this issue a fictitious currency status that does not of right belong to it, as were paper certificates of indebtedness on the part of the government. When all our paper issues stand only upon their simple value as evidence of debt, and pass current only on the faith that such debt has its security of material value behind its paper representative, then shall we have reached a just estimation of where we stand in respect to what constitutes such material value. People who repudiate any such change in our money system as is here suggested, and inquire, with what they suppose to be startling emphasis, Shall we go back to the old wild cat bank notes again? simply beg the question. While to such an inquiry is answered, no, this is not necessary, we may still have a uniform currency of real value properly secured, under a free banking system, it is also pertinent to point out the fact that the much vaunted national bank currency did not save us from such a failure, with its attendant distress, as the Northern Pacific Railroad, or a shrinkage in values of over $200,000,000 in less than two months on the Stock Exchange.

We cannot too strongly impress upon real estate men how largely their interests are involved in these questions and the disposition Congress will make of them. It has not been sought to be maintained here what particular disposition would best subserve the real estate interest other than to point out, in a general way, the following

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN SOUND FINANCE:—

First, that as coin only is money, it only ought to be the government currency; second, that as all paper issues are only evidence of debt, the people are the best judges as to the necessity for, the extent of, and the security required to ensure such issues current acceptance at their real value; third, that the function of government in respect to banking is that of a police officer only:—viz., to see that the laws are faithfully obeyed and arrest evil doers; fourth, that with this interference only and subject to the authority of the courts it is one of the privileges of the American people to be permitted to manage their own affairs. In the application of these principles will be found the largest stimulus to legitimate enterprise in all directions, in which real estate cannot fail to find its full share of advantage. If real estate men appreciate the force of these observations or agree in the deductions here made they should not delay in bringing their influence to bear upon Congress, which is certain to make some disposition of the important subject, whether wisely or not remains to be determined. The President candidly admits his inability to grasp the subject in his halting suggestion as to the propriety of the national banks being required to strengthen their gold reserve by the retention of the gold paid them as interest upon bonds pledged as security for their circulation. "I have not reflected enough," says the President, "on the bearing this might have in producing a scarcity of coin with which to pay duties on imports to give it my positive recommendation, but your attention is invited to the subject."

Again, the President, in speaking of the currency, draws attention to the contraction it has suffered during the last four years, both directly, by the withdrawal of three per cent certificates and compound interest notes, and indirectly, from the growth of the country, in the same period, in population and industrial enterprise. The President, however, seems to overlook the corresponding inflation which the shrinkage of values during the past two months has produced, but adds, naively enough for one in his position, "These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration, without any recommendation that they shall be adopted literally, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The decisions of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the Executive." With such an easy shifting of the responsibility as is here evidenced, such an incomplete understanding of the subject as is here confessed, it is certainly not out of place to warn those directly interested in the result that, if Congress be not properly instructed, fresh disaster will assuredly wait upon its action.

There were no auction sales of real estate yesterday, the announced sales being all adjourned to a later date.

A WHALING HELL.

Horrors of the American Whaling Bark Mount Wallaston—Starving and Pounding an Entire Crew.

[From the San Francisco Evening Journal, Nov. 24.]

On Friday night the American whaling bark Mount Wallaston, Captain William Mitchell, cast anchor off North Point with 750 barrels of oil on board, the result of an 18 months' cruise in the Arctic. One of the crew, a man named George Brown, effected his escape from the bark in the boat of a runner and came ashore, and on Monday morning made complaint to the United States District Attorney against the Captain, Frank Osborne, chief mate, and Charles Manuel, steward, charging them with no less than 45 or 50 distinct acts of hellish cruelty. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the men, and an hour or two later the Captain and mate were released on the ridiculous bail of $500 each. The steward, not having any one to bail him, had to go to jail.

THE SAILORS.

A *Post* reporter yesterday learned of the whereabouts of the sailor Brown, and interviewed him regarding the brutalities of the Mount Wallaston. He is an American, more than ordinarily intelligent, and he carefully kept a diary of all the brutal actions he witnessed on the ship, which he carries on his person. Harry W. Young, another of the crew, also managed to get away from the ship and is stopping at the same house with Brown. They state that the Mount Wallaston left New Bedford in July, 1872, with a crew all told of 30, 19 of whom were in the forecastle. Almost from the time the vessel left port, the officers, particularly the captain and chief mate, began to abuse the sailors, invariably coupling their names with some vile epithet, and knocking them down upon the slightest pretext. Off Cape Horn the men were purposely kept upon a short allowance of food, nothing but hardtack and about an ounce of beef daily being served to the men.

LOST OVERBOARD.

Brown says that one of the sailors, a green hand, named John Stokes, who knew little or nothing about a ship, was ordered on the 18th of August, by the fourth mate, to furl the jib. There was a heavy sea, and the man naturally hesitated. The fourth mate threateningly approached him and said, "Get out there, God damn you, or I'll make you." Stokes went out on the footropes trembling in every limb, and had just reached the jib when he fell overboard and was seen no more. It is believed that Stokes was struck by the ship's prow and rendered insensible.

DIED FROM ILL TREATMENT.

Another of the men who experienced some of the tortures of this floating hell was Alexander Sterett, a New Yorker. Sterett contracted what Brown calls the "galloping" consumption from exposure to the inclement Arctic weather, and notwithstanding that he was incapable of performing any labor, was kept on deck by Osborne. One morning Sterett was a little later than usual in coming on deck. It was raining and blowing hard, and poor Sterett—who at this time was in the last stages of consumption—had to stand out in the pitiless storm during the entire watch, the mate threatening to "knock hell's blazes out of him" if he was ever late on deck again. A few days after Sterett was found dead under the cabin table.

KICKING A MAN ON THE YARD.

Young states that the second mate upon one occasion kicked him while on the yard, and came within an ace of dashing him to the deck. At another time he was on the yard-arm and let both reef-earrings go. He had been laid up three weeks prior with a wounded head, and was unable properly to do the work. When he reached the deck Osborne seized him by the neck, choked and struck him several times, cutting his eye open and otherwise injuring him. The captain was present, and Young asked him if he was going to allow the mate to abuse him. "If you ask me such questions I'll knock your G—d d——n brains out," said the captain. Another mate gave Young a parting kick for his pains. It was a common thing for acts like these to occur every day.

DISABLING SAILORS.

Charles Reynolds was another of those on whom the full force of the captain's and mate's brutal natures fell. Reynolds was one time knocked down by the captain and ruptured so badly with kicks as to lay him up nearly a month. He was also frequently knocked down and kicked by the second and third mates without any cause or provocation whatever. Another of the crew (Manuel Konshafky) was seized by the mate as he was entering the forecastle, who took two hitches of rope around his neck, dragged him aft, tore off his clothing and flogged him with a rope's end until his back was one mass of scars. Joseph Steele was kicked so badly by Osborne in a tender part of the body that it was doubtful for a time whether he would survive.

SHOOTING OFF A SAILOR'S ARM.

Emil Bertloff, a German sailor, who was scarcely able to understand the English language, complained to the captain of the food furnished by the steward, Manuel, to the sailors. On the 29th of July, in the Arctic Ocean, some time after Bertloff had complained, he was sent aft to sweep the decks. Young was standing in the waist, and suddenly heard a shot, and turning around, saw Manuel standing in the door of the galley with a shotgun in his hand, and Bertloff standing about four feet from him, with the blood spurting from a gaping wound in the right arm, just below the shoulder. Manuel had, it seems, according to the statements of the sailors, deliberately taken down the gun and discharged it full at Bertloff, for complaining to the captain. The wound was of such a nature as to render amputation necessary immediately, which was done by several captains of the whaling fleet. Manuel claims that Bertloff tried to stab him, and exhibited a cut on the back of his hand, which he claimed Bertloff inflicted, but one of the crew states that he saw Manuel inflict the wound himself after he had shot Bertloff. The wounded man is still on the vessel.

THE PORTUGUESE BOY.

John Thomas, a Portuguese lad, about 16 years old, was shipped as a cabin boy at the Cape de Verde Islands. He tells a story of such a horrible nature that it cannot be even vaguely hinted at, and Young corroborates the main points of the boy's statement. Osborne conceived a violent dislike to the boy, and never neglected an opportunity to beat and abuse him, frequently knocking him down and kicking him in the face and chest. He held out until it became unbearable, and then told the captain that he was going into the forecastle. This was on the 26th of September. The captain followed the lad, and just as he was about to enter the sailors' quarters, was seized by the throat, knocked down and outrageously beaten.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT HONOLULU.

When the vessel reached Honolulu Young made complaint to the American Consul's deputy at that place against the captain and mates, but no notice was taken of the matter beyond that the deputy summoned the captain, and told him he must stop abusing the men. The cases of Steele and Konshalky were brought to the attention of the German Consul at that place, and he promptly secured their release.

After the Mount Wallaston arrived here the entire crew demanded to be sent ashore, but Osborne, with a loaded revolver, drove the crew into the forecastle, and threatened to shoot the first one that attempted to come out.

ADDITIONAL WARRANTS.

The crew of the Mount Wallaston, with the exception of Bertloff and one or two others, came ashore yesterday and distributed themselves among the boarding-houses of the city front. This morning they called in a body upon the United States District Attorney and asked that steps be taken to investigate their charges against the officers of the ship. This afternoon warrants were issued for their arrest for their cruelty to the boy Thomas. There was also a complaint made against Osborne on a nameless charge. As we go to press the statements of the sailors are being heard by the District Attorney.

SOUP FOR THE POOR.

The recent inclement weather has developed more suffering and misery among the unemployed poor. Every day the applicants for admission to the station houses and the several charitable institutions around the city increase, and now the number has become so large that fears of a bread riot are entertained. In the densely populated districts of the city the privations of the poor are terrible. [illegible] committees of relief have instituted soup houses here and there through their wards; but this [illegible]ity only provides against death from starvation, while many have died within the last two weeks from exposure to the elements. Every night the station houses are full and many are turned away to sleep in the streets or any place else they can find. With this the existing state of affairs it is not to be wondered at that vice is on the increase, as will be seen by reference to the police court calendars.

Beside the many soup houses started by private individuals on their own premises, the Commissioners of Emigration have opened one at Castle Garden, where warm soup can be had at any hour, day or night. It is not altogether a charitable concern, for, as Mr. Webster, the Superintendent, stated to a HERALD reporter yesterday, it is as much for the comfort of the immigrants as for the destitute poor. It appears that the Commissioners have granted permission to some one to put a sort of restaurant up in the rotunda for the purpose of supplying immigrants with a warm meal when they arrive and have the wherewithal to purchase the same. No one else can get any soup there unless upon an order from the Superintendent, who gives orders to all who apply for them. This soup counter has been in operation for about three weeks, but the arrangement for giving to the poor is of more recent date. These tickets from the Superintendent are kept by the soupman, who returns them at the end of the week and gets an equivalent in cash at the rate of 10 cents per ticket. Ten cents will purchase a pint bowl of soup and half a loaf of bread. The applicants for soup amount to about 100 a day. Mr. Webster says that the last two days, owing to the terrible weather, the number of applicants for charity increased to a considerable extent, and he expects that, as the winter advances, unless the prospects of labor brighten, the number will steadily increase. Those who have no place to go are allowed to sleep in the garden until sunrise, when they are sent to look for work.

As the islands and Almshouse are full of paupers and the Commissioners of Charities and of Emigration are unable to give any more room to the destitute would it not be a good idea for some charitable society to start a soup house and help to relieve the wants of these unfortunate people?

THE PARASOL MAKERS.

Meeting in Cooper Institute Yesterday—Aid for the Unemployed.

The Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union assembled yesterday afternoon at room 24, Cooper Institute. There are about 1,100 parasol and umbrella makers in the city, half of whom are generally employed at this season of the year. About 150 are on strike because the employers made, six weeks ago, a reduction of their wages amounting to from 30 to 40 per cent. Some of the girls and women declare that it would be impossible for them to live on the reduced wages, and "that they would rather starve at once." The average earnings of the females employed are $7 a week, and they said that their hours were very long, and that they had to work exceedingly hard for their money. The pay is mostly for piece work, and while the employers formerly paid 25 cents for each parasol, they will now only pay 15 cents, which constitutes an enormous difference. There is generally very little doing at this time of the year, the season beginning usually in January. The employers say that umbrellas and parasols have come down, and that they cannot afford to pay the old prices. The women employed by Heitter & Gans, No. 86 Leonard street, and by A. M. & R. Davis, of No. 508 Broadway, have all struck work, and stoutly declare that they will not return to work at the new rates. It takes two years to become a skilful parasol maker, and the employers will probably experience considerable difficulty in replacing the makers who are now on strike. Some of the firms have succeeded, however, in obtaining a few women who are willing to work at the new rates, and the contest between the employers and the Union may be a long and bitter one.

The meeting was to have been opened at half-past one, but, owing to the absence of the regular President, Coroner Nelson W. Young, it was not called to order till three o'clock. Mrs. Gannon presided. It was resolved that the funds of the Union, which amount to $2,500, be used for the purpose of aiding the women who were out of work, and that Miss Taylor, the Treasurer of the Union, be empowered to pay out the money on Saturday next, from four to nine o'clock P. M., at her residence, No. 66 Morton street. The President, Mrs. Gannon, stated that Mr. Heitter, of Heitter & Gans, of No. 86 Leonard street, was at the bottom of all this trouble; that he had gone to all the employers, asking them to adopt the new "starvation" rates," and on one occasion he said to one of his girls, "You will be glad to come back to work when you are starved out." A new list of prices will be adopted by the girls, in order to effect, if possible, a compromise with the employers. This list of prices will be submitted to the Union at their next meeting, on Monday night.

DISTRESS AMONG JERSEY CITY LABORERS.

Why Do the Erie Railway Company Not Pay Their Employees?

Nothing but the outpouring of charity from the coffers of those in comfortable circumstances can save the hundreds of families now destitute in Jersey City from utter starvation. Nearly all the churches have raised relief funds, and in some of the Catholic parishes sewing societies are established to meet the case of female operatives. The factories, with few exceptions, are being worked on half time, and half wages to poor laborers, as everybody knows, is barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Hundreds of laborers from the Heights come down daily to the city proper in search of employment. One of these summed up the situation in his district very briefly yesterday:—"There is nothing doing on the hill for a laboring man except the work on the new railroad tunnel." The Overseer of the Poor reports that his office is crowded at all hours of the day, and the County Almshouse at Snake Hill is filled with inmates.

Meanwhile a cry goes up from the men in the employment of the Erie Railway Company that their families are in want of bread, and the company seem to forget this. All the employés, from the depot to Paterson, with few exceptions, have been denied their pay for the month of October, so that they are now entitled to two months' pay. Some of the engineers were paid last Saturday for the month of October. Three years ago the men were treated in a similar way, and when attention was called to the fact in the HERALD the late Mr. Fisk investigated the case and discharged two of the prominent officials who were culpable. Every laborer who was interviewed during the past week declared that the bosses on the Erie at the present time, with one or two exceptions, care very little for the interests of their employés. Here is a situation that calls for the attention of the real working, active manager of the road, Mr. J. C. Clarke. It was rumored yesterday that a change will soon be made among the officials at Jersey City, and that Mr. Thomas J. Brown, the present superintendent of the Pavonia ferry, will be the new superintendent of the eastern division. Mr. Brown was formerly superintendent of the Fourth Avenue Railroad in New York, and since his appointment by the Erie Company he has accomplished more in one year than any of his predecessors in six.

PATERSON NEWS.

Measures to Prevent a Riot—An Election Contest.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3, 1873.

Adam Carr, the republican candidate for State Senator from Passaic county at the late election, to-day served upon John Hopper, the successful candidate, a notice of contest, on the ground of informality and fraud in several election districts.

The Mayor of Paterson proposes to make a requisition upon the Governor for authority to summon a detachment of the Newark militia in case of a riot in this city.

A POOR SPECULATION FOR THE POOR IN NEWARK.

They have organized a society for the relief of the poor in Newark, which has the support and countenance of the clergy and laity of all denominations. A few days ago, to aid it, the managers of the Industrial Exhibition placed at its disposition their place free of charge for a whole day and night. A grand concert was arranged, the free list entirely suspended, and the expectation indulged that a handsome sum would be realized. Instead of this, sad to relate, there was so little realized that when the bills are all paid the society will actually be out of pocket a considerable sum. Newark, it would seem, is a remarkable city from a charitable standpoint.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE MECHANICS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 3, 1873.

Pursuant to the action of a public meeting, an executive committee of citizens for the relief of the indigent was organized last evening, with J. W. Foote, President; S. S. Moore, Secretary, and James Darrach, Almoner. Its object is to seek out unemployed mechanics, and relieve others than the usual mendicant classes.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Excavations in Cyprus.

[From the London Globe, Nov. 18.]

Lovers of ancient art will rejoice at the discovery just made in Cyprus. Held in succession by the Egyptian, the Persian, the Greek and the Roman, it is not wonderful that traces of their occupation should occasionally occur in the island. And Cyprus has furnished the archæologist with a goodly stock of materials. The latest addition promises to be of exceptional interest. At Palæa Lemessos, the accepted site of the ancient Amathus, on the southern coast, and six miles distant from Limasol, men have for some time past been engaged in digging stones for Port Saïd, on the opposite coast of the Mediterranean. Suddenly they unearthed a colossal statue, in calcareous stone, of Hercules holding a lion before him by the hind paw. The statue is perfect down to the knees, but the legs are wanting. It measures in its present shape nine feet in length. The limbs are thick set and heavy, and the whole is said to be of very archaic workmanship. This is the only information we have for an opinion on the age and origin of the statue. Amathus was one of the oldest towns in Cyprus, and was colonised at an early period by the Phœnicians, who first introduced the worship of Hercules under the name of "Melkart" or "Malika." The work is, however, probably early Greek. Whether we shall have the means of judging for ourselves is doubtful. The discovery was made in a plot of private land belonging to the British Vice-Consul at Limasol, near Pietro Loïso. That functionary was quickly on the spot, settled about the price with the laborers, and thus became sole proprietor of the treasure, with a view of sending it to the British Museum. Then his difficulties began. The Governor of Cyprus interfered, claiming the huge relic of antiquity for the Imperial Museum of Constantinople. The dispute has not yet terminated, and will in all likelihood be shifted to Stamboul for settlement. Meanwhile the statue, guarded by "zaptiehs," remains on the spot where it was found. Without, in the present state of our knowledge, insisting too much on the value of the find, we think the circumstances of the discovery are such as to warrant Sir Henry Elliott in using his influence for the transportation of the new Hercules to the British Museum.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CROMWELL—DEUEL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on Wednesday, December 3, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, DAVID CROMWELL, of Eastchester, N. Y., to Miss J. FANNIE DEUEL, daughter of Thomas W. Deuel, of this city. No cards.

FULLER—GOLDEY.—On Tuesday, December 2, at the De Kalb avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. A. J. Palmer, of Jersey City, N. J., JESSE FULLER, of Bergen Point, N. J., to IDA A., daughter of W. J. Goldey, Esq., of Brooklyn.

GALLOWAY—SMITH.—On Monday, December 1, 1873, in the chapel of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by the Rev. J. R. Matthews, chaplain United States Navy, C. DOUGLAS GALLOWAY, United States Navy, to ANNA LOUISA, daughter of Major R. S. Smith. No cards.

JEFFERY—PHILBRICK.—On Tuesday, November 25, by the Rev. Dr. Schenck (of St. Ann's, on the Heights), at the residence of the bride's parents, G. MOULTON JEFFERY to A. LINDA PHILBRICK, daughter of Samuel T. and Sarah Payson, all of Brooklyn.

MOTTER—BARROW.—On Tuesday, December 2, by Rev. E. Guilbert, JOSHUA MOTTER, of Missouri, to GUSSIE, daughter of Major J. E. Barrow, of this city. No cards.

PARDEE—DOWLEY.—At Christ church, New York city, on Tuesday, December 2, 1873, by Rev. Sidney Corbett, D. D., of Quincey, Ill., assisted by Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., of New York, J. HAYDEN PARDEE, Twenty-third infantry, United States Army, to ELIZABETH B., daughter of L. A. Dowley, Esq., of this city.

PESOA—CHILDS.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, by the Rev. J. J. Lyons, I. G. PESOA to ELIZABETH CHILDS.

SLANE—DWYER.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, at the church of Our Lady of Mercy, by the Rev. J. M. McElroy, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Creighton, JOHN T. SLANE to CECILIA ISABEL DWYER, third daughter of Martin Dwyer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WENDELKEN—CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, December 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 22 Hanover place, by the Rev. D. Moore, Jr., JOHN J. WENDELKEN to FANNIE E., only daughter of Thomas D. Carpenter, all of Brooklyn.

Died.

AHRENS.—On Wednesday, December 3, MARIA, wife of Deiderich Ahrens, aged 39 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 55 Vestry street, on Friday, December 5, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BATEY.—On Wednesday evening, December 3, 1873, Mrs. CHARLOTTE BATEY, relict of Robert Batey, in the 82d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, LOUIS MARK, infant child of Marvin and Emma F. Briggs, of scarlet fever, aged 15 months.

BRUNDAGE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, November 30, 1873, CALEB K. BRUNDAGE, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the rooms of the Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 642, F. and A. M., this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at No. 8 Union square.

KNICKERBOCKER LODGE, No. 642, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—An imergent communication of this Lodge will be held at the lodge room, No. 8 Union square, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Caleb K. Brundage.

JOHN STOOTHOFF, M.

JOHN MILLAR, Secretary.

BURNS.—Suddenly, on Monday, December 1, 1873, Officer EDWARD L. BURNS, of the Eighth precinct, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 69 West Thirteenth street, on Thursday, December 4, at ten A. M., to St. Joseph's church, where a solemn requiem high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CLARK.—At Marion, N. J., on Wednesday, December 3, WILLIE W., son of Benjamin D. and Almira Clark.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

CONKLIN.—On Tuesday, December 2, JOEL CONKLIN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Clarenceville, S. I., on Friday, December 5, at half-past one P. M.

CONNOR.—On Tuesday, December 2, at her residence, No. 310 West Twenty-eighth street, of gastric fever, RACHEL T., widow of Charles Connor, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., at half-past one o'clock, without further invitation.

CUSACK.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, DIEALER CUSACK, aged 70 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 435 West Twenty-sixth street, on Friday.

CUTLER.—On Monday, December 1, 1873, HAMILTON CUTLER, aged 65.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, December 4, from No. 352 North Second street, Williamsburg, at ten A. M.

DAVISON.—At Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday, November 29, ANNA H. DAVISON, daughter of the late John R. Davison.

DUFFY.—On Tuesday, December 2, ESTHER, relict of Edward Duffy, native of Mayo county, Ireland, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 47 Jane street, to St. Bernard's church, West Thirteenth street, near Tenth avenue, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, on Thursday, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

ECCLESTON.—On Tuesday, December 2, of pneumonia, EDWARD ECCLESTON, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, December 5, at two o'clock, from the Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough street, near Lewis avenue, Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EGGERT.—In peace, on Tuesday, December 2, 1873, at half-past four P. M., FRANCES C. EGGERT, wife of Frederick Y. Eggert and daughter of William and Mary Woerner, at the age of 22 years and 22 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday, December 4, at ten A. M., at the residence of her parents, 338 West Fifty-third street.

GEARING.—On Tuesday, December 2, CHARLES GEARING, son of Thomas Gearing.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Thursday), December 4, at half-past two P. M., from 79 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D.

GODWARD.—On Tuesday, December 2, after a painful illness, JAMES B. GODWARD, aged 22 years, 5 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 165 East Sixty-ninth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

New Orleans and California papers please copy.

GREACEN.—At Stroudsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, December 2, ELIZABETH A. LAMBDEN, widow of James Greacen.

Funeral at Stroudsburg, on Friday, December 5.

HAMILL.—On Monday, December 1, after a long and painful illness, ANNIE HAMILL.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 303 East Thirty-sixth street, on Thursday, December 4, at two o'clock P. M.

HEALY.—On Tuesday, December 2, in the 34th year of her age, ANSTATIA HEALY, the beloved wife of Patrick Healy, a native of Cork, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, to take place this day (Thursday), December 4, 1873, at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Ninety-second street and First av.

HULBUT.—On Tuesday, December 2, 1873, after a short sickness, my beloved wife, CAROLINE HULBUT.

Friends and members of the Temple Emmanuel are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 195 Sixth avenue, on Thursday, December 4, 1873, at half-past twelve o'clock P. M., without further notice. S. HULBUT.

JAUBERT.—On Wednesday, December 3, OSCAR JULIAN, son of H. Oscar and Julia Jaubert, aged 13 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KANE.—On Tuesday, December 2, KATE, the only and beloved child of Lawrence and Maria Kane, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, 1,060 First avenue, near Fifty-eighth street, on Thursday, December 4, at one P. M.

LANE.—On Wednesday, December 3, THOMAS P. LANE, only son of Thomas and Mary A. Lane.

Funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the residence of his parents, 238 West Forty-third street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

LANGAN.—On Wednesday, December 3, JANE, wife of Isaac Langan, aged 29 years.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, December 5, from her late residence, 426 Third avenue.

LAWRENCE.—On the steamer Oceanic, at sea, on Tuesday, November 25, GEORGE S. LAWRENCE, formerly of San Francisco, late of Marion, Iowa.

LIVINGSTON.—On Monday, December 1, LUDLOW LIVINGSTON, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral from Trinity church, on Thursday, at half-past ten A. M.

MALONE.—In Astoria, on Tuesday, December 2, EDGAR MALONE, a native of Philipstown, Kings county, Ireland, aged 64 years.

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence in Astoria.

MARTIN.—On Wednesday, December 3, MARY, the beloved wife of John Martin, daughter of Charles Shevlin, deceased, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 11 Ferris street, Jersey City, near Five Corners, on Friday, the 5th inst., at nine o'clock A. M., without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER.—On Wednesday, December 3, WESCOTTE, youngest son of Thomas A. and Kate Miller.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Friday, at one o'clock.

MCMAHON.—On Sunday, November 30, after a short illness, Thomas McMahon, a native of Rossgrei, Tipperary, Ireland, aged 50 years.

KEENAN.—On Tuesday, December 2, Mrs. ROSE KEENAN, daughter of the late Michael McNamee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 51 Walworth street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 4, at half-past nine A. M., from thence to St. Patrick's church, Kent avenue, where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul, thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

OSBORN.—At Bellport, L. I., on Monday, December 1, HENRY F. OSBORN, aged 63 years.

The funeral services at his late residence, on Thursday, December 4, at two o'clock P. M.

OLLIFFE.—On Tuesday morning, December 2, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. E. C. Passmore, of hypertrophy of the heart, AUGUSTINE M. OLLIFFE, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Thursday), at twelve o'clock noon, from 208 East Thirty-ninth street.

OWEN.—At Croton Falls, on Monday, December 1, ANNA B., relict of John Owen, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, December 4, at half-past one o'clock P. M. Train leaves Forty-second street depot at 9:45 A. M.

PONTON.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, ADAM PONTON, aged 45 years.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Jane street, on Friday, December 5, at one P. M.

PRATT.—At Astor House, on Thursday, November 27, MARIA CHARLOTTE PETRONA PRATT, aged 8 years, 6 months and 14 days, only daughter of Thomas and Mary Pratt, of Matanzas, Cuba.

RUDYARD.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, December 1, 1873, after a lingering illness, CHARLES W. RUDYARD, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Yew Tree Lodge, 461, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Ainslie street Presbyterian church, this day (Thursday), December 4, at half-past one o'clock.

SMITH.—On Wednesday morning, December 3, at the residence of her father, 321 Park place, Brooklyn, ANITA, youngest child of James B. and Annie D. Smith, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUTTON.—On Tuesday, December 2, CHARLIE BERRY, youngest son of Le Grand and Charrie Sutton, aged 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Funeral services will take place to-day, at half-past one o'clock, from the Lee avenue Baptist Tabernacle, Brooklyn, E. D.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, December 3, 1873, ELIZA THOMPSON, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 Clinton street, Brooklyn, on Friday, December 5, at one P. M., without further notice.

WATSON.—On Wednesday, December 3, WILLIAM RUBURTIS WATSON, aged 3 years, 10 months and 14 days, son of William H. and Johanna Watson.

Funeral on Thursday, at one o'clock, P. M., from 945 Third avenue.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday morning, December 3, 1873, after a brief illness, MERRILL W. WILLIAMS, M. D., in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 115 East Thirty-sixth street, on Friday, at ten A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and also members of the Medical Society of the county of New York, and of the New York Academy of Medicine are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WISWALL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 1, Mrs. ANN MARIA WISWALL, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 388 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, on Thursday, December 4, at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, December 2, GEORGE M., second son of Dr. M. M. and Maria B. Woodruff.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 146 Broad street, on Friday, at two o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL WELCOME.—SINGING, PRAYER AND EXPERIENCES every Thursday evening, at Benjamin Albro's house, No. 353 West Thirty-sixth street. Read Ephesians, v., 19, 21, and Isaiah xlv., 20-25.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

TWO NEW TUGBOATS FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. ADDRESS BOX 2,476 POST OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

BALTIMORE FIREPLACE HEATER—NEW OR SECOND hand, in good order. Address HEATER, box 171 Herald office.

WANTED—A FINE STEREOPTICON, WITHOUT PICTURES. Parties willing to sell at a bargain, for cash address STEREOPTICON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, SIXTEEN HOGSheads of David Sones' Ale, warranted five years' old. Apply at 29 Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D. A. A. PIEDRA.

EUROPE.

HOPS.—MESSRS. BAKERS, WHITE & MORGAN, English and Bavarian hop merchants, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, England, are prepared to execute orders for Hops entrusted to them by American brewers and hop merchants. Terms cash before shipment. References—London and Westminster Bank, Southwark, London, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES THE ACQUAINTANCE of a lady matrimonially inclined. Address A. C., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES NICELY FURNISHED Sitting Room and Bedroom connecting, fire, gas, and hot and cold water in [illegible] the room; will be permanent if suited; privilege of calle[illegible]s in room without molestation; if much above Fourteen[illegible]h street to be near Elevated Railroad. Address, with fu[illegible] particulars and lowest price, to save unnecessary calls, V[illegible]CTOR, box 203 Herald office.

A SECOND FLOOR WA[illegible]TED—IN A GENTEEL house, for light housekee[illegible]ing, by family of three adults; or two Rooms, partially [illegible]urnished, with partial Board; near Sixth avenue prefer[illegible]d. Call on or address Mr. James, No. 138 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO SHARE A FURNISHED Room with another lady, who has already one; other expenses also shared; best references. Address, for two days, Mrs. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—FOR NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS, A double house, or two adjoining houses, between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues, containing, besides complete club accommodations, at least twenty other rooms. Address D. V., box 1,963, Post office, New York city.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House or Floor, between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, near Broadway. Address, stating full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, 1,142 Broadway, cigar store.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, FOR A WIDOW lady, below Eighth street; not to exceed $5 a week; in a genteel neighborhood. Address ROOM, box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—A CHEAP, SMALL BUILDING FOR manufacturing purposes; a four or five room cottage will answer; must be detached and convenient of access. Address J. AUSTIN & CO., 168 Fulton street.

WANTED—FURNISHED, FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPing (by married couple, small child and servant), one or two Rooms, two Bedrooms and kitchen, in a good neighborhood; moderate terms. Address, stating particulars and price, A. L., box 141 station A.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS FURNISHED, for housekeeping, between Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues; rent not to exceed $40 a month. Address J. W. F., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR the meetings of a select amateur dramatic club, between Fourth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, stating terms, LYTTON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNISHED, for housekeeping, in private family, by a young married couple, located between Second and Fourth avenues, Fourteenth and Thirtieth streets; terms moderate. Address A. B., 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished House, by four adults, where owners would reserve rooms in lieu or part payment of rent. Address MERCHANT, care of Mrs. Moore, 123 West Sixteenth street.

In the Country.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN A LOCATION not over two hours' ride from the city, a small furnished House. Address, stating rent, &c., LEE, Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A.—WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A LARGE LOT OF DAMAGED CARPETS, OIL cloths, Window Shades, Paper Hangings, &c., for sale cheap at 103 Chambers street; also Blankets.

A.—NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED; PARLOR Suits $75; rep $40; Bedroom $25; Brussels Carpets 50c. per yard; 300 lots for less than half cost. Private residence 21 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT DINING ROOM SUIT, GRANDE Duchesse, Pompadour styles, covered silk brocade, cost $800, for $200; one do., $125; do., $40; Pianoforte, cost $1,200, for $250; parlor, chamber, dining Furniture, sacrifice: all furniture made to order May 1. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A FAMILY OF TWO DESIRE GOOD FURNITURE for four rooms from party who would accept small instalments or board for the same; home comforts assured. Address WEBSTER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MAGNIFICENT GRAND DUCHESS STYLE SATIN brocade parlor suit, nearly new, cost $800, for $200; Marie Antoinette style, cost $475, for $175; brocatel and reps sitting room Suits, $75, $50 and $40; two magnificent Pianofortes, Steinway and Piersson; Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Paintings, Bronzes, Mirrors, Curtains, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Mattresses; library, dining Furniture; a great sacrifice for any reasonable offer; family leaving city. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

A.—MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY, ENTIRE Household Furniture of private residence, 210 West 21st st.; satin parlor Suits, rep and plush library and bedroom Suits, chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bedding, &c.; two magnificent Pianofortes, hall and dining Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Paintings, Bronzes, &c. Call for two days at private residence 210 West 21st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will sell, in lots to suit, 50c. on the dollar, their elegant Household Furniture, Chickering Pianoforte, $225; Parlor Suit, $150; one do., $100; rep. Suit, $45; Carpets, Mirror, bedroom Suit complete, $60; Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c. Call at private residence 120 West 23d st.

CARPETS, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, &c. Payments taken by the week or month. Terms easy. KELLY & CO., corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE AT THE LOWEST cash prices; weekly or monthly payments taken. D. A. CUNNINGHAM, 386 Third avenue, between 27th and 28th streets.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.—PICKHARDT & CO. will open in a week a large store of Cabinet Ware and Parlor and Sofa Bedsteads. 218 West Thirty-seventh street, betwaen Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PLIMPTON BEDSTEAD, IN good order. 408 East Fifty-second street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A REP SUIT, A BLACK WALnut Table, and Bedstead with spring bottom, black walnut Washstand with marble, &c., and a cabinet maker's Workbench, at 222 Varick street.

GEORGE A. CLARKE'S POPULAR SYSTEM OF monthly payments, adapted to the furnishing of houses and apartments with fine Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, Parlor Beds, &c. 747 Broadway.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS A specialty—All sizes, rich patterns, English Brussels, three ply and ingrain very cheap, at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau streets.

GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH—HANDSOME FURniture, sufficient to completely furnish a three story house; made to order; almost new. Address FURNITURE, Herald office.

MODERN AND ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BRONZES, Statuary and Paintings, 722 Broadway, opposite New York Hotel, next to Kelty's.—Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Suits; oak and walnut Sideboards, Bookcases, Secretaires, Pianos, Cabinets and Tables, Chairs and Etageres, Carpets, Curtains, Iron Safes and Glassware, upon most of which loans have been made. Goods received on commission; advances made.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROS'., 896 BROADWAY.—PARTIES DEsiring to get loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware and silks, will be more liberally dealt with than at any other house.

AT HYMAN'S, 710 BROADWAY—LIBERAL ADvances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 681 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, &c.; private office for ladies; business confidential. 681 Broadway. S. FIRUSKI.

ADVANCES MADE TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, India Shawls, Laces, Merchandise in original or broken packages, or purchased at JOSEPH SOLOMON & CO.'S, 134 Fulton street. Private office for ladies. Established 1850. Se habla Español.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls, Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Merchandise. Several fine Camel's Hair Shawls and Ladies' Furs for sale very low. H. GRIGERMAN.

1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 248 THIRD AVENUE, BETWEEN Twentieth and Twenty-first streets—Fifty per cent more in cash will be paid than elsewhere for ladies' silk and woollen Dresses, gentlemen's Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry and Laces. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz, in or out of the city.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S, 68 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR Waverley place, the utmost value paid in cash for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

ATTENTION!—$50,000 IN CASH ON HAND, WHICH I will disburse for Wearing Apparel and Carpets; the receiving of an extraordinary large order compels me to pay more than elsewhere. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, 246 Seventh avenue, second house above Twenty-fourth street.

AT 160 SEVENTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH street—Ladies and gentlemen will obtain the highest cash prices for Cast-off Wearing Apparel, &c. Orders promptly attended to by Mr. or Mrs. EISENSTADT.

DENTISTRY.

A FULL SET, $5 TO $8; GUM TEETH, $10; SINgle, $1; warranted. Extracting with gas, 50 cents. Silver fillings, 50 cents. Open Sundays. 262 Sixth avenue. Remember 262. Call and examine specimens.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL SET OF TEETH $5, $8 and $10; teeth filled with bone and silver, 50c.; with gold and platina, $1. All work warranted first class at Dr. WHITE'S, 259 Sixth avenue.

ROOKE AND COYNE.

Another Prize Fight—A Disgraceful Fizzle.

Coyne "Shows the White Feather" and Will Not Fight.

A Gang of Ruffians Drive Rooke and His Seconds from the Ring, with Pistols at Their Heads.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 3, 1873.

The fistic contest between George Rooke and James Coyne, both of Newark, N. J., for the sum of $2,000, set down to come off in this neighborhood to-day, did not take place because of the cowardly subterfuges of Coyne. What he and the gang of cutthroats with him did at the ring side will be hereinafter plainly and correctly narrated.

The match between these supposed two excellent artists in the science of self-defence, following immediately, as it did, the late fiascos in the West and about New York, created much interest, not only because of the reputation of the men, thought to be well known in the circles to which they belong, and also from the fact that they were residents of the same city. There is no doubt that the match was brought about by the little jealousies which are not infrequently engendered by such individuals following like callings—in this instance that of keeping public houses. Both Rooke and Coyne have long been proprietors of such places in the city from which they hail, and the almost constant bickerings of their mutual friends as to the abilities of each to knock the other into into insensibility in the "squared circle," caused negotiations to be made which resulted in drawing up of the articles of agreement. Of course, before their signatures were attached to this important document there was much chaff between them, but at last they came together and it was arranged that they should strip to the buff before each other in the prize ring, weighing respectively 142 pounds, for the large sum already named. Both went into training in good time, and, in pursuance of a compact, the principals, with the

HORDES OF PHILISTINES

which always follow in the wake of such, swooped down upon this quiet yet lonely located town last evening.

To get the correct information how to proceed from New York in order to reach the fighting ground was at first a little difficult, as the lovers of the brutal sport were very reticent, yet it was obtained in good season from the leaders of the expedition, and the "tip" given to journey here, up among the rugged mountains and sweetly laid out valleys—a country in the season of flowers and foliage surpassed by none in the North. A ride by rail over the various roads leading hitherward, even in a blinding storm, which changed at will from snow to rain and hail to snow again, could not be otherwise than appreciated by the intelligent traveller, as the scenery abounds in such a variety of forms, and the villages and towns dotting the landscape at intervals of every few miles are so picturesquely located, the mind is filled with awe at the majestic handiwork of nature and the subtle ingenuity of the artist. Rolling over hills, dashing through valleys and crossing bubbling brooks and swiftly running rivers, the steam leviathan works changes rapid as the kaleidoscope and more beautiful, as the grandeur of the land is much to wonder at, and one becomes entranced with admiration. And here these men journeyed to do their work, and it was a sensation for the quiet denizens of Wilkesbarre when they were conscious that in their midst were

THE CELEBRATED BUFFERS,

bent on knocking the "human face divine" out of all semblance to humanity. Yesterday afternoon the scouts of the pugilistic army arrived, and, to their credit be it said, they wandered quietly for a while through the streets, stopping here and there to while away the time, and at last, as evening settled over the hills and made the banks of snow upon every side look like white-robed sentinels, they invaded hotels and restaurants as their inclinations or the state of their finances decided. Supper was the order of the hour, and men with healthy appetites, made more keen by the lengthened rides by rail, astonished obsequious waiters and the cooks inside, who wondered in turn into what character of caverns so much food found its way. Even the ordinary traveller in some instances speculated upon the same thing; but when they ascertained who the gentlemen were their wonderment ceased, and they began to discuss the merits of the fighting men. And even the local reporter caught the infection, and he at once decided that the town was overrun with cutthroats and villains of the deepest dye, searching for means to do violence and thirsting for blood, as in the morning journals the authorities were called upon "to cage the lions who were upon the public streets." But there was comparative quietude everywhere—the calm before the storm—though to the initiated a single glance at the groups on the streets was sufficient assurance that nothing but a prize fight could have called them together. There were samples of the beardless novice in rowdyism and like numbers of the fully developed rough and professional sport met at every corner, who poured forth torrents of obscenity and criticised the passers by. It was evident that to them the dim and misty night was fraught with great importance, and so it was, as the first step toward the successful consummation of the event was to be gone through with, and this was the

WEIGHING OF THE MEN,

between the hours of eight and ten o'clock, as stipulated in the articles of agreement. The rendezvous for this preliminary and entertaining business was a dive equal to Kit Burns' old gin mill on Water street, yet devoid of the cheap prints which embellished the walls of that never-to-be-forgotten resort. It is run and engineered by Bryan Campbell, he who fought Lewis, the Welshman, and that natty pugilist Harry Hicken. When visited there could be no enthusiastic words of praise let fall by the decently inclined as to the merits of this saloon, as really its unpretentious character would frighten an honest man, as its only recommendation was that you could become substantially drunk therein upon very vile liquor. Lucky for the fighters, they were taken to an upper room, where with friends they disrobed and stood upon the scales. Truly a sight for reflection! Two stalwart men ascertaining what amount of flesh and muscle and bone they had that could be hammered and beaten out of all shape or means of recognition even by intimate friends.

None but those whose business entitled them to be present were in the room. Coyne was first to appear, and with him Dooney Harris and Jim Caulley, his trainer and intimate friend. Then came Rooke, accompanied by Butt Riley, Barney Aaron and one of his principal backers. Shaking hands the men proceeded to business. Coyne first stripped and tipped the scales at 140½ pounds, just one and a half pounds below weight, and a gleam of satisfaction shot from the eye of the mysterious Dooney, who had brought the giant from 205 pounds down to this weight. But while they were looking at the scales opportunity was afforded to judge of his condition. It lacked greatly the muscular development which is associated with the idea of a daring and enduring fighter. His flesh looked soft and tender, and every man in the room knew that when Rooke sent out that terrible left hand of his—if he ever got the chance—he would knock that flesh all to pieces and swell that head as it was never swollen before; and if the truth was known, Coyne himself imagined as much, as his subsequent actions proved. Then Rooke stepped quietly upon the scale, and he too pulled down the same number of pounds exactly, 140½, as did his opponent. The similarity in the weights was a remarkable coincidence, and so remarked. Eagerly all looked at George as he stood modestly to hear the figures called, for every man there was desirous of comparing his physical condition with that of Coyne's. There was a marked difference. George had a body like

A TRUNK OF IRON,

and arms that looked as if knots of muscle had been thrown on them, while his shoulders seemed capable of holding a hogshead of ale. Looking into his face you saw the countenance of a gentleman, and there was no appearance of the rough or rowdy; on the contrary, it is retiring, and you like it. His eye was bright, and, in a word, his condition seemed faultless. Each dressed rapidly; and then Rooke approached Jim, with words of friendship, and soon as the sherry could be procured they drank each other's health with the toast proposed by Rook, "May the best man win;" to which Jim gaily responded, "Yes; and when I can't come to time, you win." The ceremony over, each left to repair for the night to their lodging places.

This morning dawned damp and misty, and every man who had been to bed and intended to be at the fighting ground rose two hours before daylight. All knew that the place selected was Harvey's Lake, fifteen miles away over the mountains, and they were also aware that it could not be reached except by wagon or on foot. While the more peaceful of the visitors had been resting during the night there was commenced the preliminary work of the Coyne party which resulted in the devilish doings of the day. Coyne, immediately after weighing, went out of the room and the house alone, and, after being gone a few minutes, returned to his friends and showed them, almost crying, that his lip had been cut and that his sleeve had been ripped. "Some of the New York party did this," he said; "they have hit me on the mouth, and tried to stab me." Such information was at once sent to Rooke's friends, who denounced the treatment Coyne had received as shameful and wondered who the guilty party was. They did not believe any of their friends had done it, and finally were made to think that Coyne had fixed the job himself in order to wriggle out of meeting his formidable opponent. And they were about right. This little incident sent most of the roughs to the ground under cover of night, and Wilkesbarre breathed freer when she knew of their departure. Every vehicle in town was hired. Over the gentle Susquehanna River and over the Gold Mountain and down into the valleys and along swiftly running streams and up other mountains of the Alleghany range the road laid that took you at last

TO RHODES' HOTEL,

on Harvey Lake, where the brutal exhibition was to take place. In the village of Dallas, perched high on the mountain side, we found that Rooke had remained over night, while part of the load of sin and deviltry had continued to the end. Ten o'clock found the barroom of the hotel at the lake crowded with men scoffing at and chaffing each other, while others drank the liquid poison dealt to all who had the money to pay for the fiery stuff. Upstairs were the fighting men, or rather the principals and one fighting man, and below stairs and in the kitchen the Philistines were roaming to see what they could carry away without asking the permission of the landlord. Above was a murky sky, and rain fell heavily upon the snow-covered ground. At your feet lay the lake, shining like a mirror, and all around were the vast mountains. Three hundred yards from the house, on the side of the frowning hill, a space of ploughed ground staked with rough cedar stakes and roped in by hands hardened by the pistol and slungshot. The snow was shovelled away by willing miscreats, and the earth raked over and the stones picked out that they might not bruise the fighters. About eleven o'clock the word came that there would be no contest as Coyne's heart had failed him, and when that is gone a pugilist is a pugilist no longer. The information was correct. Yet a few minutes after the crowd gathered about the ring, and soon Coyne marched up the hill, muffled to the ears, while behind him were his friends. A gentleman here examined his lip to ascertain if it was cut as represented, and he found that it was not only not cut but not bruised inside. The patches of court plaster smeared over it made the talked of wound look serious, but it was merely the carrying out of the

PREVIOUSLY ARRANGED SUBTERFUGE.

Presently a shout was heard, and Rooke shied his castor over the ropes precisely at 11h. 11m., and Coyne followed one minute later. Butt Riley was with George and Jim Caulley with Coyne. There was a hoarse yell as the men took their seats on the chairs brought up for them. In a moment commenced the chaff that ended so disgracefully. Approaching Rooke, Caulley asked,—

"What are you goin' to do?"

ROOKE—"What have I got to do with it?" pointing to Riley.

RILEY—Let's pick a referee.

CAULLEY—You pick half a dozen, if you want to.

RILEY—We don't want half a dozen; only want one, and you pick him; anybody will suit us, and we'll agree to him.

ROOKE—Pick anybody. I want to fight.

CAULLEY (excited)—This man (Coyne) was cut last night after weighing, and you know it; he's not fit to fight.

RILEY—I didn't know that he was cut. It wasn't any of our party that did it, if he was cut.

CAULLEY—This man (Coyne) ain't in condition; ain't fit to fight; we want time, and he'll fight.

RILEY (sneering)—Ain't fit to fight!

ROOKE—Been three months getting fixed.

Here Arthur Chambers jumped into the ring, and going over to Coyne's corner, said:—

"Here, let's have a fight; the public have come a long distance and it would be a shame to disappoint them."

ROOKE—"Yes, I want to fight;" and, getting up from his chair preparatory to stripping and pointing to Coyne, "Come on and fight; you are a cur and I can make one of you here." To this Coyne never responded, but sat in his chair apparently afraid to move.

ROOKE—If you don't agree to a referee I'll claim the fight. Another thing; I'll waive the stakes and fight for fun. (Cheers.)

No response from Coyne, and while the chaffing was continuing, a mob jumped from Coyne's corner, headed by Bryan Campbell, who, with drawn pistols and slungshots, rushed over to Rooke's corner, and, with terrible oaths, drove him and his seconds out of the ring, with the weapons at their heads. The rush and the work was, no doubt, all pre-arranged, for as soon as soon as Rooke had been pulled away by his friends hurrahs were given for Coyne

AND PISTOL SHOTS

fired in the air. Campbell and his gang of murderous villians were ripe for any mischief to save their man, and it succeeded. Rooke throughout acted and talked like a brave man, who only wanted what was right, while Coyne acted like an abject coward. Rooke has made many friends by his manliness, and if the stakeholder in Newark does him justice he will at once hand him over the stakes.

Half an hour after the disgraceful exhibition Rhodes' Hotel was deserted, and the shores of Harvey Lake were free from the band of ruffians. Rooke left for his home to-night.

THE NEW YORK STATE ELECTION.

ALBANY, Dec. 3, 1873.

The following are the official figures of the recent election, as they appear in the office of the Secretary of State, prepared for the Board of State Canvassers:—

SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Thayer	330,563	Williams (tem.)	3,238
Willers	339,774		
Willers' majority			9,211
COMPTROLLER.			
Hopkins	337,992	Nichols	333,927
Hopkins' majority			4,065
TREASURER.			
Fort	329,241	Raines	342,046
Raines' majority			12,805
STATE ENGINEER			
Taylor	327,365	Sweet	342,067
Sweet's majority			14,702
ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
Silliman	330,357	Pratt	340,468
Pratt's majority			10,111
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Mead	329,861	Jackson	341,091
Jackson's majority			11,230
STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.			
Platt	337,572	Millspaugh	333,812
Platt's majority			3,760
CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.			
Yes	115,337	No	319,979
Majority against			204,642
APPOINTMENT OF LOCAL JUDGES.			
Yes	110,725	No	319,660
Majority against			208,835

It is possible that a consideration of defective ballots may change the above figures slightly, but not materially. It will be seen that Mr. Williams, the temperance candidate for Secretary of State, received 3,238 votes. The vote for the other candidates on the same ticket is about the same.

No summing of the vote on the constitutional amendments has heretofore been given. It will be seen that the proposition to appoint judges was overwhelmingly defeated.

THE LABOR CONTEST.

The Reduction of Wages in the Richmond Granite Works.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 3, 1873.

In consequence of orders from Washington, reducing the wages of the employés at the government granite works here, there was almost a general suspension of work this afternoon. The wages of first class cutters were reduced from $4 50 to $3 50; of the second class from $4 25 to $3 25; for third class, $4 to $3. The wages of the other cutters, helpers, blacksmiths, &c., were also reduced, but not in so great a proportion. The cutters held a meeting to-night to consider the subject. The proceedings were secret, but it has transpired that among other things a committee was appointed to prepare a protest against the reduction, and, if necessary, to go to Washington to urge it. The work, however, will be resumed to-morrow and continued until the committee report, when a final action will be taken.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN PATERSON.

About 300 discharged mechanics and laborers have been given employment at breaking stone upon the Paterson streets.

Eighty special policemen have been put on duty for fear that, so many men being out of employment, there might be a riot. There are, as yet, no signs of trouble. Somebody hoaxed the Associated Press yesterday afternoon to the effect that the Mayor of Paterson had applied to the Governor to give him permission to call upon the militia at Newark should there be any signs of a disturbance. Mayor Townsend denies having even entertained such an idea.

After a good deal of delay and palaver all the Paterson benevolent societies, Protestant and Catholic, yesterday effected an organization into one grand body for the relief of the poor. Two grand depots of supply will be organized, one being at the St. Joseph's Hospital and the other in Washington Market. The poor will be sought out by visiting committees of six in each ward. These will give tickets or orders, specifying the necessities of each particular case, which will be filled upon application at the supply depot. It is expected that sufficient will be contributed to keep this plan going. No one has yet starved or suffered much for food, although something like 4,000 people are entirely dependent upon charity for their daily sustenance.

THE KELSEY REWARD.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 3, 1873.

At a meeting of the town auditors of Huntington, L. I., held on Saturday, November 29, it was resolved to pay in full the reward of $750 to John Franklin and William Ludlam, the boatmen, who found in Oyster Bay Harbor what was supposed to be part of the body of Charles G. Kelsey.

Yesterday an injunction was granted by Judge John R. Reid, returnable before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, December 15, restraining the Supervisors of the town of Huntington from paying said reward, and to then and there show cause why said injunction should not be made perpetual.

A CURIOUS BEQUEST.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 3, 1873.

This afternoon the Registrar of Allegheny county rendered a decision in one of the most remarkable cases on record. Some months ago James McCulley, an old gentleman worth several millions, died, leaving no wife or children to enjoy the rich inheritance. After his death and burial Robert D. Clark, a dealer in boat stores, came forward and claimed $75,000 from the estate. He presented as evidence of his claim an instrument bearing unmistakably the signature of the deceased, in which McCulley explicitly directs his administrators or executors to pay the above mentioned sum to Robert D. Clark as a token of his regard for the latter, and to commemorate the bond of friendship long existing between the two.

Major William Frew, administrator of McCulley's estate, resisted the payment of this bequest, giving as his principal reason his opinion that the signature to the bond was a forgery and that the existence of the paper was not known till after the death of McCulley.

Some of the best lawyers of the State were engaged in the dispute, which has been protracted for a considerable length of time. The claimants produced testimony showing that Hon. Edgar Cowin drew up the instrument called a bond of friendship, and that McCulley's signature at the bottom of it was evidence of its genuineness. Clark further testified that he had enjoyed the acquaintance of McCulley for over 20 years. He often dined with him at his house, and had drunk with him more times than he could count; furthermore, that McCulley during his life had endorsed notes for him to the considerable amount of $100,000. Even in this year, previous to the death of the millionnaire, he had his endorsements to the amount of $45,000, and of this paper $15,000 had been protested.

According to Clark's story, the deceased first spoke about preparing the paper four or five months before it was executed. He said he was on considerable paper for Clark, and as he was getting old he wanted to make such a provision for his friend that there would be no further need for endorsers.

McCulley's heirs vigorously resisted this claim, endeavoring to show that while living McCulley never manifested the slightest friendship for Clark over his ordinary acquaintances, and emphatically denied the genuineness of the signature to the instrument. The amount involved and the singular character of the document created a great deal of interest in the case, and much curiosity was evinced to learn the decision of the Registrar.

It came this afternoon, and is in favor of Clark. In the officer's opinion the paper was sufficiently proved, and consequently admitted to probate. Clark appeared very nervous during the reading of the document deciding the case, but when the result was announced he seemed the happiest man in the court room. The heirs perhaps will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

BOOK TRADE SALE.

The second day of the special holiday trade sale, now progressing at the rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., Clinton Hall, was quite successful. The large attendance of buyers from remote parts demonstrated that the book trade expect a brisk business around holiday times. Tuesday's sale comprised a splendid invoice of choice publications from the well known house of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, among which may be classed "A Chance Acquaintance," by W. D. Howell; "Normandy Picturesque," by Henry Blackburn; "The Perfect Horse," by Rev. W. H. H. Murray; Whittier's "Poems," new illustrated edition, with 32 full page illustrations, a $6 book; the poetical works of Adelaide Proctor, the "Diamond Poets," comprising the works of Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Scott and Lucille, and the "Red Line Poets," embracing the writings of the last mentioned authors, and including Bret Harte, were in demand to the extent of over 1,000 volumes. The works of Charles Dickens sold immensely well, the prices ranging per set, according to the style of binding, from $6 to $100 each. The rest of the catalogue, devoted to the offerings of Messrs. Osgood & Co., covering 28 pages and consisting of juvenile books, by T. B. Aldrich, Grace Greenwood, Hawthorne, Mayne Reid and others, sold fully up to the lines, and was in several instances duplicated.

Yesterday's sale was even more successful than that of the first day, and was commenced with an invoice consisting exclusively of English Bibles, contributed by William Collins, Son & Co., of Glasgow, Scotland, all of which realized good prices. This was followed by an extensive catalogue of the publications of Messrs. Leavitt and Allen Brothers, of this city. The chief features of their offerings were the elegant illustrated editions of "Raphael's Book of Madonnas," the gift book of the year, containing copies of Raphael's most celebrated Madonnas, 14 in all, finely photographed and mounted, all of them selling at high prices, and a long line of the most popular juvenile books in boxes. The "Can and Can't" series, "By and By" series, "Way to Success" series, Hans Christian Andersen's story books, "Bo-Peep" series, the "Indestructible Toy Books," printed on linen, "Red Line" stories and a long line of gift books, annuals, &c., were in active demand, at highly satisfactory rates.

The invoice of Messrs. Leavitt and Allen Bros. was followed by Dodd & Mead, of this city, who offered some very fine works, among which were the new edition of "Kit Carson," by Mrs. Greatorex; Rev. E. P. Roe's works—one of which was pirated by an English publisher, and printed under the name of "Deacon Jerry's Courtship." Juvenile books formed the largest part of the invoice. Messrs. Shepard & Gill, of Boston, made a great specialty of the "Danbury Man's" writings, and general holiday publications. James Miller, of New York, contributed a handsome collection of illustrated gift books, and "Young Folk's" literature. The day closed with the invoice of Roberts Brothers, of Boston, embracing their most popular publications. To-day's sale will embrace the offerings of Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston; D. Appleton & Co., New York; Gould & Lincoln, Boston, and a few others.

ROSA CARPENTER'S DEATH.

Coroner Herrman yesterday investigated the circumstances attending the death of Rosa Carpenter, the inebriate, who died in Bellevue Hospital, as she alleged in an ante-mortem statement, from the effects of violence inflicted at the hands of James Maloney, at No. 13 Jersey street, on the evening of the 18th ult. Deceased sustained a fracture and dislocation of the cervical vertebræ, causing complete paralysis of the lower extremities and partial paralysis of the arms.

The jury, after hearing all the evidence and taking a short deliberation, rendered a verdict that deceased received her injuries by accidentally falling from the stoop of premises No. 13 Jersey street. On motion of counsel Maloney was discharged, and left the court in the company of his sister.

BILLIARDS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

In the three-ball billiard tournament to-day the first game was between Peck and Hickey, and was won by the latter by a score of 200 to 174 points. Hickey's highest run was 23 and Peck's 22. The averages were—Hickey, 2½; Peck, 2 1-9.

The second game was between Wilson and Dennison, the latter winning by 25 points. The highest runs were—Dennison, 45; Wilson, 26; and the averages—Dennison, 3 4-7; Wilson, 3⅓.

The first game in the evening was between John Hickey and Lon Morris, Jr. The game was won by Hickey, whose highest run was 34 and Morris' 15. The averages were—Hickey, 6⅔; Morris, 1⅓.

There was an exhibition three-ball game between Albert Garnier and Edward Daniels for 300 points. In the nineteenth inning Garnier, by a run of 84, brought the game to a close. Daniels' highest run was 36. Garnier's average was 15, and Daniels' 7¾. They then played a game of 500 points with four balls, Garnier making the 500 to Daniels' 195.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Probability of the Election of Governor Booth to the United States Senate.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 2, 1873.

The State Senate having failed to elect their permanent officers to-day, have adjourned until to-morrow.

In the Assembly M. M. Estee, of San Francisco (independent anti-railroad democrat), was elected Speaker, and Mr. Loughborough, of El Dorado county, was chosen Clerk. The chief competitor of the latter in the monopoly interest was Marcus D. Boruck, who is defeated.

Some excitement was occasioned yesterday by the action of Mr. Boruck, who, as Clerk of the last Assembly, was temporarily presiding pending an organization. A motion for an adjournment had been made from the monopoly side of the house, evidently for the purpose of gaining time to effect arrangements between the opponents of Mr. Booth for Senator; and Mr. Boruck refusing to recognize a call for the yeas and nays, arbitrarily declared the motion for adjournment carried. His conduct was rebuked to-day by a resolution of the Assembly. The ex-Clerk's action defeated its own apparent purpose by carrying to Mr. Booth some votes hitherto in doubt.

The best informed concur in the opinion that the railroad party in the Legislature is badly demoralized, and that thus far no formidable opposition to Mr. Booth has developed. On the contrary, the election of Speaker Estee is a strong point in Mr. Booth's favor.

RETURN OF CHIEF ENGINEER KING, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1873.

Chief Engineer King, of the United States Navy, late head of the Bureau of Engineering, has arrived in this city from Europe. He has been absent eight months on a tour of inspection of the dock yards and iron works of Great Britain and the Continent.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

The New Police Justice for the Sixth District—Resignation of a City Marshal.

Yesterday morning a delegation of prominent Westchester gentlemen paid their respects to His Honor the Mayor, and stated that the object of their visit was to press upon the Mayor the importance of nominating a good man for the office of Police Justice, which is provided for in the bill for the annexation of the lower Westchester towns to the city of New York, and forming now the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards and the Sixth Judicial district of the city. The delegation presented the names of Messrs. Wheeler, Wisner, ex-Judge James H. Welsh, M. C. Smith, an ex-Civil Judge; Angel Heinderman, Herring and Colonel Mooney. They spoke in highly eulogistic terms of ex-Police Justice Welsh, who had seen 12 years' service in that capacity, as a thoroughly competent, efficient and strictly honest man, and paid compliments to others of the various candidates. Mayor Havemeyer treated the delegation with courtesy, and promised that he would endeavor to make an appointment which would reflect credit on the city as well as the constituency which the new Justice is to represent.

The nomination will probably be sent to the Board of Aldermen on Friday, when a special meeting is to be held.

Yesterday afternoon City Marshal Joseph Wallace, attached to the Third District Court, sent his resignation to the Mayor, which was duly accepted. Mr. Wallace is spoken of as a very efficient officer. In his letter of resignation he says "that he cannot become reconciled to the heartlessness demanded of a man who is to perform his whole duty, and, in consequence, resigns." It is said at the City Hall that there will be a race now between Alderman Stephen N. R. Cooper and Colonel Charles S. Spencer as to who will obtain the appointment to the vacant marshalship for his friends. The latter presses a man named Farrell.

At the Comptroller's office yesterday the Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court made a return of moneys received in his Court for fines from the 14th to the 30th of November, amounting to $638. The return of this money caused considerable wonder at the Comptroller's office, inasmuch as there was not a dollar paid in from the Courts since the 1st of January. The returns of the other Police Courts have not yet been made public.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the treasury:—

Claims paid, number of warrants 32, amounting to		$54,062
Pay rolls, number of warrants 252, amounting to		43,193
Total number of warrants 284, amounting to		$97,255
RECEIPTS.		
From taxes of 1873 and interest		$28,415
From arrears of taxes, assessments and interest		5,385
From collection of assessments and interest		1,246
From market rents and fees		2,734
From water rents		6,495
From vault permits		4,700
From commissions, Public Administrator		34
From licenses, Mayor's Office		82
From fees and fines, police courts		489
RECEIPTS FROM INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.		
Merchants' National Bank	$5,817	
German American Bank	350	
Irving National Bank	410	6,579
Total		[illegible],163

INDIAN COMMISSIONER SMITH.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3, [illegible]

The Commission to investigate the official conduct of Indian Commissioner Smith adjourned to-day for the second time at the request of parties here, who have no charges ready and ask time to prepare them.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN WESTERN TEXAS.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Dec. 3, 1873.

On the night of the 1st inst. a band of Indians and Mexicans attacked Gray's and Grover's ranches, situated about 70 miles hence towards the Rio Grande, and killed seven persons and carried off Gray's son. When the courier left the fighting was still going on. The scene of the bloody affray is within 15 miles of San Diego, and near ranches containing several hundred people, having no arms, however.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3, 1873.

Printing cloths held at 6c. for standard and extra 64x64, with a quiet but firm market.

SHIPPING NEWS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Frisia	Dec. 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Oceanic	Dec. 6	Liverpool	19 Broadway
City of Montreal	Dec. 6	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Egypt	Dec. 6	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Marathon	Dec. 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Dec. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Dec. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Goethe	Dec. 9	Hamburg	113 Broadway
Algeria	Dec. 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Manhattan	Dec. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Macedonia	Dec. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of London	Dec. 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Westphalia	Dec. 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Republic	Dec. 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Greece	Dec. 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Virginia	Dec. 13	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pereire	Dec. 13	Havre	58 Broadway
Donau	Dec. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Olympus	Dec. 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Elysia	Dec. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Brussels	Dec. 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Russia	Dec. 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
America	Dec. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Castalia	Dec. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Thuringia	Dec. 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Mosel	Dec. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Hecla	Dec. 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Adriatic	Dec. 20	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Anglia	Dec. 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Dec. 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Europe	Dec. 27	Havre	58 Broadway
Georgia	Dec. 27	Glasgow	72 Broadway

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	7 08	Gov. Island..morn	8 13
Sun sets	4 33	Sandy Hook..morn	7 28
Moon rises...eve..	4 52	Hell Gate....morn	9 58

PORT OF NEW YORK, DEC. 3, 1873.

CLEARED.

Steamship Abyssinia (Br), Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown—C G Francklyn.

Steamship Nevada (Br), Forsyth, Liverpool via Queenstown—Williams & Guion.

Steamship Bremen (Ger), Schuleaberg, Bremen—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship C F Funch (Belg), Knudsen, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship City of Dallas, Hines, New Orleans—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship North Point, Foley, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Stabbestad (Nor), Nielsen, Cork for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Moderato (Ital), Marini, Dublin—A P Agresta.

Bark Minerva (Ger), Pohlenz, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Jane Adeline, Westendyke, Laguayra and Porto Cabello—Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brig Dashaway (Br), Kain, Bahia.

Schr Edwd Benton (Br), Pettis, Yarmouth, NS—D R De Wolf & Co.

Schr Rose Culkin, Fitzgerald, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Schr Gloucester, Ward, Stamford—Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia—James Hand.

Steamer Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del—A Abbott.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Steamship Franklin (Ger), Dehnicke, Stettin Nov 6, via Antwerp 15th, with mdse and passengers to Chas Rammelsberg and Co. Had fair weather to lat 42 N, lon 50 W; had then a strong westerly gale of 3 days' duration, westerly winds for the rest of the passage; Nov 23, lat 41 57, lon 29, spoke bark Olbers (Ger), from New York for Bremen.

Steamship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana Nov 29, with mdse and passengers to F Alexandre & Sons.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Nov 29, with mdse and passengers to R Lowden.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Carbone (Ital), Ansaldo, Gloucester 58 days, in ballast to J C Seager.

Bark Enrica Merello (Ital), Michelini, Amsterdam 62 days, in ballast to order.

Bark Morning Star (of Turks Island), Sissen, Guantanamo 18 days, with sugar and molasses to J M & L D E Esoriaza; vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Sagua 19 days, with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Aquidneck, Johnson, Pensacola, with mdse to Jas E Ward & Co.

At Sandy Hook Dec 1, schrs Mary Lord, Lord, Ellsworth, Me, for Philadelphia; David Faust, Smith, Bluehill, Me, for do.

The bark Hoppet (Rus), which arrived on the 2d inst, reports strong westerly gales; was 17 days west of the Banks. Oct 18, Robert Williams, colored, seaman, a native of England, fell from the jibboom overboard and was drowned.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Schr D Ellis, Torry, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr Allie Oakes, Pillsbury, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr J E Hurst, Cook, Providence for Elizabethport.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Webster Kelly, Martin, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr James Kelsey, Hoboken for Norwich.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, New York for Fall River.

Schr Mediator, Davis, New York for Fall River.

Schr Blackstone, Wilson, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Bark Atlas (Sp), Viego, 44 days from Cadiz.

SAILED.

Steamships Nevada (Br), and Abyssinia (Br), Liverpool; Bremen (Ger), Bremen; Olympia (Br), Glasgow; City of Dallas, New Orleans; Mediator, Norfolk; North Point, Philadelphia.

Wind at sunset calm.

Marine Disasters.

BARK ELIDA (Rus), Niska, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown Dec 2, is in distress and has cargo damaged; will discharge for repairs.

BARK REGIA (Nor), Larsen, at Boston Dec 2 from Gefle, split sails, &c, on the passage, having experienced heavy weather.

BARK SILVER CLOUD (Br), Robertson, from New York Oct 17, for Antwerp, put into Gravesend Nov 29, damaged by collision.

BARK COLUMBIA, Mayhew, at San Francisco Nov 25 from Newcastle, NSW, reports:—Had favorable winds and pleasant weather till Oct 6, when in lat 30 20 S, lon 157 W, encountered a most terrific gale. At 4 P. M. a fresh breeze sprung up from the eastward, accompanied with a high, confused sea; at 6:30 P. M. the gale came down on the vessel with terrific force, and before we could get the vessel off before the wind it blew away the mainsail, foresail, fore and maintopsail. During the night the wind veered round to the southwest, with the gale increasing to a hurricane, and a fearful sea running, coming up on the vessel like a wall, staving in the bulwarks and sweeping overboard the hatch houses, water casks and everything moveable off deck.

BARK MARGARET EVANS (Br), from Philadelphia for Antwerp, ran ashore on Bulkhead Bar, Delaware Bay, during a snow storm on Monday night, came off and remained at anchor 3d.

BARK ELLIOTT RITCHIE, Hutchinson, at Boston Dec 2 from New Orleans, had heavy weather and lost head of mainmast.

WHALING BARK COURSER, of New Bedford, was run down Oct 26 on the coast of Chili by the steamer Italia (Br), from Liverpool. The steamer's cutwater went half way through her. She sunk to the water's edge, and was towed by the steamer into a Chilian port. She was valued at $36,000, and insured in the Union office, of New Bedford, for $34,475.

BRIG SILAS AYLWARD (of St John, NB), from Bermuda for St Mary's, Ga, in ballast, went ashore 7 miles below St John's light on Nov 29; vessel high and dry, having gone on during high tide; will probably be got off without injury.

BRIG CHESAPEAKE (Br), Doe, from Demerara for Baltimore, put into Bermuda 23d ult, leaking badly.

BRIG SIRACUSE (Ital), Napoli, from Philadelphia Oct 15, has put into Dartmouth, E, in a leaky condition.

BRIG BERTHA (Ger), Hillerichs, at Wilmington, NC, Dec 1 from Hamburg, lost foremast and was otherwise injured. The Captain reports having experienced very heavy weather the entire passage. Nov 16, had a heavy gale, which increased to a hurricane 17th, and at 10 PM, lat 32 14, lon 73 59, it was found necessary to cut away the foremast. The vessel righted, and although the gale continued till the 21st, they managed to rig up a jurymast, with which she reached Wilmington.

SCHR CATHARINE HURD broke adrift in the ice at Winterport, Me, Dec 1, striking on the flats and filling. She now lies in a dangerous condition.

SCHR ANNIE C LEVERETT, Stevens, at Pass Cavallo Nov 25 from New York, had heavy weather and lost several sails.

SCHR LATOUR (Br), before reported wrecked near Louisburg, CB, was nearly new, having been built at Quaco last summer. She measured 199 tons register and 328 tons carpenter's, was fully iron kneed and copper fastened, and classed 3-3 1.1.8 years French Veritas. Her captain was formerly of schr S V Nichols and latterly of the Iris. She was owned by J M Taylor, C M Gardner, D McEvoy and others, of St John, NB, and was worth from $12,000 to $15,000. There was $10,000 insurance, chiefly in American companies.

US REVENUE CUTTER UNO, while coming down the North River on Tuesday evening last, parted her steering gear and collided with the steamship Wyanoke, bound out, knocking overboard —— Leon, steward of the cutter, who was drowned; a brass gun which was also on deck was knocked overboard. The hull of the boat was slightly damaged. The Wyanoke received no damage and proceeded.

The wreck of bark Helen Patterson (Br), was sold at auction at Liverpool, NS, Nov 24. The hull was purchased for $145 and the cargo for $280, and the materials for $1098.

COWES, Nov 18—The Thorgny, Larsen, from Baltimore for Southampton, has arrived here to day for repairs.

HALIFAX, Dec 3—The brigantine Breadalbane, Captain Pike, of Newfoundland, from Montreal, with flour, &c, for Antigonish, went ashore during the heavy gale and thick snow storm on Monday night, the 25th ult, near the entrance to Antigonish Harbor, and became a total wreck; the crew were saved.

Capt Argrove, of the Gulf port steamer Alhambra, reports that in searching for the missing steamer Pictou he experienced a heavy gale, with thick snow, after leaving Pictou on Nov 25. She arrived at Magdalen Island 27th. There was no word of the Pictou there or on the Island. The packet has now been missing five weeks.

A schr from Halifax went ashore at Pleasant Bay on Nov 26.

PORTSMOUTH, NH, Dec 2—Schr Z Snow, of Thomaston, Me, struck on York Ledge at 4 AM Tuesday, in a thick fog and heavy sea, and went to pieces. She was laden with slate and slab wood, and was bound from Herring Gut Harbor, St George, to Boston. The crew, four in number, took to the boat and pulled to this harbor, saving only a few clothes.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 3—The steamer Newport, of the Fall River Line, Capt A G Simmons commander, in making her eastern passage, and upon reaching the station for the Brenton's Reef Lightship, outside of Newport Harbor, found the buoys at their anchors, but no lightship in sight. A dense fog prevailed, but hearing the faint sound of a bell to the northward, and believing it to be from the Lightship, the steamer was headed to the northward, and careful progress made until the Lightship was overtaken at Beaver Tail, just as she was nearing the rocks which line the coast in that vicinity. The Newport took the Lightship in tow to a safe anchorage in the outer harbor of Newport, and then proceeded on her passage, arriving at Fall River at 7:20 AM, three hours late.

QUEBEC, Dec 3—The ship St Luce (Br), which went ashore at Kamouraska during the late gale, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday, together with a valuable cargo. She had been put into winter quarters, the crew having left her on Saturday.

WILMINGTON, Del, Dec 1—On Wednesday last schr Catalina, owned by Capt Owen Palmer, of this city, when opposite Fort Delaware, was caught in a gale of wind and capsized, the crew barely escaping from her. The Catalina was a large schr, had just been overhauled, and was bound down to the oyster shoals when the accident occurred. Several attempts have been made to raise her, all of which so far have proved ineffectual.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR BAREND (Dutch), from Rio Grande for Boston 104 days out, put into Fortress Monroe Dec 3 short of provisions.

Messrs Murray, Ferris & Co's line to Savannah have adopted and will now burn a red, white, red and white red Coston night signal as a distinguishing signal.

HALIFAX, Dec 3—The whole Labrador fleet of Conception Bay have arrived home safely. There was no loss to the shipping and no loss of life this season.

LAUNCHED—At Rockport, Me, Nov 26, from the yard of Carlton, Norwood & Co, a bark of 872 tons, named Harriet N Carlton, to be commanded by Capt Geo T Harkness, late of bark J G Norwood.

SHIPBUILDING—Mr Cyrus T Sargent, of Yarmouth, Me, and A R Storer, of Boston, have commenced a superior modeled ship at Yarmouth, of 1700 tons. This ship is to be off in June, when S C Blanchard, of Boston, and his brothers, of Yarmouth, will commence a white oak ship of 2200 tons, o m, to be off late in the season. The model of this ship contains everything for sailing and carrying qualities.

Messrs Hutchins & Stubbs, of Yarmouth, are also building a 3-masted schooner for parties in Portland.

Messrs Giles Loring & Co have also contracted to build three vessels the coming season for parties in Portland and Boston.

Notice to Mariners.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, Tompkinsville, NY, Dec 3, 1873.

The Brenton's Reef lightvessel has broken adrift from her station. She will be replaced as soon as practicable.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD, Commodore USN, Lighthouse Inspector, Third District.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Fayal Oct 15, bark Mercury, Gifford, NB, landed 165 bbls sp—270 do, all told, and sailed 18th; 23d, ship Com Morris, Winslow, NB, with 305 do, all told, landed, and sailed 25th; barks Mermaid, Hicks, Westport, 85 do, landed, and sailed 25th; 29th, Pacific, Borden, NB, clean, and sailed 29th—(reports Oct 27th, off Flores, Edward Everett, Silva, NB, having taken 25 bbls sp since leaving Bermuda); Nov 1, Tamerlane, Moulton, NB, 245 bbls sp oil all told.

Arrived at St Helena Oct 19, bark George & Susan, Heyer, of NB, with 650 bbls sp and 1350 do wh oil.

Bark Jas Allen, Kelly, of NB, was at Plover Bay Oct 20, with 950 bbls oil.

Bark Nautilus, Smith, of NB, was at Plover Bay Oct 16, with 560 bbls oil.

Spoken.

Bark Iron Queen (Br), Smith, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Nov 15, lat 29 N, lon 124 W.

Bark Una (Nor), Nov 23, lat 31 01, lon 74 33.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Steamer Erl King and Bark Marion at Queenstown in Distress—Movements of Shipping from and for the United States.

LONDON, Dec 3, 1873.

VESSELS IN DISTRESS.

The steamship Erl King (Br), McIntyre, from Liverpool for Boston, put back to Queenstown to-day with decks swept, &c, having experienced very heavy weather.

The bark Marion (Br), Richards, from Baltimore, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, encountered heavy gales and has cargo shifted.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived at Liverpool Dec 2, ship City of Liverpool (Br), Sealey, from Pensacola; bark Maggie Horton (Br), Brown, from Charleston.

Arrived at Gravesend Dec 3, ship Constantine, Creevy, from New York for London.

Arrived at Gloucester Dec 2, bark Aquila (Ital), Gerard, from New York.

Arrived at Dundalk Dec 3, bark Hans Tode (Nor), Josephsen, from New York via Queenstown.

Arrived at Belfast Dec 3, bark Chiozzia (Ital), Furlan, from New York via Queenstown.

Arrived at Glasgow Dec 3, Home, from Pensacola. [Bark Home (Br), Valentine, from Pensacola, has been reported arrived at Liverpool Nov 29.]

Arrived at Queenstown Dec 3, ship Cathaya (Br), Patterson, from San Francisco; barks Emilia (Ital), Dodero, from New York; Zia G (Ital), Schiaffino; Ceylon (Br), Claxton; Rival (Nor), Jorgensen, and Lohengrin (Ger), Kerff, from do; brig Domenico (Ital), Monasteritti, from do.

Arrived at Kingstown, I, Dec 3, barks Cupid (Br), Grant, from New York; Salvatore (Ital), Murillo, from do via Queenstown (both for Dublin).

Arrived at Rotterdam about Dec 1, bark Weser (Ger), Poppe, from Baltimore; brig Victoria (Ger), Schultz, from Wilmington, NC.

Arrived at Antwerp about Dec 1, barks Pillau (Ger), Leitke, from New York; Crown Jewel (Br), Delap, from Philadelphia.

Arrived at Amsterdam about Dec 1, bark Fraternitas (Nor), Jacobsen, from New York.

Arrived at Bremen Dec 2, steamship New York (Ger) Limon, New York.

Arrived at Bordeaux, bark Jonathan Chase, Chase, from New York.

Arrived at Constantinople, bark Chas Kaal (Ger), Mahr, from New York.

Arrived at Naples, barks Ossana (Aus), Gargiulo, and Candido (Ital), Trapani, from New York.

Arrived at ——, Alexandria, and Rebecca, from United States.

VESSELS SAILED.

Sailed from Liverpool Dec 2, steamship Canadian (Br), McKenzie, for Baltimore via St Johns, NF, and Halifax.

Sailed from Greenock Dec 3, ship Lake Michigan (Br), Buchanan, for Savannah (not Boston).

Sailed from Leghorn, bark Jennie & Albert (Br), Osborn, for Philadelphia, having repaired.

Sailed from Antwerp Nov 28, steamship Humboldt (Ger) Blanck (from Stettin via Copenhagen), for New York.

Sailed from Stettin Dec 2, 1 PM, steamship Washington (Ger), Arnold, for New York via Copenhagen and Stettin.

Sailed from ——, Laboramus, for United States.

Foreign Ports.

BERMUDA, Nov 23—Put in, brig Chesapeake (Br), Doe, from Demerara for Baltimore, leaking badly.

CIENFUEGOS, Nov 20—Sailed (not arrived), bark Cleone, Mahoney, New York.

Sailed 19th, schr Lottie, for New York.

CARDENAS, Nov 25—Arrived, bark Esther, Loring, Marseilles.

Sailed 25th, brig Liberty, north of Hatteras.

DARTMOUTH, E, about Dec 2—Arrived, brig Siracuse (Ital), Napoli, Philadelphia, leaky.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, Sept 22—In port ship Premier, Merrihew, for Queenstown, ready.

HAVANA, Nov 25—Arrived, steamships Mississippi (Br), Roberts, Liverpool; 30th, Niagara, Howes, New York.

Cleared 26th, bark Corea, Snow, Galveston.

KINGSTON, Ja, Nov 26—Arrived, steamship Atlas (Br), Porter, New York.

MAURITIUS, Oct 17—Arrived, bark Taria Topan, Hathorn, Boston (not arrived Nov 27).

MATANZAS, Nov 25—Arrived, brig Ortolan, Phelan, Pensacola.

ST MICHAELS, Oct 31—Arrived, Mary, Brokenshaw, St Marys.

ST JOHNS, NF, Nov 18—Cleared, brig Guiding Star, Freethey, Cape Breton.

ST JOHN, NB, Dec 1—Arrived schr Southern Cross (Br), Priest, New York.

Cleared Nov 29, schrs Wm A Gibson (Br), Bray, Cienfuegos; Charles A Bovey (Br), Price, New York.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec 2—Sailed, steamer Utility, Allyn's Point; schrs C S Hall, Providence; H N Fuller, Galveston.

BOSTON, Dec 2—Arrived, bark A C Small (not as before), O'Brien, Cienfuegos.

3d—Arrived, steamship Marathon (Br), Macaulay, Liverpool; bark Ellen Rickmers (Ger), Rehn, Iloilo; brig Ida, Cienfuegos; schrs Annie E Stephens, Philadelphia; R L Tay, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Steamships Blackstone, Hallett, Baltimore; Saxon, Baker, Philadelphia; Gen Whitney, Hallett, New York; brigs Aristos, Peak, Surinam; Starlight, Tucker, Barbados; schr Fawn, Taylor, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec 3—Arrived, steamers Wm Kennedy, Foster, Providence; Martha Stevens, Chance, New York; barks Principe di Napol (Ital), Megraw, Belfast, I; Brothers, Thurston, Savannah; schrs A L Butler, Butler, Boston; W R Drury, Rowley, Portland; J M Richards, Irving, Providence; Alex Young, Jones, New Bedford.

Returned—Bark Aurelia (Br), Brooks, from Baltimore for Queenstown (before reported in Hampton Roads leaky).

Cleared—Barks Penang, Patten, Liverpool; Almoner, Averill, Fort de France; schrs Charley Woolsey, Parker, New Haven; H A Hoyt, Crane, Hoboken; Four Sisters, Gilchrist, Portland; steamer Elizabeth Clark, New York.

CHARLESTON, Dec 3—Arrived, bark Balgowrie (Br), Scott, Havanah; schr J L Russell, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Bark Enrique (Arg), Orcutt, Liverpool.

CALAIS, Nov 27—Cleared, brig Manzanilla, Benson, Boston; schr Addie Todd, Corson, New York.

28th—Cleared, schr Annie Murchie, Gibbs, Philadelphia.

29th—Cleared, schr Eureka, Gilley, New York.

DIGHTON, Nov 20—Arrived, schr, White Wing, Crandall, New York (and sailed 1st for do).

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 3—Arrived, Schr Barend (Dutch), Mulder, 104 days from Rio Grande for Boston, put in short of provisions.

Sailed—Schr Tatania (Br), for New York (from Santos); R M Brookings, from Jacksonville for Philadelphia; Amos Walker, Baltimore for Portsmouth; Rising Sun for Bristol.

Passed in—Ship Oakland, Reed, from Macabi; Eulalia, (Sw), Bergstrom, and Divico (Nor), Jargensen, from Liverpool; Prince Napoli (Ital), Megna, from Belfast, I; Assunta (Ital), Ciliento, from Genoa; Kristinestad (Rus), Hulman, from Liverpool; Haranga, from —— (all for Baltimore); schr. Jonas S French, from Boston for Washington.

Passed out—Barks Minerva, for Belfast; Luz for Bristol Channel; brig Potomac (Br), Wilson, for Demerara (all from Baltimore).

FALL RIVER, Dec 1—Arrived, brig Milwaukie, Mitchell, Calais.

GALVESTON, Nov 28—Arrived, barks Nenuphar (Br), Walker, Havana; Brazos, Fuller, New York; brig Lizabel, Mahoney, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Cremona, Gove, Liverpool.

GLOUCESTER, Dec 2—Arrived, brig Don Carlos, Arthurson, Turks Islands for orders; schrs Sparkling Sea, Baker, Clark's Island for New York; Almira Cloutman, Greenlaw, Bangor for do.

KEY WEST, Dec 3—Sailed, steamer Liberty, Budgens (from New Orleans and Havana), Baltimore.

MOBILE, Nov 28—Arrived, steamship Cortes (Sp), Yribas, Havana; bark Eblana (Br), Scott, do; brig Moses Day, Crosby, Matanzas; schr Alice Taylor, Pease, do.

Cleared—Ships Wm A Campbell, Curling, Liverpool; Calliope (Br), Sinclair, Galveston.

29th—Cleared, brig Florence, Rathburn, New York; schr Carrie Elsie, Mould, Annatt's Bay, Ja.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov 29—Arrived, barks Bridgeport, Morgan, Liverpool; Alphonse et Marie (Fr), Privat, Bordeaux; schr C H Lawrence, Kemp, Utilla. Below, ship Kendrick Fish, Watts, from Liverpool.

Cleared—Steamship Jamaican (Br), Watson, Liverpool; bark Unanima (Br), Nickerson, do; brigs Nueva Casimira (Sp), Dural, Barcelona; Cairo (Ital), Pongiglione, Genoa.

31st—Arrived, ship Anna Camp, Gardner, Liverpool.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Nov 29—Arrived, bark John Geddie (Br), Smith, Liverpool; schr Jennie Wood, Pizzati, Utila.

NEWBURYPORT, Nov 30—Arrived, schr Mary E Amsden, Brooks, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, Dec 1, PM—Arrived, schrs Abbie Frankford, Hickman, Wellfleet for Virginia; Lucy M Jenkins, Jenkins, Provincetown for do; M J Laughton, Laughton, Portland for New York; Sammy Ford, Allen, Lubec for Newark; Keystone, Hatch, Blue Hill for Philadelphia; Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven for New York; Terrapin, Wooster, Calais for do; Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Bangor for do; Virginia, Ross, Lubec for Philadelphia; Empress, Kennedy, Rockland for New York; Harry Percy, Percy, Kennebec River for do; Geo Hotchkiss, Doyle, Boston for do.

2d, AM—Arrived, schrs R A Forsyth, Hobbie, Providence for New York (and sailed); Addie Ryerson, Pike, Lubec for New York; Venilla, of Rockland.

Sailed this AM, schrs Abbie Frankford, Nellie M Snow, Lucy M Jenkins.

The wind bound vessels are mostly going out this AM, with a moderate NNE breeze.

NEW LONDON, Dec 2—Arrived, schrs N Graves, New York for Boston; J C Rogers, Kate Grant, and Ella Francis, Bangor for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 2—Cleared, schrs S W Bunnell, Bunnell; Ruth T Carlisle, Smith; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney; Elwood Doron, Jarvis, and John Brooks, Fox, New York.

PASS CAVALLO, Nov 25—Arrived, schr Anna C Leverett, Stevens, New York for Indianola.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 2—Arrived, bark Charles et Jeanne (Fr), Boult, Marseilles; brig A B Patterson (Br), Anderson, Porto Cabello; schrs R K Vaughn, Smith, and Searsville, Matthews, Boston; J J Moore, Franklin, Providence; Edward Waite, York, Portland; Ada Doane, Nickerson, Gloucester; Enos Briggs, Mayo, Portsmouth; Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, Chelsea.

Cleared—Steamship Rattlesnake, Pierce, Boston; barks Fury, Hopkins, Santander; Sam Shephard (Br), Evans, Cienfuegos; brig Falcon, Smith, St Lucia; schrs Kocheko, Jasper, Aspinwall; Ada Doane, Nickerson, Fall River; M P Smith, Grace, Medford.

3d—Arrived, schrs Ephraim & Anna, Houck, Lanesville; E F Cabada, Swain, Providence.

Below, coming up, schrs A Bartlett, Harriet N Miller and Marietta Tilton, from Boston; Geo Nebinger, from Newburyport.

Cleared—Steamers Aries, Whelden, Boston; Florida, Rogers, Providence; Alliance, Carr, Richmond via Norfolk; bark Hornet, Hopkins, Gibraltar for orders; schr Sallie Mair, Powell, Charleston.

LEWES, Del, Dec 3, AM—The fog has lifted and vessels are leaving the harbor; brig George Gilchrist and schr A D Huddell are reported here.

PORTLAND, Dec 1—Arrived, brig F H Jennings, Mahoney, New York; schr Lizzie B Gregg, Anderson, Philadelphia.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec 2—Arrived, schr Charlie Morton, Davis, Alexandria.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 2—Arrived, steamer Electra, Shirley, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Ann E Carll, Tyler, Georgetown, DC; Louisa Birdsall, Birdsall, Baltimore; Mattie E Taber, Aldrich, Philadelphia; Wave, Hubbard, Trenton; John Warren, McGar, New York.

RICHMOND, Dec 1—Arrived, steamship Old Dominion, Walker, New York.

Sailed—Brig Lemarte (Ger), Breiman, Rio Grande do Sul.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 25—Arrived, ship City of Lahore (Br), Greenhorn, Liverpool; bark Columbia, Mayhew, Newcastle, NSW; schr May Hare, Peterson, Poro.

Cleared—Ships Clytie (Br), Pattinger, Cork; Atalanta (Br), Brown, Mazatlan; bark Amie, Fake, Burrard Inlet; schrs Urania, Holder, Kodiak; Good Templar, Kroger, La Paz.

Sailed—Ship Ellen Goudy (Br), Perry, Queenstown.

Dec 2—Arrived, steamship Arizona, Caverly, Panama.

SATILLA MILLS, Ga, Nov 28—Arrived, schr Agnes, Hodgdon, Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Dec 3—Arrived, barks Crimea (Br), Glover, Liverpool; Alice Reed, Kelleran, Waldodoro, Me; Vasa (Nor), Nielsen, Gloucester, E; schrs Rosalie (Br), Nassau; Harry Sheppard, Jacksonville.

Cleared—Ships Julia (Br), Dunkerton, and L B Gilchrest, Emerson, Liverpool; bark Traveller (Br), Scott, Havre.

SALEM, Dec 1—Arrived, schrs Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Vinalhaven for New York; America, Ingraham, Rockland for Richmond, Va; John Boynton, Hill, Portland for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Charles A Ropes, and Charles Shearer.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec 2—Arrived, schrs James S Hewitt, Philadelphia for Boston; Alpine, Hoboken for Portsmouth; M E Higgins, Provincetown for New York; Lelia Linwood, Harwich for do.

Returned—Brigs Keystone and Whittaker; schrs Canary, Rio, P Boice, Delmont, Locke (?); E H Nash, Castalia (Br), Samuel Hart, Eveline, T Sinnickson, Owen P Hinds, Anna Leland, Opera (Br), Mary Lee, Newton, L B Sargent, Union, American Eagle, Caroline Grant, George Savage, Balloon, and Grace Girdler.

Sailed—Schr Light of the East.

3d—9 AM—No arrivals; foggy and calm.

WILMINGTON, NC, Dec 1—Arrived, barks Moewe (Ger), Ahrens, Rotterdam; Sarnow (Ger), Bussert, Gloucester; Falken (Nor), Christensen, do; Dragen (Nor), Thomesen, Swansea; brigs Miletus (Nor), Penderson, Sevilla; Bertha (Ger), Hillerichs, Hamburg; schr Mary Brewer, Sanders, Rockport.

WEEHAWKEN, Dec 1—In port, schrs Hannah Blackman, Arnold; Wm Capes, Kelley; Mary Miller, Dayton, and Sarah A Falconer, Wilson, all to load for Providence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 A. M.

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MANUFACTURED AND MINERAL SPRING WATER have been such total failures until the discovery of the wonderful Bethesda Mineral Spring that the poor sufferers with diseases their physicians acknowledge they are unable to cure, are frequently too discouraged and suspicious to obtain this almost miraculous specific. To save as many as possible from a premature grave Dr. A. H. HEATH has printed thousands of pamphlets, with letters and names from the cured, and published as many more as would consent to have their names made public, which are not a tithe of those restored. Depot and offices, No. 200 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

5 EAST 2D ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A YOUNG woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

20 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit maker; good home more of an object than wages. Call for three days.

22 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking thoroughly; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days.

23D ST., 325 WEST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and laundress in a private family; best city reference.

28 WEST 49TH ST.—A FAMILY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping desire to locate two faithful girls; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply on Thursday morning, between 9 and 12.

43 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; is a good baker; understands soups, meats and fish in all their branches; no objection to a boarding house; good reference.

43 PERRY ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; is a first class washer and ironer; best city reference.

49 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do housework in a small famllp; best reference.

50 WEST 36TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; seven years' reference from last employers. Call for two days.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A RESPECTABLE FRENCH woman as cook in a private family; no objection to city or country; good references. Call on or address for two days Mrs. WILLIAMS.

53 EAST 40TH ST., CORNER OF 4TH AV.—A REspectable girl as first class cook in a private family; has excellent city reference; would be willing to do the coarse washing. Call for two days.

55 EAST 41ST ST.—AS GOOD COOK; BEST CITY reference from last place. Call on or address.

61 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing and obliging; good city reference.

65 UNION PLACE, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 18TH st.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist with fine washing or general housework; good city reference from last employers. Can be seen for two days.

80 SMITH ST., BROOKLYN, FIRST FLOOR, FRONT. A competent Swedish woman as first class cook, in city or country. Call for one week.

85 6TH AV., IN THE BASEMENT.—A RESPECTable woman as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; boarding house preferred; good reference.

87 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl as good plain cook and will assist with washing; ten years' reference from her last place.

92 LUDLOW ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS PERFECT German cook in a restaurant, hotel or private family; only first class need apply.

95 EAST HOUSTON ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer; very good recommendations.

107 WEST 49TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—AS FIRST class cook; understands soups, game and all kinds of desserts; good reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN a private family; can take entire charge of the kitchen; city or country; five years' reference.

108 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK FOR either city or country; best city reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; willing to do the coarse washing; three years' reference.

114 WEST 38TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, GOOD washer and ironer; no objection to a private boarding house; city reference.

122 EAST HOUSTON ST., CORNER OF 2D AV., top floor.—An English woman as good cook; understands her business thoroughly, either in a private boarding house or hotel; no objection to city or country; good reference if required.

130 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as first class cook; capable of doing all sorts of pastry and baking; best city references; boarding house or private family.

132 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook in a private family; willing and obliging; no objection to assist with washing if required; five years' city reference.

138 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable woman as cook and to assist in washing in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. Call for two days.

139 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED cook; in the city or country.

140 WEST 17TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good laundress; no objection to the country.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer; excellent baker; city or country; good references.

142 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to a boarding house or to go a short distance in the country; good reference.

145 EAST 40TH ST.—TWO SISTERS IN A PRIVATE family; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

147 EAST 32D ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

149 NORFOLK ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family; understands German and English; good references.

153 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; is capable of doing marketing if required; four years' best city reference; also her niece, a respectable young girl, as waitress or chambermaid; has lived with some of the first class families in England; would wait on grown children and teach them if required; three years' city reference from her last place.

154 WEST 23TH ST., GROCERY.—A COMPETENT person as cook; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference.

157 CHRISTOPHER ST., FANCY STORE.—TWO girls; one as good cook, bread and biscuit maker; the other as laundress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable young woman as competent cook; would do the coarse washing; best reference from last employer for honesty, sobriety and capability.

159 EAST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good bread baker; no objection to the country.

167 WEST 19TH ST., ONE DOOR FROM 7TH AV.—As first class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference from last place. Call for two days.

175 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE English woman as first class cook; good city reference; no objection to a club or boarding house. Call or address for three days.

176 7TH AV., NEAR 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, front.—An experienced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best city reference. Call for two days.

196 MADISON AV.—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS FIRST class cook; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress, &c.

208 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

211 53D ST., SECOND FLIGHT OF STAIRS, FRONT room.—A respectable woman as good plain cook and to assist with the washing. Apply to-day.

216 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as first class cook; would do the plain washing in a private family; good city reference.

216 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small family; would take care of the lower part of the house; good reference.

217 EAST 38TH ST., ROOM 9.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class cook; would assist in coarse washing.

217 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

225 WEST 27TH ST., IN THE REAR HOUSE.—AS a good plain cook. Call for JANE HARRIS.

230 EAST 51TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNderstands her business; best city reference.

232 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference.

236 WEST 32D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, OR would assist with washing and ironing; good city references.

239 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; four and five years' reference from past place.

244 EAST 34TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Apply at present employer's.

246 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do upstairs work in a small family; is a good laundress; best city reference.

252 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, either in a boarding house or restaurant.

286 9TH AV., NEAR 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE person as good cook; or would do general housework; wages no object; best city reference.

302 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference.

304 WEST 38TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AS GOOD plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

304 10TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—As cook in a private family or boarding house; city reference.

304 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer in a small American family; can make good bread and biscuits; understands meats, game, poultry and soups; best city reference.

308 WEST 48TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or do housework in a small family; is a good bread and biscuit baker; city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

316 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; six years' reference from last place.

328 EAST 21ST ST., FIRST FLIGHT.—A PROTESTANT woman as first class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker; good reference.

330 EAST 32D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER and to assist in washing and ironing and take charge of milk and butter; country preferred; good reference.

339 EAST 16TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding house; good city reference.

341 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference from last place; would be willing to go in the country.

343 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT, room 9.—Two Protestant girls; one as good cook and excellent washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good city references from their last places.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—AN ACTIVE, RESPECTABLE young woman, as good cook, washer and ironer; an excellent baker; good city reference.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good city references.

370 7TH AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A respectable person as first class cook; undersands game, poultry, biscuit and bread; good city reference.

373 WEST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; best city reference.

375 NORTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—COLORED cook or laundress, from Virginia; twelve months' reference from present employer.

405 EAST 29TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young girl to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; best city reference from last place.

407 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as plain cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework; city or country; good city reference.

408 WEST 50TH ST.—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer; good city reference.

408 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

413 WEST 40TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one as excellent cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best city references. Call.

422 WEST 32D ST.—A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman as cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference.

432 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as a good cook; good baker; excellent laundress; city reference.

433 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND AV. A.—A respectable woman as first class cook; city or country; understands her business.

436 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as good plain cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; good city reference from last place.

438 EAST 9TH ST., FIRST STAIRS, FRONT.—AS first class order cook in a dining saloon; eight years in her last place. Call for three days.

409 WEST 39TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl to do plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework in a small private family; city references.

441 WEST 49TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS; one as cook or cook and laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress; best city reference. Call for two days.

454 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer, or would make herself useful; best reference; no objection to the country.

461 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 10TH AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do plain cooking or general housework in a small family; good reference.

480 9TH AV. BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS.—AS cook or to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference. Call from 10 to 4.

544 2D AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS cook; will assist with the washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; eight years' city reference. Call for two days.

704 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; no objection to the coarse washing, if required; two years' city reference.

771 7TH AV.—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a faithful woman; best of testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days.

781 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS., TOP floor.—A respectable woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework for a small private family; best reference.

784 8TH AV., BETWEEN 57TH AND 58TH STS.—A young woman as cook or to do general housework; city reference.

805 3D AV., REAR, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH sts.—A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; best city reference.

835 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

865 6TH AV., IN THE PAPER STORE.—A MIDDLE aged respectable woman as cook; thoroughly understands the entire charge of a kitchen; best city reference.

968 6TH AV., CORNER OF 54TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as first class cook; good pastry cook; bakes good bread and biscuits; would do the coarse washing if required; good city reference. Call for two days.

1,055 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS., IN drug store.—A respectable woman as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family, or would do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

1,060 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron or do housework in a small private family; best city references.

Chambermaids, &c.

6 ALLEN ST.—A WELL EDUCATED YOUNG GERman girl as chambermaid or to attend young children in an American family. Inquire for Mrs. PETRI.

19 WEST 22D ST.—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; is capable and obliging; no objection to the care of children.

36 ROSE ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

37 WEST 43D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID, AND TO do plain sewing; willing and obliging; city or country.

47 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A WELSH woman as chambermaid and seamstress or to do waiting in a private family; good reference from last place. Call for two days.

59 WEST 55TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid, nurse, waitress or to do plain sewing; reference from present employer.

80 3D AV., NEAR 12TH ST., ONE STAIRS, FRONT.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; no objection to a boarding house; city reference.

112 EAST 28TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city references.

119 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference from last places.

121 WEST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing in a private family; references.

134 KING ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children, do chamberwork and fine washing.

135 WEST 19TH ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or housework; city or country; good reference.

137 5TH AV.—A YOUNG, OBLIGING GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or as pantry girl. Apply at present employer's.

137 EAST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her present employers.

139 EAST 26TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call for two days.

144 EAST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

145 EAST 26TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

147 MADISON AV.—A GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and seamstress, or to assist with fine washing; American family preferred. Call for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to housework; not long in the country.

202 WEST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; five years' reference from last place.

208 WEST 33D ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress or would do chamberwork alone; first class city reference for either; no objections to go to the country.

213 WEST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small family.

220 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., room 5.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or would do chamberwork and take care of a baby; good city reference.

224 WEST 17TH ST. (RING SECOND BELL), OR AT No. 4 East 30th st.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; highest reference given from last place.

228 WEST 16TH ST., REAR.—TWO GERMAN girls as chambermaids in a small American family.

240 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; is good tempered, willing and obliging; good city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

242 EAST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—A Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

250 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Call for two days.

250 EAST 28TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young woman as first class chambermaid or regular waitress; can take full charge of the dining room; good city reference.

251 7TH AV., CORNER OF 24TH ST., SECOND floor.—Two Protestant girls; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer; good references from their last employer. Can be seen for two days.

252 WEST 19TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A REspectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

257 WEST 14TH ST., FORMER EMPLOYER'S.—A neat, active young woman as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; excellent reference. Call for two days.

258 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; money not so much an object as a good home; good city reference.

273 WILLIAM ST., CORNER PEARL, TOP FLOOR.—A French girl as chambermaid and sewer in a private family.

280 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do chamberwork; no objection to assist with children.

294 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; city reference.

301 WEST 29TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; good city reference.

306 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference from last place.

309 WEST 20TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city reference. Call for two days

326 EAST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

331 EAST 6TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., top floor.—A young well educated German girl as chambermaid in a private family, or to assist a lady and mind children.

332 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as chambermaid and nurse in an Episcopal family; good city reference.

335 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and to mind children; is a good sewer and a smart, intelligent girl; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

343 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to mind children; best references.

344 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting; good city reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days.

347 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; good reference.

353 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; good city references. Call or address.

407 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to do sewing; good city reference.

457 GREENWICH ST., NEAR DESBROSSES, SECond floor.—A respectable middle-aged person as good washer and ironer in a small family.

459 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid; can do all kinds of sewing; is willing to make herself generally useful.

472 6TH AV., CORNER 29TH ST.—A YOUNG American girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children.

500 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG lady as chambermaid in a private family.

671 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and waiting or to take care of children; is a neat, plain sewer and willing to make herself generally useful; best references as to honesty and respectability.

773 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A young girl to do chamberwork and washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family; city reference.

783 7TH AV., CORNER 52D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A German girl, as chambermaid or cook in a small family.

814 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress; six years' reference. Call for two days.

996 3D AV., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE woman as chambermaid and to assist in the care of children, or would make herself generally useful; four years' city reference.

1,031 3D AV., CORNER 61ST ST.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

A GOOD FRENCH COOK; BEST CITY REFERence. Address F. F., Herald office.

A QUALIFIED, RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE AND obliging English woman, well recommended, as chambermaid and waitress; is also an excellent nurse and seamstress. Call on or address ELLEN, 332 6th av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A WELSH PROTestant, a situation as chambermaid or nursery maid; good reference. Address J. H., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, in a private family; reference from her last place. Address JUDITH, box 122 Herald office.

Dressmakers and Seamstresse.

4 HORATIO ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day; prices reduced to suit the times; cutting and fitting done home.

44 WEST 11TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER would like to make engagements to go out by the day or week; good references. Call on or address for three days DRESSMAKER.

54 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day in first class families; understands all kinds of dressmaking in latest style; references given or work can be seen.

61 WEST 39TH ST., UPPER BELL.—A PROTESTANT young person as seamstress by the day in private families; can cut and fit; is a nice trimmer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take work home; can be well recommended.

101 EAST 30TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A PROTEStant girl as seamstress and lady's maid; cuts and fits dresses and does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; seven years' city reference.

103 ADAMS ST., BROOKLYN.—A FASHIONABLE dressmaker would like a few more engagements; first class cutter and fitter; terms $1 50 per day.

117 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A THORough dressmaker, in all its branches, will work at her own home at one-half the former prices; also cutting and basting; references.

133 MACDOUGAL ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMstress by the month; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Call for two days.

133 MACDOUGAL ST.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress, that understands dressmaking, to do work by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

139 7TH AV.—WANTED, FAMILY SEWING OR dressmaking; would alter, repair or finish after a first class dressmaker; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; extra buttonhole maker. Call on or address M. WINANT.

155 WEST 28TH ST.—A FRENCH GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit dresses and operate; is willing to go out by the day or week; best city reference.

158 8TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagement by the day or would take work home and fit ladies at residence if desired; a perfect fit guaranteed; first class references. Call or address.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSmaker wishes to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; is an excellent trimmer.

213 36TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, front room.—A competent and skilful operator on Willcox & Gibbs' or Grover & Baker's machine by the day or week. Address.

228 EAST 121ST ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., third floor, front room.—As dressmaker and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of one or two children; notes will be answered.

250 WEST 17TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to work by the day or month in private families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands family sewing of all kinds; no objection to wait on ladies or growing children.

300 EAST 43D ST.—AS DRESSMAKER TO GO OUT by the day or week; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

317 EAST 25TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable woman as seamstress; can operate on five different machines; can do all sorts of family sewing by the week or month, on reasonable terms; best city references. Call or address.

357 WEST 14TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AN EXperienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's or Willcox & Gibbs' machine would like a few customers to work for by the day, week or month. Call for two days.

373 WEST 52D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and operate on several machines; or as lady's maid; understands hairdressing; best city reference.

455 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY from England, as seamstress or waitress; honest and obliging.

533 3D AV.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES EMPLOYment by the day; can cut and fit and do family sewing; can sew on machine; would take a permanent place.

703 6TH AV., STORE.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES a few more engagements by the day, week or month; can cut and fit and operate; best city reference. Call or address.

703 6TH AV., STORE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG lady as seamstress and companion; is attentive and useful; city reference. Address, for three days, COMPANION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1,151 2D AV. (RING THIRD BELL).—A FIRST class operator wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit children's dresses, all kinds of ladies' undergarments; would help with dressmaking; Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW MORE engagements by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; $1 50 per day. Address C., station E.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER TO DO THE WORK of a few families by the day; evening and dinner dresses made in the latest styles. Address DRESSMAKER, box 111 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; is competent to make, cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and other machines; good reference; no objection to the country. Address M. B., box 103 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

7 2D AV.—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work.

35 VESTRY ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; best city reference.

38 DERBBOSSES ST., IN THE CANDY STORE.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

43 PERRY ST., IN THE REAR.—TO DO GENERAL housework or as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; small private family; good reference.

51 PRINCE ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; would make herself generally useful; no objection to the country.

52 GREENWICH AV., BAKER STORE.—A SMART young girl to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

53 LORIMER ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A GERMAN girl in a respectable family to do general housework.

75 ORCHARD ST., NEAR GRAND, PRESENT EMployer's.—A respectable girl to do general housework for a small family.

119 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; has good city reference.

125 EAST HOUSTON ST., ROOM 3.—AN AMERIcan girl, 18 years of age, to do light housework and mind children; would go for $5 or $6 a month if could get a good home for the winter.

130 WEST 19TH ST., STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference.

133 MACDOUGAL ST.—AN AMERICAN LADY would take charge or do general housework for a widower with a small family; city or country. Address Mrs. HERSON.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG, STRONG GIRL, not long in the country, to do general housework in a private family; not particular as to wages, but wants a home for the winter.

164 LUDLOW ST., ROOM 10.—A GERMAN GIRL, 15 years of age, to do housework and take care of children. A good home more of an object than wages.

176 MADISON ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a private family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer.

185 LUDLOW ST., NEAR HOUSTON ST., FIRST floor.—A respectable young girl to do general housework.

210 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman to do general housework in a small family. Call for two days.

222 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—AS NURSE OR to do general housework; good sewer and agreeable; three years English reference.

229 EAST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework, that has lived with her last employer 12 years.

238 4TH AV.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GIRL to do general housework.

248 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl to do general housework, or as chambermaid if required.

252 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; best reference from last place.

300 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do housework; has a good idea of cooking.

306 EAST 36TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

307 EAST 60TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. A respectable young girl to do general housework and assist in the care of children in a small private family; best city reference from her last place.

314 WEST 21ST ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable girl to do general housework; good city reference.

318 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for two days.

323 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; best city reference.

327 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

337 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

340 EAST 34TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble girl to do general housework; can cook, wash and iron; will make herself agreeable to all; good reference.

343 WEST 44TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., top floor, back.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call for two days.

347 WEST 16TH ST.—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good washer and ironer; good cook; willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding house; five years' city reference.

358 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately from the old country, to do general housework in a small private family.

364 10TH AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.—A girl, 15 years old, to assist at housework in a private family and make herself useful; city reference.

365 1ST AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A PROTEStant woman to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

370 10TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A young girl to do general housework or nurse; lately landed; will be found willing and obliging.

395 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; good reference if required.

402 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl lately landed, to do general housework; has city reference.

407 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable girl, lately landed, to do general housework or any other kind of work. Apply for two days.

413 EAST 17TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTable Protestant to do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; country preferred.

415 EAST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework by the day or week; satisfactory reference. Call for three days.

425 EAST 14TH ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—A girl to do housework in a private family; is willing and obliging and can guarantee trustworthiness and reliability; city or country; references if required. Call or address for three days.

427 EAST 15TH ST., ROOM 18.—A COMPETENT Protestant girl to do housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; city reference.

428 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A young woman to do general housework; good reference. Call for two days.

428 EAST 15TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GIRL TO do general housework or as plain cook, washer and ironer; can bake bread and biscuit; city reference.

439 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family; good city reference. Call for two days.

445 WEST 52D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—TWO REspectable young girls to do general housework; are good cooks, washers and ironers.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 11.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference.

567 3D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference from last place.

626 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in small private family; no objection to short distance in the country; good city reference.

654 2D AV., ROOM 14.—A PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework; is a first class washer and ironer; well recommended.

752 8TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do plain housework; has good reference.

875 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; good city references.

974 3D AV., BETWEEN 58TH AND 59TH STS.—A respectable girl to do housework in a small private family.

995 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small private family.

1,037 3D AV.—A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT to do general housework; best reference.

1,310 1ST AV., BETWEEN 74TH AND 75TH STS.—A respectable German girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

1,322 3D AV., BETWEEN 75TH AND 76TH STS.—A young girl to do housework in a small family. Call for two days.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS TO obtain a situation in a small family to do general housework, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; is willing and obliging. Address Mrs. RENSOME, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

6 VARICK PLACE (SULLIVAN ST.), BETWEEN Houston and Bleecker sts.—A middle-aged woman; understands housekeeping and plain cooking; good reference.

163 8TH AV.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS PRACtical housekeeper or any position of trust; highest references. Address, by letter, Mrs. WATSON.

170 BLEECKER ST.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT and education as lady housekeeper in a widower's family; no objection to travel. Call for a week, from 2 till 4 P. M., or in the evening from 7 till 9, or address Mrs. SMYTH.

697 BROADWAY, SECOND FLIGHT, FRONT, room 31.—A lady as housekeeper in a widower's family.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCAtion, of prepossessing appearance, as housekeeper, or any other position not menial; salary not so much an object as a home; highest reference given. Address C. E. B., box 214 Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

9 SUFFOLK ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL as laundress in a private family.

28 WEST 49TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER).—TWO girls; one as laundress or cook; the other as chambermaid or nurse. Call for two days.

48 WEST 13TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS would go out by the day or take in fine washing; best city reference.

68 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; would assist in chamberwork if required or would go a short distance in the country; highly recommended from present place.

68 WEST 37TH ST.—NURSE BY A FIRST CLASS infant's nurse, Protestant; can be highly recommended as thoroughly understanding the care of children; entirely devoted to her duties; best city reference. Address C. A. NURSE, one week.

111 WEST 20TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A French woman to do work by the day; is a good, clear starcher; can do all kinds of fine washing and laces.

131 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A competent Protestant woman to go out by the day to wash and iron or houseclean; good references.

133 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman would like a few more families or gentlemen's washing and ironing at her own house; good satisfaction. Address Mrs. HAMILTON.

137 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman desires ladies' and gentlemen's washing; done up in the best style and shortest notice.

144 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class laundress; understands her business in all its branches; three years' city reference.

153 EAST 43D ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day or to take washing to her own home; best city reference. Call or address.

157 WEST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, or chambermaid and fine washer; best city references.

204 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class laundress; will take in gentlemen's or families' washing and do up clothes in first class style at her own house; best city reference. Call or address. Ring second bell.

205 EAST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNdress; thoroughly understands her business; fluting and polishing; best city reference from last place.

217 EAST 38TH ST., ROOM 9.—A RESPECTABLE girl as first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

219 WEST 32D ST., REAR HOUSE.—AS FIRST class laundress; no objection to a boarding house; is a good plain cook; city reference from last place.

224 EAST 29TH ST.—WANTED BY A COMPEtent woman ladies' and gentlemen's washing at 75 cents to $1 per dozen; fluting and polishing. Call on or address Mrs. REGAN.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 17.—A WOMAN DESIRES to take in washing, or go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning; will work reasonably; can do first class ironing. Good reference.

238 EAST 46TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as laundress; best city reference. Call for two days.

252 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do fine washing or to take care of children; no objection to the country; three years' reference.

309 7TH AV., REAR HOUSE.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress; thoroughly understands her duties; no objection to the county; best city reference.

335 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—FAMILIES' or gentlemen's washing done in the neatest style, by a respectable woman, at her own house.

335 6TH AV.—A FRENCH LADY AS GOOD LAUNdress in a private family; good city reference. Mme. TELLIER.

337 WEST 26TH ST., ROOM 15.—A YOUNG GIRL as first class laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; very best reference.

341 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; good reference if required.

347 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A GOOD laundress to go out by the day and to take in ladies' and gentlemen's washing; can do all kinds of fineries.

404 WEST 31ST ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to go out by the day; all sorts of fineries and lace done up in the neatest style; best reference.

416 EAST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A competent laundress to do family washing, or ladies' or gentlemen's; can do fluting or puffing in the neatest manner. Call or send address to Mrs. MEEHAN, room 10.

475 7TH AV., NEAR 36TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS laundress in a private family; understands fluting, puffing, &c., or chamberwork and fine washing; has three years' city reference from last employer. Call or address for two days.

476 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BETWEEN 32D AND 33d sts.—A superior laundress solicits washing to do at home or would go out by the day; unexceptionable references.

513 WEST 45TH ST.—A GERMAN, EXPERIENCED laundress, desires work by the day or will take in fine washing at reasonable terms; polishing fluting and puffing by the day, week or month; best references. Mrs. FAGGA.

625 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., IN the fruit store.—As first class laundress in a private family; can flute; understands her business; has no objection to the country; good references.

662 8TH AV., NEAR 42D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK room.—A young Swedish girl as laundress or chambermaid and laundress. Call Wednesday and Thursday.

704 3D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid, or would do general housework in a small American family; city reference.

996 3D AV., TOP FLOOR.—WANTED, FAMILY washing by the month or dozen; reasonable terms; good city reference.

YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD LAUNDRESS AND sewer with a small family, or would go home nights. Address C. HARRISON, Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

2 EAST 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse for growing children or baby and to do plain sewing; is trustworthy, kind and obliging; first class city reference.

51 SULLIVAN ST.—A FRENCH GIRL, NEWLY ARrived, as nurse and to sew; no objection to travelling. Call on or address for two days Mrs. WILLIAMS.

121 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG PERSON (PROtestant German), who speaks English and French well, thoroughly experienced, as nurse to take the entire charge of children; first class city reference. Address S. S.

125 GREENWICH AV., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young English girl to mind children and to assist with chamberwork; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO thoroughly understands her business, to take care of a child or to do light housework; is a good seamstress; city or country; best city references.

148 WEST 26TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman; best city reference; a good home preferred to high wages.

149 WEST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is a good plain sewer; city reference.

153 EAST 43D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; best city reference. Call on or address Mrs. E. M. J.

154 SPRING ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG French lady to take care of children in a private family.

159 7TH AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.—A girl, lately landed, as nurse; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; no objection to a short distance in the country.

161 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 17.—A RESPECTABLE woman as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge; willing to assist with light chamberwork; city reference.

200 SOUTH OXFORD ST., OR 18 VANDERBILT av., Brooklyn.—A healthy, respectable young widow as wet nurse; would prefer to have her own baby with her, or would give it for adoption to a responsible party; can refer to one of the head physicians of Brooklyn. Call for one week.

210 6TH ST., IN GROCERY STORE.—AS WET nurse, by a young woman whose baby is dead; milk two months old.

216 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to take care of growing children and to do plain sewing or chamberwork or as waitress; reference.

218 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse to take care of children in a private family; good reference.

223 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOman with healthy breast, as wet nurse in a respectable family.

227 EAST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and to do sewing in a private family; five years' city reference.

234 WEST 28TH ST., ROOM 7.—A SCOTCH WOMAN, Protestant, as child's nurse or to take care of an invalid; understands all kinds of fine needlework; would do chamberwork and waiting; highest city references.

238 EAST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., rear house, top floor.—A respectable married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse; her babe five weeks old.

241 WEST 37TH ST.—A FRENCH PERSON TO take care of grown children and do sewing; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

241 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; would go in the country; doctor's reference.

256 WEST 47TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle if required; or would do plain sewing and light chamberwork; three years' city reference.

273 WEST 22D ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO take care of children and make herself generally useful.

306 WEST 41ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 12.—A small Protestant girl (14 years of age) to take care of children and make herself useful.

325 8TH AV., DRUG STORE.—AS EXPERIENCED ladies' nurse; best reference. Call or address.

325 WEST 17TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; willing to do ladies' washing if required; good city reference. Call to-day.

327 EAST 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried woman as wet nurse; first baby; none but first class need apply; best reference.

333 WEST 26TH ST.—AS WET NURSE, BY A FIRST class woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best reference. Call for two days.

340 EAST 19TH ST.—A PERSON WHO IS FULLY competent to take full charge of a baby; can sew nicely; well recommended.

343 EAST 36TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS UP.—A REspectable woman as monthly or general nurse; best city reference.

360 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTestant girl to take care of children; six years' reference.

382 BLEECKER ST.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERican lady, 30 years of age, as nurse to an invalid lady; city or country; good reference.

399 3D AV., NEAR 28TH ST., IN THE FANCY store.—A respectable Protestant woman as child's nurse, and to do plain sewing; can operate on several machines; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objections to the country; first class references.

406 WARREN ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse.

413 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse and to mind children; city reference.

418 WEST 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman wishes a baby to bring up on the bottle at her own home. Call on or address Mrs. CONRAN.

442 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

443 WEST 49TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A REspectable young girl to take care of children; is kind and gentle, smart and intelligent.

463 9TH AV.—A FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE CARE of growing children.

466 7TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A GIRL AS child's nurse in a private family; can do plain sewing. Call all day.

471 7TH AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS.—A respectable young girl as child's nurse and to do sewing; best city reference.

527 6TH AV.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS competent infant's nurse; would wait on a delicate lady and be very useful; a good home before wages; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country.

614 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN AVS. B AND C, first floor.—A smart, intelligent little girl, 13 years of age, to take care of children; willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at her mother's home.

670 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW AT nurse or to do chamberwork or plain sewing. Call until suited.

741 7TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

781 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—A GIRL, 16 YEARS of age, to take care of children; good city reference from her last place. Call at her parents.

808 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY nurse, at present disengaged, wishes to make a few more engagements; best reference from city doctors.

1,189 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH sts., hair store.—An English Protestant woman as nurse, to take care of infant or grown children and to do plain sewing; city or country; good city reference.

A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, WITH THE BEST recommendations from private families and physicians, as invalid's or infant's nurse in a first class family. Address NURSE, box 116 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FRENCH LADY WOULD TAKE THE ENTIRE charge of one or two children and teach them French; compensation small; best reference given. Address FRANCAISE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN INTELLIGENT ENGLISH GIRL TO TAKE CARE of one child and do plain sewing, or light chamberwork; no objection to the country or to travel; best reference. Address R. D., box 220 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children; can do plain sewing and willing to make herself generally useful; where she could have a good home, small wages; good references from last employer's. Address A. B., station H.

EXPERIENCED NURSE (ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman), will take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or growing children and to do sewing, or wait on an invalid; country not objected to. Christian Home, 133 Macdougal st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR TO take care of an invalid gentleman by a respectable man; reference from former patients. Call at or address 237 West 33d st.

Waitresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference.

49 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or chambermaid; best city reference.

59 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class waitress and chambermaid; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best reference from her last employer.

85 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress; would go as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call or address.

107 WEST 18TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable girl as competent waitress; four years' city reference.

131 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—A respectable young woman as first class waitress; or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; city reference. Call for two days.

170 3D AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS., IN store.—A young woman as competent waitress; best city reference.

203 WEST 29TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first class waitress; best city reference.

203 EAST 44TH ST., FOURTH BELL.—AN ENGlish Protestant girl as first class waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; city reference.

210 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

314 EAST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; will assist with other work if required; four years' city reference.

316 WEST 22D ST.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL AS waitress or chambermaid; fully competent; three years' reference from last place.

332 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., in the rear.—A respectable young woman as good waitress in a private family, and would do fine washing and ironing; good city reference from her last employer. Call or address.

403 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress and chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good city reference. Call for two days.

411 EAST 18TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A GIRL, AGED 18, as waitress and chambermaid, or to make herself generally useful; good city reference.

995 6TH AV., TAILOR STORE.—A RESPECTable girl as first class waitress; understands the care of silver and dining room; best reference.

Miscellaneous.

33 CLINTON ST., HOBOKEN.—A RESPECTABLE English woman wishes a situation where she can take her little girl (four years old) with her. Call on or address, for three days, Mrs. SYMONS.

34 RIDGE ST.—A WOMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO make herself useful; owns a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can cut and fit dresses; is a good sick nurse; wages not so much an object as a home; good reference.

47 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A YOUNG lady in a fancy or dry goods store; good reference. Call on or address Miss H.

72 WEST 11TH ST.—A LONE LADY AS LADY'S companion. Address Rev. E. BOREL.

182 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS lady's maid, first class infant's nurse or seamstress; speaks French and English fluently; can cut, fit and operate; is accustomed to travelling; never seasick; city reference. Call or address for two days.

375 THROOP AV., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from Europe, as French polisher, understands the business in all its branches. Address M. B. R.

395 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable girl to attend at the bakery business; good reference if required.

AN EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO AS lady's travelling companion. For information apply at Dr. FRED. ELLIOT'S office, 164 West 34th st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

A YOUNG INTELLIGENT WIDOW, OF PLEASING looks and manners, wants situation as companion for an old gentleman. Address, IN GOOD FAITH, box 163 Herald office.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WANTS a position in a boarding school, where she would take charge of the children's wardrobe, or be useful to the principal in any way, and where honesty and fidelity are required; unexceptionable reference. Address Miss H., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—ANY RESPECTABLE POSITION, BY A young lady. Address M. D., box 109 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A FANCY STORE or confectionery, is competent and trustworthy; best reference. Address O. B. L., station F.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Intelligence Offices.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN SERvants, capable and trustworthy, found constantly on hand at 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor. Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

COSMOPOLITAN CULINARY ASSOCIATION, 113 West 27th st., New York.—We give notice to all employers, proprietors of hotels, restaurants and private families, we can furnish cooks and pastry cooks of any description at shortest notice.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL WHO WISH CAN PERFECT THEMSELVES IN grammar, writing, Spanish, &c., in a few months; English for foreigners. Address ALLEN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, A COMPETENT AND experient teacher of piano, singing and German, desires a few more pupils; best references. Address NEW YORK CITY, box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY WRITES CHECKS, DRAFTS, BILLS, REceipts, advertisements, orders, accounts, notes, notices, reviews, reports, paragraphs, pamphlets, letters, business and friendly letters. Miss W., 348 East 17th st.

POSITION WANTED—BY A COLORED LADY, TO sing in a choir or at concerts; has a clear, full opera voice; prefers to leave the city. Call on or address Mrs. H. M. WILKINSON, 11 East 43d st.

THOSE REQUIRING THE SERVICES OF A FEMALE detective address A. CUNNINGHAM, box 183 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR LIGHT housework in a small private family; wages not over $10. 184 East 73d st., ring second bell.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—WHO WRITES A GOOD hand and is correct at figures. Apply, before 9 A. M. or after 3 P. M., at the Grove House, 176 Bleecker st.

A COMPETENT WAITRESS (TO ASSIST IN CHAMberwork) wanted; best references exacted. Apply at 84 West 11th st., between the hours of 10½ and 3 o'clock.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls, learn and take positions; demand for operators; tuition $20. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A NEAT, SMART GIRL IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house, to do chamberwork and waiting and to make herself generally useful; references required. No. 76 West 46th st.

A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY TO TAKE care of children and be of assistance; good home to good girl; must be well recommended. W. H. FEVRE, 269 8th av.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND ONE willing to do general housework to go a short distance in the country; must come well recommended. Apply at 92 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, Thursday and Friday.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, COMPETENT TO DEAL with ladies, can secure a position in our establishment at a weekly salary of $15, provided references are satisfactory; experience in our line not requisite. HESS & McDAVITT, 735 Broadway.

A GENTEEL PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS FOR ladies and gentlemen—By which any intelligent, healthy person can make $20 to $30 per week in this city; must have a good share of vitality, also good descriptive and conversational abilities; said business can be learned in a very short time. Address, with real name, for a personal interview, Dr. C. RALPH, box 2,520 Post office.

BOARD AND WASHING FOR ANY GIRL WILLING to do the light housework of three rooms; ample time to herself. Apply, from 12 to 2 o'clock, at drug store, 515 Pearl st., near Centre.

FIRST CLASS COOK AND WAITRESS WANTED—IN a private family; washing to be done between them; city references required. None but thoroughly competent need apply at 47 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Call at 239 West 53d st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST IN washing and ironing, at 414 Madison av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK AND to assist in washing and ironing; must have good reference. Apply at 312 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; must have good city reference. Apply at 43 West 52d st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, FOR GENERAL housework; must understand plain cooking and be a good washer and ironer. Apply, with city references, at 57 West 48th st., basement, from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, TO TEACH LATIN, English and Music; must also be able to amuse children. Address A. F. G., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A NEAT, young and competent cook, washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 54 East 54th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LIGHT WORK for one lady living on a flat; must come well recommended; wages low; German or colored preferred. 55 East 29th st., corner of 4th av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY AS SALESWOMAN IN a book and stationery store; one having a knowledge of the business preferred. Address, stating salary required and references, box 1,792 Post office New York.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STRONG YOUNG GERMAN or English girls; one as cook, the other as laundress, in a private family; must come well recommended. Apply at 23 East 37th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A FIRST CLASS WAITER DESIRES A SITUATION, city or country; best city reference. Call on or address Z. F., 59 Grand st.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK DELIVERER WISHES employment; references first class. Address J. R., box 122 Herald office.

ANY ONE WANTING A FIRST CLASS MALE COOK, who thoroughly understands any branch of cooking (wages no object), address SONEWALL, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD BUSINESS HABITS WILL accept an agency of merit, in connection with his present business. Address INTEGRITY, Herald office.

ANY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY DESIRING THE services of an experienced and successful general agent in Philadelphia will please address LIFE AGENT, box 201 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE WITH A DOCTOR, OR as second waiter; is willing and obliging; best references. Call on or address, for two days, H., 117 West 37th st.

AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS MAN WISHES TO get a situation to take care of a furnace and keep the sidewalks clean. Write or call at 225 West 42d st., in rear.

AN ELDERLY MAN DESIRES A SITUATION—WILL do any kind of work; has a family to support and must get money; good reference. Apply at 138 West 11th st.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN, OF STEADY AND reliable habits, wishes a situation, where he can learn the grocery or some other business; would like a place where he might live with his employer; reference. Address J., box 204 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUAtion as porter or general man in a hotel, store or private family; understands the care of horses, cows and fires; can give good city references; wages not much of an object. Address J. L. W., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A MAN OF GOOD HABITS, HAS BEEN AN OFficer of ships several years, wishes to get employment on shore, where respectability and steadiness are required; would be useful in a store house, time keeping, ship chandlery, &c.; terms moderate; security if wanted. Address L. V. NORD, 137 Harrison st., Brooklyn.

RELIABLE AMERICAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS, AGED 25, wants employment in a wholesale business where he will be advanced if found worthy. Address, for three days, C. D., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family or boarding house; best city reference. Address A. HICKS, Herald Uptown Branch office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER—BY A STEADY, sober, single man; understands his business well; good city references given. Call at or address 119 West 19th st.

TO INVALIDS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN OF long experience desires care of an invalid; references from former patients. Call or address A. S., 56 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUAtion as first class waiter in a private family; has unexceptionable city reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Address WAITER, box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A HOUSE IN THE FOREIGN SHIPPING AND COMmission business are in want of a boy; salary $2 per week first year. Address, in applicant's handwriting, stating references, box 3,065 New York Post office.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY AND EXperience wishes a position in a publishing house or an editorial engagement; first class references; salary moderate; would go out of town. Address QUILL PEN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, (LAW STUDENT, NOTARY PUBLIC commissioner of deeds, and a short hand writer of long experience) desires a position as clerk in a lawyer's office; first class references. Address LEX SCRIPTA, box 207 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN TALKING ENGLISH, GERMAN and French fluently, desires a situation as salesman or clerk in some large house; either West or South; reference A1. Address A. R., Herald Uptown Branch office.

LAWYERS.—A YOUNG LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE (Notary Public) wishes to manage the business of a law office. Address JOHN DOE, Herald office.

PRICES OF COAL REDUCED.—GENTLEMEN WANTed to solicit orders on commission. Apply to B. C. KURTZ & CO., 80 Wall st., 144 East 16th st., 140 Monroe st. and 386 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN A GROCERY store; understands bookkeeping; also does not mind going into the country; reference good; salary moderate; good security. Address N. K., Herald office.

TO DRUGGISTS, &C.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING A thorough knowledge of the retail and prescription trade; 8 years' experience; best city reference. Address B. R. J., 43 6th av.

TO MANUFACTURING OR JOBBING JEWELLERS.—Wanted, a situation as salesman, by a man who has had many years' experience and a large city connection. Address E. F., box 187 Herald office.

VARNISH SALESMAN—MUST BE A THOROUGH commercial man, experienced in selling varnishes. Apply, by letter only, giving real name, which shall be in confidence, stating qualifications, experience and references, to MINETT & CO., 60 Pearl st.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN FOR THE parcel desk; one having city experience preferred. Apply at RICHARD MEARES', 6th av., corner 19th st.

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY, ABILITY AND PERseverance, as salesman in the book business; liberal inducements to competent party. Apply, after 9 A. M., to VIRTUE & YORSTON, 12 Dey st.

WANTED—GOOD STEADY MAN IN AN OFFICE; rapid penman; permanent employment; salary $8 to $10 per week. Address, in own handwriting, BUSINESS, box 170 Herald office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND ACTIVE young man as salesman in the ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing store of S. HEILNER & BROTHER, 3d av. and 24th st.

WANTED—A DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER; state age, residence and qualifications; none noticed unless stating where last employed and yearly wages required, which must be low. Gold st., corner Maiden lane, care of letter carrier.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SHIPPING CLERK, cashier, superintendent of dock or other similar position; six years' experience in New York transportation business; best references and security if required. GEORGE B. MERRICK, 52 South st.

WANTED—BY A STENOGRAPHER OF MANY years' experience, a position as correspondent in an insurance, banking, railroad or first class law office; references given. Address H. S. BEATTIE, Washington Heights, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the grocery and ship chandlery business; must be of strict integrity, not afraid of work and able to loan employer $1,000, on interest, and give good reference. Address S. H. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR her coachman, whom she can recommend as being trustworthy and temperate. Call at 579 5th av.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN WANTS A situation as coachman; can give good city reference. Call on or address 140 East 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, a first class man in every respect. Call at 21 East 13th st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO FIND SITUATIONS for his coachman and groom, who can be highly recommended. Address H., box 165 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman—Single man; is a careful city driver and first class groom; sober and obliging. Call on or address, for two days, J. J., 86 Irving place.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and groom; a good, careful driver; city reference. Address, for two days, J. J., box 110 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; reference, last employer. Call on or address S. N., 10 East 31st st.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN Englishman of large experience in the care of horses; good references; is sober, honest and obliging. Address 19 West 28th st.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business wants a situation; is married; no family; best city reference. Address R. S., 236 West 35th st., rear.

AS COACHMAN—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; no family; city or country; first class city recommendations. Call on or address J. T., No. 8 West 24th st., private stable.

AN ENGLISHMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; ten years' city references. Call on or address C. P., No. 126 West 50th st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER—BY A STEADY single man; good, careful driver; understands gardening, proper care of horses, carriages, harness; will be found generally useful; city reference. Address T. R., box 117 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—by a single man (English); thoroughly willing and obliging; best city reference. Address C., box 204 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; city reference. Call on or address P. S., private stable 53 East 41st st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly competent young man that thoroughly understands his business; single and a Protestant; best city references. Address J. D., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a respectable German man; seven years in the country; has perfect knowledge of his business; is a first class groom, willing and obliging; steady driver; city or country; good references. Address 528 Pearl st., New York.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; can take care of horses; would do other work for the winter; has good reference. Address M. C., box 196 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call, for two days, at 251 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAM, MARried, two children, very much in need, as coachman; seven years' reference from last employer, or any other employment. Address E. D., box 141 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A SMART, ACTIVE MAN WANTED—IN A LIGHT outdoor business. Apply at New York Book Concern, No. 7 Warren st., fourth floor, after 9 o'clock.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls learn and take positions; demand for operators; tuition $20. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A TRUSTWORTHY MAN, WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars cash, to take charge of a business paying $300 monthly; reference given and required. 137 Broadway, room 5.

AGENTS TAKING ORDERS FOR OUR PUBLIcations, especially "Chambers' Encyclopædia," will find it to their advantage to deal directly with the house. J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 25 Bond street.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW ARTICLE TO-DAY; SELLS everywhere; you cannot fail to make $75 weekly; no kerosene rectifying humbug; samples mailed for 50c. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 302 Broadway.

AGENTS CAN NOW GET HOLIDAY PRESENTS show cards at AMERY'S, 135 Bowery, that no other shop in the city has, and can make $15 daily selling them.

AGENTS WANTED—LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS offered and only small capital required. Call at or address for particulars New York Rubber Type Foundry, 92 Chambers st.

AGENTS.—WE WILL GIVE $100 TO ANY PERSON who produces a faster selling article. Call and see it and judge for yourselves. CARSON & CO., 746 Broadway.

AGENTS—BECK'S KEROSENE OIL RECTIFIER sells rapidly in every household; everybody must believe what you say, then he can see it demonstrated. F. P. BECK, 62 Bowery.

A.—NATIONAL SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 139 8TH st., near Broadway.—Constant demand for good operators; only school where telegraphy is taught practically and made a specialty.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV., want agreeable, intelligent, industrious young men and women, not older than 25 years, for baths and office; employment agreeable, healthy and profitable; references required.

BOY WANTED—AT NEWS STAND SOUTHEAST CORner of 7th av. and 12th st.; must read and write. Apply between 5 and 8 in the morning.

CARPENTERS, GARDENERS AND OTHERS WITH small means can secure a home and income by joining our fruit colony to Eastern Maryland; a rare chance. 44 Broome street.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO DRIVE A business wagon, at No. 350 West 42d st. O'ROURKE.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD CANVASSERS. APPLY at the SECOR SEWING MACHINE CO., 697 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON TO DIRECT ENVELOPES. State wages for each 1,000. Address H. H., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN IN A STORE; ONE WHO CAN loan about $150; will be a steady situation. Apply, for two days, at 259 Front st.

WE WANT A YOUNG MAN OF FAIR EDUCATION and good address to travel; salary first month $15 per week and expenses; an Irishman preferred. Address TRAVELLER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 20 YEARS old; one who understands the dry and fancy goods business; German preferred. Apply to SIMON MARX, 83 1st av.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, IN AN office and to occasionally carry out small parcels; must have reference from last employer; very small wages at first. Address D. L. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A FIRST CLASS waiter and willing to make himself generally useful; must be thoroughly competent; city reference required; Frenchman preferred. No. 337 5th av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, WORK AT HOME, $20 to $50 per week; no capital required; greatest chance ever offered. For particulars send stamped directed envelope to MITCHAM, No. 2 Fetter lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—MEN WHO WANT TO MAKE MONEY; capital is small or large; the surest thing ever offered; something new; $6 to $20 a day sure. ST. LOUIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 678 Broadway, room 3.

WANTED—700 ABLE BODIED MEN FOR THE United States Marine corps, for service on board the fleet fitting out. This service also offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ship-of-war. For further information apply at Rendezvous, 89 Chatham st., New York.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AN ACTIVE, SINGLE American, English or German dairy and stock farmer fresh from a dairy farm in New York or New Jersey; also a boy, 14 to 18 years, used to the care of colts, cows, &c.; both must be used to dairy work and be experienced milkers; none need apply that cannot meet the requirements; situation permanent; good home; reference required. Address, with particulars, VILLAGE FARM, Herald office.

$5 TO $15 A DAY MADE BY CANVASSING FOR this Magazine—now in its fourteenth volume—with the Oil Chromo, "The Yosemite Valley," 14x20 inches. Our monthly edition has already exceeded 117,000 copies, and we hope to start the new year and new volume with the largest subscription list of any magazine ever published. We therefore solicit experienced canvassers and others to call or send at once for terms and specimen Magazine. A few experienced men wanted as general agents. WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, 41 Park row, New York.

THE TRADES.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND OWNERS.—AN English carpenter, newly landed, wants employment; can do anything in shop or building; wages moderate. Address E. BENJAMIN, 498 2d av.

TO TAILORS.—A CUSTOM CUTTER OF EXPERIence (employer giving up business), well recommended, would take a situation in any capacity where his experience would be useful; low wages if circumstances require. Address CUTTER, box 142 Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN, at 147 Fulton st., third floor.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PUBLISHER TO superintend the publication of a live Sunday paper; one who is not afraid of hard work, and capable of procuring advertisements, will be liberally dealt with on salary and commission. Address, giving testimonials as to capability, F. M., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AMERICAN, WHO IS A good mechanic and thoroughly acquainted with working in bronze and other metals, to take charge of a manufactory of light builders' hardware, located in Connecticut; none but those who can send undoubted references as to capability and sobriety from former employers need apply. Address METALS, box 2,016 Post office.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—NONE BUT A FIRST class workman need apply at JOHN H. WELSH'S, 271 Greenwich st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

JE DEMANDE UNE PLACE DE GARCON DE CUIsine ou une place de cave, ou n'importe ce qui se presentera. S'adresser au No. 262 Rivington st., on arriere.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

ELEGANT OFFICES AND LARGE VAULTS TO RENT, IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.

OFFICES SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.

THE ABOVE BUILDING IS COMPLETELY FIREPROOF, READY FOR OCCUPANCY, HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Office Nos.	Size.	2d story.	3d story.	4th story.	5th story.
1	19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	—
2	16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
3	14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	—
4	17x26.6	1,800	1,500	—	—
5	10x18	—	—	—	—
6	20x12.6	—	—	—	—
7	19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
8	19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
9	10x12.6	500	—	—	—
10	19x10.23	1,800	1,600	1,200	—
11	14.6x24	1,500	1,250	1,000	—
12	14.6x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
13	17x23	1,500	1,250	—	—
14	10x18	500	—	—	—

VALUABLE VAULTS FOR STORAGE PURPOSES.

ALSO OFFICES FOR BANKING AND OTHER PURPOSES ON FIRST AND BASEMENT FLOORS.

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—TO LET, ON ONE OF THE BEST BLOCKS ON Sixth avenue, Store, fitted up, heated, gas fixtures, water and water closets, also dwelling apartments, only $700 per year. 999 Sixth avenue.

A SMART MAN OR WOMAN WANTED—TO TAKE a Lunch Room. Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.

BROOME STREET, CORNER GREENE.—TO LET, First Floor and Basement in this highly desirable building; basement 13 feet high, well lighted and dry. Apply to H. C. PEDDER, Arnold, Constable & Co., 309 Canal street.

TO LET—ONE LOFT, 60X25, WITH STEAM POWER and elevator privilege. Rent low. Inquire at 21 Walker street, up stairs.

TO LET—IN THE "TAYLOR BUILDING," CORNER Park Place and Greenwich street, Offices of every size, suitable for lawyers, commission merchants, agents, &c.; also a small and tasteful Store, with large plate glass windows, suitable for wholesale or retail; also very desirable corner Basement. Apply on the premises, from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THREE FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR RESIdence or business purposes; 702 Broadway, New York. Apply at store 702 Broadway.

TO LEASE—BUILDINGS NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway, near Spring street, either together or separately; size 50x100, five stories and basements; will subdivide if required; suitable for any wholesale business. JOHN F. DOYLE, 37 Wall street.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, FIRST Floor of building No. 5 Amity street, near Broadway. Apply as above.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

AT MODERATE RENTAL—THE FIVE STORY brown stone House 286 Fifth avenue, furnished, season or year. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST Thirty-fourth street will be rented till May to a small private family; part of rent taken in board, if desired; best references exchanged. Address NORTHFIELD Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LARGE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House to let—Fully furnished, below Twenty-third street and between Fifth avenue and Broadway; suitable for a club house, restaurant and boarding house. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN NINETEENTH street: location unexceptionable; house, four story brown stone, 25x65. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, 55 White street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—40½ EAST EIGHTH street (St. Mark's place); handsomely furnished, and rent only $135 per month; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply on premises.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished House; successful five years for boarders; whole or part; all improvements; 20 rooms; near Broadway; immediate possession. Owner, No. 563 Seventh avenue.

Unfurnished.

A1.—LOW RENT, NEAR THE SOUTHERN, GRAND Central and New York Hotels: two high stoop Houses, 239 and 241 Wooster street, near Washington Park; $75 per month; also, at a large reduction of rent, 218 and 220 Greene street, connected; 2 and 4 Roslyn place, connected; also 25 and 27 Amity street, next door to Southern Hotel; all modern improvements; newly painted; elegantly frescoed and in complete order; for private or business purposes. Apply at 27 Amity street, from 10 to 12 mornings.

A THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET, $750; NEWLY papered and painted; water and gas; West Thirtieth street. A. H. SMITH, Frankfort House, 202 William st.

TO LET—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE RESIDENCE 252 West Fourteenth street; rooms can be let for double amount of rent; house in splendid order; Carpets for sale cheap.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT BOARD, OR to a lady, with Board, a nicely furnished front hall Room, second floor, private house. No. 67 Horatio street; convenient to Elevated Railroad station and other lines of cars; terms moderate.

TO LET—THE NEWLY BUILT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House No. 129 East 128th street, near Lexington avenue; good location. Inquire of A. E. CUMMINGS, 442 Fourth avenue.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES ON WEST THIRTY-fourth street to let for less than $100 a month; Floors on Thirty-sixth street half price; furnished Houses near Fifth avenue, cheap. O. DWYER, 557 Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE, PLEASant furnished Room to gentleman; second floor; bath, gas, &c.; references. 130 East Twelfth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

A FRONT HALL BEDROOM, LARGE ENOUGH FOR two, with fire and bath; also one front Room, on second floor; would take ladies if respectable. Call all the week at 42 King street.

A FEW NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With convenience for housekeeping; modern improvements; terms low; four lines of cars pass within a block. 409 West Thirty-third street.

A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM TO LET—For light housekeeping, or to two gentlemen, without board, at 91 Macdougal street.

A PART OF FRENCH FLAT, FURNISHED, FOR gentlemen or light housekeeping; all improvements, gas and bathroom. 265 West Twentieth street; ring fourth bell; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A SITTING ROOM, with one or two Bedrooms adjoining, nicely furnished, without board; also two hall Rooms; references exchanged; at 80 University place, near Fourteenth st.

A FURNISHED FLOOR IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, for light housekeeping; also other Rooms and a front Basement for a doctor's office. 229 East Thirtieth street.

A NUMBER OF NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let; prices from $2 50 to $8 per week, including fire and gas. 105 East Thirtieth street, near Fourth avenue.

A FURNISHED ROOM, LARGE AND PLEASANTLY situated, third floor, front, suitable for two persons, without board; all conveniences. 40 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND ALCOVE Bedroom, gas and grate fire, without board, $10 per week. No. 234 Sixth avenue and Fifteenth street.

A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—Gas, bath and fire; also back Parlor; terms low to permanent parties; fine neighborhood; references exchanged. No. 107 East Twenty-seventh street, near Fourth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO GENTLEMEN, a large, handsomely furnished Room on second floor; grate fire, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; very low price. 108 East Twenty-fourth street.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDROOMS TO LET for housekeeping on second floor; rent, from $7 to $9 per week; monthly tenants, rent very reasonable; house all improvements. 249 West Thirteenth street.

A COMFORTABLE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let to a young man for $2 per week; water, stove and closet in room. 213 West Twenty-ninth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR HAVE A HANDsomely furnished, large second story sunny Room, for one or two gentlemen, without board; location unexceptionable; references. 80 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

AT 279 AND 281 FOURTH AVENUE, ADJOINING Calvary church.—Reception Room Floor, toilet arrangement complete, for professional or private; also Parlor and single Rooms, well furnished; good attendance.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—IN A RESPECTABLE private family down town; large front room, second story, with closet; terms reasonable. No. 185 Hudson st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, without board; hot and cold water; southern exposure; large closets; also a large hall Room. Reference. 203 West Fifteenth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—SINGLY OR EN suite, with use of bath; rent reasonable; southern exposure; on corner. Call at 107 West Twenty-third st.

FOUR OR FIVE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, with all modern improvements, for housekeeping; terms moderate. Apply at No. 52 Sixth av.

HARLEM.—WANTED, A SMALL, NEAT, RELIABLE family to assume the responsibility of housekeeping, with one lady Boarder; terms easy. Address HOUSEKEEPING, station L.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, FROM $3 TO $10; newly furnished and carpeted, spring beds, hot and cold water, fine bathroom. 117 East Thirty-first street.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE for housekeeping. 312 Third avenue.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, can find first class accommodations at No. 130 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH bedroom attached, or singly, with or without Board, in a genteel neighborhood; no other boarders; first floor. 253 East Forty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.

TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE front Room, well furnished, with small Room adjoining and closets; gas, grate fire and bath; terms very low. 415 West Twenty-eighth street.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING, A very pleasant Room and Bedroom on first floor, terms moderate, at 687 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-ninth street.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED SECOND story front Room; gas, grate and good closet; bath on same floor; $25 per month. 138 West Sixteenth st.

1 BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, 17 EAST NINTH street.—A handsome furnished Room, on first floor, adjoining bath room, with first class French Board; also hall Bedroom.

3 LARGE AND EXTRA FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH every convenience, in a private American family, for gentlemen and their wives, or en suite; $20, $25, $30 per week. 243 West Fifty-first street; surroundings unexceptionable.

$4 50.—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH closets and gas, complete for housekeeping; also Parlors, for gentlemen or ladies; table boarders taken; convenient to three lines of cars. No. 9 Commerce street, near Bleecker street.

$6 FOR NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR; southern exposure; water, gas and four closets; suitable for two gentlemen; front hall Room, $3; others $2. 326 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

7 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEW AND ELEgantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to let, without meals; house communicating with St. James Hotel by private entrance; references required.

13 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—A front Parlor, on second floor, and two Bedrooms, furnished, without board; best references required and given.

19TH STREET, NO. 243 EAST.—LARGE NICELY and newly furnished square Room, first floor; gas, fire, bath; $8 weekly; suitable for two; cleanliness a specialty; references.

23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—Entire Second Floor, elegantly furnished, together or separate, to gentlemen only, without board; first class house, private family; moderate price to permanent parties.

29 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished hall Room, with large closet attached, on third floor, front, southern exposure; also Room on fourth floor; to gentlemen only. Reference.

$34 PER MONTH.—PART OF FRENCH FLAT, well furnished; range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath; gas included. 108 Fifty-sixth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

45 BOND STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A HANDsome second story front Room, furnished, to let, with fire and gas; $8 per week; hall Rooms, $3; to gentlemen only; reference required.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON STREET.—Furnished Rooms, suitable for one or two single gentlemen, without board; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

96 EAST TENTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements. References required.

106 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—A large front Room on second floor, with fire and gas, hot and cold water; Pickhardt Bedstead; splendid location; terms moderate.

280 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Apartments for housekeeping in a private house; terms moderate to a suitable party.

329 WEST FOURTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A nicely furnished Floor to let, suitable for housekeeping; also a few single Rooms, with all conveniences; rent moderate. Inquire for three days.

402 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-eighth street.—A furnished Room and Kitchen, water and gas, suitable for housekeeping, $6 per week, in the family of a widow; also a large Parlor for business or housekeeping; Bedroom. Reference.

409 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED, one large Room, rent $6 per week; also one small Room, $3 per week; suitable for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

412 FOURTH AVENUE.—ONE OR TWO FURnished Rooms to let, in a private family; French and German spoken; gas and grate fire; suitable for gentlemen.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—Furnished front and back Rooms, with bedrooms, for housekeeping; also another nice Room, with or without board; gas and bath; good neighborhood.

1,252 BROADWAY.—TO LET, FURNISHED front Room; gentleman only; references exchanged. Also Room and Bedroom, unfurnished.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR AND TWO LARGE ATTIC Rooms to let—$25 per month. Inquire at 277 West Tenth street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN HOUSE 259 Bleecker street. Rent $20.

A.—TO LET, BELOW THE PARK, ONE BLOCK from Fifth avenue, some of the handsomest French Flats, corners and insides, 8 and 10 rooms, $50 to $120 per month; janitor, elevator and heated; walls all in oil paint. 999 Sixth avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, UNFURNISHED, very desirable large front Room, third floor, water, gas and closets, for $4 per week. 326 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

APARTMENTS—OF TWO AND THREE ROOMS; also a Parlor and Basement Floor; rents, $12 to $40 per month. Inquire of R. TAGGART, 593 Hudson street.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 626 Eighth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, to a small family; rent moderate. Apply in the store.

TO LET—THE NEW AND ELEGANT FLATS 339 TO 347 West Twenty-eighth street; halls heated; janitor in attendance; a beautiful location; convenient to Elevated Railroad. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—FLOORS AND APARTMENTS IN THE NEW brown stone Houses Nos. 37 Spring, 211, 213 and 215 Mott street. Inquire at housekeeper's, 211 and 213 Mott street.

TO LET—AT 290 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-third street, First Floor, $26; Second Floor, $21. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—TO EITHER TWO GENTLEMEN OR GENtleman and wife, Parlor and Bedroom, second floor, or will be let for light housekeeping; one block from Broadway, near Twelfth street. No. 110 Fourth av.

TWO NICE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS AND A brick House, in the Ninth ward, to let, cheap; all conveniences; also several cheap Apartments; Cottage, 8 rooms, $30. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

4 WASHINGTON PLACE, ST. JULIEN.—ELEGANT Apartments on second floor to let; house entirely renovated and especially adapted for families; French table.

233 WEST FOURTH STREET, CORNER OF WEST Tenth street.—To let, unfurnished or furnished, Second Floor; private bath and gas; terms reasonable.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators; tuition $20.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT BY A LADY—PUBLIC reader and pupil of Mrs. Sterling, the celebrated English elocutionist. For references and terms address SIGMA, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ASTROLOGY.

ARRIVAL OF PROFESSOR RODGERS, CLAIRVOYant and Business Medium, who challenges the world Names given of the living and dead. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 583 East Fourth street.

ATTENTION.—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS, losses, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, sickness and death. Pay refused unless satisfied. 621 Sixth avenue. Mme. SINGHI.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages; 50 cents and $1. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

GYPSY REVEALS FROM THE CRADLE TO THE grave; finds absent friends; recovers stolen property; hours 9 to 6. 351½ Bowery.

MME. ROSA CHALLENGES THE WORLD—REveals the hidden mysteries of your life; cures drunkenness and all diseases. Removed to 214 Wooster street, near Amity.

MME. Z., ASTROLOGIST, 205 WEST TWENTY-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, second floor, front; fee, 50c.; no gentlemen; lucky numbers.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

A.—ELEGANT DWELLINGS AT THE VERY LOWest prices. Nos. 26 East 74th st., 15 East 66th st., 12 East 63d st., 58 East 61st st., 18 East 60th st., 18 West 58th st., 18 East 57th st., 20, 22 and 45 West 56th st., Nos. 1 and 17 East 53d st., Nos. 6, 22 and 31 West 52d st., No. 8 West 50th st., 41 and 47 West 49th st., Nos. 7 and 13 East 48th st., No. 4 East 46th st., 128 West 42d st., 13 East 41st st., 31 West 39th st. and No. 7 West 34th st.

Also, on 5th av., Nos. 520, 533, 584, 624, 744, 781 and 783—$30,000 to $120,000.

N. B.—A favorable opportunity now to secure a decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine street.

AT $37,500—HANDSOME FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, 21.6x60x90, on Murray Hill; splendid repair; possession May 1; worth $45,000. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House in good order, Fifth avenue, below Fourteenth street, lot 25x100, for $50,000; the lot is worth the money; terms very easy. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth street.

East Side.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ON SECOND AVENUE, NEAR Stuyvesant Park, handsome three story high stoop House, in complete order; 26 feet front; terms easy. T. OLIVER CARTER, 39 Nassau street, room 11.

3D AVENUE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTY-first street—20.5x50x90, four story and basement; leasehold 60 years to run; must be sold; one of the best corners on Third avenue. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 1,036 Third avenue.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A FINE FOUR STORY HOUSE AND Lot, Philadelphia brick, with stone front, on Ninth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets. Price $13,000, $4,000 cash; the cheapest in the city. Inquire at 30 West Thirty-second street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

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TWO THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES, WITH Stores, and three three story frame Houses, in Williamsburg, near ferries, all well rented, to exchange for a good Farm. D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street, New York.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE—A GREAT sacrifice for immediate cash, House, 14 rooms, Wyckoff street, Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond; rent till May, $75 per month. Apply personally only, to D. D. ORRILL, Agent, 291 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE—MONMOUTH COUNTY—235 ACRES; high state of cultivation; bed of marl; desirable for stock farm and track or for tillage; easy distance from Monmouth Park, N. J.; roomy, substantial buildings and every agricultural appliance; never before in market. Address or call upon EDWIN KEMPTON, Counsellor at Law, 194 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9 third floor Bennett Building, has for sale in the South millions of acres of rich, fertile Land, to colonies, emigrants, corporations and societies, at from $1 an acre upwards. This company makes special terms of transportation with railway and steamship companies. Small Farms, with improvements, can be bought in the South on very easy terms by Northern and European farmers, and in the finest region as to health, climate and fertility of soil.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A GOOD HOUSE, WITH 32 LOTS; NO ENCUMbrance; in Jersey City; will loan $10,000 and trade for interest paying stock or property; to close an estate. A. BLOMQVIST, 150 Nassau street.

AN ELEGANT ESTATE ON THE HUDSON, FREE and clear, to exchange for city or Brooklyn Property; also Lots on Fifth avenue and Grand Boulevard to exchange for downtown Property, on cash basis. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY MANSION—WITH OVER 100 acres, in the centre of a beautiful suburban village in New Jersey, less than an hour from New York, to exchange for valuable City Property worth from $100,000 to $200,000. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth st.

CHOICE NEAR-BY, FREE AND CLEAR, IMPROVED and unimproved Real Estate to exchange for Dry Goods, Cloths or Clothing. Call on MANGAM, 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

DELAWARE OR MARYLAND FARM WANTED—IN exchange for 115 acres fine Land near city in Jersey. HENRY M. JOHNSON, 208 Broadway, room 6.

EXCHANGE.—I HAVE A NICE COTTAGE AND large Lot to exchange for a good article of Whiskey or other Merchandise. Address OWNER, box 247 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

EXCHANGE—FOR COUNTRY HOUSE OR SMALL Farm, a brick Store and Dwelling on a business avenue in Brooklyn, in complete order; rented. J. O. HOYT & SON, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE MOST desirable Farms on the south side Long Island, containing 700 acres of land, with abundant Crops, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Fowls, &c.; good improvements; also a large Factory, with Machinery, on Long Island, to exchange for City Property, Merchandise or Railroad Bonds. Address B. B. H., box 228 Herald office.

I WILL GIVE A HOUSE AND LOT IN NEW YORK, young Trotting Horse, two Wagons, Harness, diamond Studs, large Mirror, lace Curtains and other personal property worth $7,000, also $1,000 cash if necessary, for a Farm, Stock, &c., near New York, free from mortgage; or will divide the property for a Farm of less value; parties having mortgaged farms need not answer this. Call on or address GEORGE JACOBI, No. 5 Chambers street, room 2.

LARGE CORNER RESTAURANT, DOWN TOWN; location unsurpassed; in fine order; first class in every respect; will exchange for Real Estate, city or country. Address J. REST, Herald office.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9 third floor Bennett Building, has valuable tracts of Land, including finely improved Cotton and Sugar Plantations in Louisiana, for exchange.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9 third floor Bennett Building, has tracts of Land in Texas and Florida for exchange for improved and unimproved New York, New York State and Jersey property.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE RESIDENCES AND FARMS in New York and Jersey; also Houses in New York, Brooklyn and Newark; Lots in Orange and Montrose. MADOX, 42 John street.

THE AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9 third floor Bennett Building, has valuable Farms and Timber Land in Virginia, near navigable rivers and on railways, for exchange.

4TH OR SIXTH WARD PROPERTY, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing purposes, wanted in exchange for Brooklyn store Property. Address B. D., Herald office.

5 BROOKLYN HOUSES, FREE AND CLEAR, TO exchange for New York Lots; also ten acres at Stamford, near depot, for New York Property; also $10,000 cash and a small House near Fifth avenue, below Thirty-sixth street, to exchange for a large House up town worth $35,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

8 RIVERSIDE PARK LOTS TO EXCHANGE—FOR good Tenement or other paying city property; equity, $35,000. HOLMES BROS., 46 East Twenty third street.

$50,000.—WANTED, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHing, Millinery, Fancy and Dry Goods, jewelry, &c.; will pay half cash, balance good unencumbered suburban real estate; no humbug. BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS, 938 Third avenue.

$50,000.—A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, within fourteen miles of New York, twenty trains daily, for exchange for city House, first class, worth $50,000; this house is owned by a gentleman of wealth, and is very fine in every particular. Owners only apply. AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9, third floor, Bennett Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—$10,000 ON UNENCUMBERED MADISON avenue Lots worth $40,000; prefer to negotiate with principals. O. L., box 442 Post office.

WANTED—IN NEW YORK CITY, THREE GOOD Dwellings, with modern improvements, above Fourteenth street, by Southern families, clients of ours; prices to range as follows:—One, $20,000; one, $25,000; one, $35,000. Owners only apply, giving descriptions of property. AMERICAN LAND COMPANY AND AGENCY, No. 9, third floor, Bennett Building.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, on West side. Any party willing to sacrifice for cash address GEORGE WEST, 143 Reade street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WANTED—A SOLITAIRE DIAMOND WORTH $100 or $125; must be seen and a bargain for cash. Address SOLITAIRE DIAMOND, Herald Uptown Branch office.

STORAGE.

WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES—FOR FURniture, Pianos, Baggage, &c., placed in separate rooms; accommodations superior to any other establishment in New York. R. TAGGART, owner and manager. Office, 593 Hudson street, near West Twelfth street.

MEDICAL.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice). 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MME. RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840.—Office No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

ATTENTION!—DR. FRANKLIN, LATE OF PRUSSIA; consultation free. Private office, 161 Bleecker st.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NO. 154 East 28th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

CONSULT DR. OR MME. WEST FOR ALL COMplaints. Office private. 55 Bleecker, near Broadway.

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DR. KING.—PRIVATE CONSULTATION HOURS from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Office No. 6 Amity street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITH IS OFFERED ANY business man, who has a few hundred dollars, to take position in a fire insurance company, now organizing. Address E. H., box 121 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, OF SOUND EDUCATION AND business experience, a good bookkeeper, quick and correct, and perfect master of the English, German, French and Italian languages, wishes employment; good references and security. Address C. R., box 105 Herald office.

A STRAIGHTFORWARD, HONEST PARTY, ENgaged in honorable cash manufacturing business, desire $1,000 for six months, to fill accumulating orders; position on salary if desired; good security; best references. Address BONA FIDE, box 145 Herald office.

A LADY, WITH NICE BROADWAY OFFICE, BUSIness talent and some money, not wishing to establish a business for herself, would take charge of mail and business for others reasonably, or take position outside, loan money and rent out office. Left for sale cheap, a cluster diamond Ring, white merino Opera Cloak and a child's Blanket (embroidered). 737 Broadway, room 10.

A CONTRACTOR AND MANUFACTURER SUPplying the American and European governments with the principal home and foreign markets requires a partner of gentlemanly character, with $5,000 to $10,000, to assist in the management of the United States department; lucrative business. Address ENGLISHMAN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A STEADY MAN WANTED—WITH $1,500 CASH, IN an office business; real estate security; salary or interest. 137 Broadway, room 5.

A RARE CHANCE, IN PHILADELPHIA, FOR AN industrious young man who can invest $5,000 in a wholesale business. Address SHELDON & CO., 1,438 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERSON with a capital of $2,500, to engage in a speculative business. Inquire of WALLACE & CO., No. 5 Ann street, up stairs.

A LADY, WITH SOME CAPITAL, WOULD LIKE TO engage in some good profitable business with either gentleman or lady; fancy or confectionery store preferred. Address M. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME LITERARY TALENT, willing to invest $1,000 in a high class monthly magazine, will hear of a desirable opportunity by addressing MAGAZINE, Herald office.

A HALF INTEREST AND $20 A WEEK TO A good man with $1,000, to conduct an established, paying business; owner has other business requiring his attention. Address A. B., Herald office.

A GOOD MAN WITH $500 CAN SECURE AN interest in a well established and large paying business requiring two interested. 172 Worth street, corner Chatham.

AN EXCELLENT OPENING IN A LIGHT, OLD-established business where over $50 weekly steady income and can be increased steadily; ill health cause; $1,000 cash, balance easy terms. Address H., box 114 Herald office.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE FOR ABOUT value of stock and fixtures; business paying $1,000 per month net; or will exchange for real estate. Call and see. PHALON & SLOAN, 31 East Seventeenth st.

FOR SALE—A VERY USEFUL AND VALUABLE Patent, or State rights. Apply to WM. HEISSENBUTTEL, 203 Bergen street, near Bond, Brooklyn.

HOTEL BUSINESS.—ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, FACING Broadway; unsurpassed location; will be leased favorably; the owner will aid a competent party having $2,000 to furnish the hotel. Apply at 27 Third avenue.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH, TO ENLARGE A Cash-on-Delivery established business; the whole financial affairs to be managed by you. Address GOOD CHANCE, box 205 Herald office.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—THE RUSSIAN, Turkish and Private Baths in Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street at a sacrifice; also four story Building, with Steam Power, 69x94. Owner 201 Second avenue. Agents receive brokerage.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING LARGE TRADE, DEsires to bring himself in connection with a small, young manufacturer of fine jewelry, one who has no agents; to such satisfactory arrangements can be made. Newark parties take notice. Address F. A. L., box 104 Herald office.

THURSTON'S HOTEL, 54, 56 AND 58 CHATHAM street, for sale to close an estate; part cash; no agents.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $3,000 IN CASH, TO join equally in a pleasant business, which has made several fortunes and will clear $50,000 this winter. Inquire of MORGAN JONES, No. 38 West Thirty-second street.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $40,000 TO $50,000; 15 per cent guaranteed by a large and well-known Chicago manufacturing house of over 20 years' standing. The profits are large and well assured; capital wanted to increase the business. Address G. & L., care Cook, Coburn & Co., Chicago.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN A STAPLE manufacturing business, capable of being extended without limit; profits large; ready sales. State where and when an interview may be had. Address G. E., box 5,094 Post office.

$275.—WANTED, A PARTNER (ACTIVE MAN) for honorable and good business. Address M. EDWARD, Herald office.

$300 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST IN A PHOTOgraph Gallery to gentleman or lady, owing to the retirement of one of the firm. Apply at 106 Sixth av.

$6,000—IN EASY PAYMENTS, WILL PURCHASE a half interest in a safe and very promising wholesale business. Address box 2,500 Post office, Philadelphia.

$10,000 ACTIVE OR SPECIAL CAPITAL wanted, by a wholesale cloth house; rare chance for a safe and profitable investment; will bear investigation. Address C. D., box 194 Herald office.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, AT A GREAT BARgain, a number of Steinway & Sons' second hand grand square and upright Pianos, some of them nearly new; also upright Steinway Piano to rent to responsible parties. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, 109 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A FEW NEW BURDETT ORGANS FOR SALE AT half price; also several fine grand, square and upright Pianos at great bargains. S. X. BALL & CO., 15 East Fourteenth street.

A STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOFORTE, EVERY IMprovement, great bargain for cash. A rosewood Piano, round corners, carved legs, only $75. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, made order, celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; round corners; used 5 months; cost $1,200, for $250. Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture, China, &c., a sacrifice. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

AT SOHMER & CO.'S, 149 EAST FOURTEENTH street, several good second hand Pianos that were taken in trade will be sold at extra low prices, to get them out of the way; one for $80, one for $125, one for $250; first class new Pianos at lower figures for cash and on better terms on instalments than can be found elsewhere; Pianos for rent. SOHMER & CO., 149 East Fourteenth street.

A.—$200.—IMMENSE SACRIFICE; MAGNIFICENT 7¼ octave Agraffe rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) Pianoforte, Stool, &c.; carved case and legs; latest improvements; fully guaranteed; also Piano and Stool, $50. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A.—FOR $200, AN ELEGANT DOUBLE ROUND rosewood Pianoforte; carved case and legs; 7¼ octave, embracing all improvements, with guarantee; cost to order $1,220; also an elegant 7 octave Piano, $100; must be sold. Call this day at private residence 210 West 21st st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, NEW and second hand, must be sold, to close an estate, by order of Executors. $500 Piano for $250. 368 Bleecker street.

AT REDUCED PRICES—PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR rent. Pianos, $3, $4, $6; Organs and Melodeons, $2, $3 and $4 per month. A Chickering and Steinway Piano and Prince Organs for rent. S. T. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

A MAGNIFICENT AND BRILLIANT TONED 7¼ octave rosewood four round cornered Pianoforte, best city makers, all improvements, cost $1,200, for $225; also complete Household Furniture. Private residence 120 West 23d street.

AN EXCELLENT STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO FOR sale cheap, for cash; a large assortment of squares and uprights for sale or to rent low. A. BRANTIGAM, 701 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $100 A HANDsome rosewood Pianoforte, including Stool and Music; modern improvements; perfect order. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A.—BARGAINS—7 OCTAVE PIANO, NEARLY NEW, $175; 7¼ octave, Stool and Cover, $200; good Piano, $100; 8 stop Organ, $100. PEEK & SON, 127 Bleecker st.

A BEAUTIFUL 7¼ OCTAVE PIANO, OVERSTRUNG agraffe treble; fully warranted; sacrifice; $200; instalments taken, $12 monthly; second hand do., $100 upwards. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

BURDETT ORGANS.—WE CHALLENGE THE world to equal them.—Parlor Organs, $40 and upward; Pianos and Organs sold on instalments; second hand Instruments at panic prices. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, 14 East Fourteenth street.

BEST OFFERS EVER MADE IN NEW AND SECOND hand Pianos and Organs, for rent or sale, by instalments; try them. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, $75, MANUfacturer Chickering.—Magnificent 7½ octave, having carved legs, overstrung bass, agraffe and every modern improvement, sacrificed; wanting money. JAMES GORDON, 187 Bleecker street.

PIANOS—A GREAT VARIETY TO RENT OR SELL; prices and terms to suit the times, at MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square.

PIANOS AT COST.—WE WILL SELL OUR PIANOS at cost, which will enable us to keep our workmen employed and thus save their families from want during the winter; best bargains ever offered. RAVEN & CO., 118 West Fourteenth street.

S. X. BALL & CO., 15 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, An assortment of Upright and Square Pianos and Parlor Organs, of first class manufacturers, at reasonable rates, on instalments and for rent.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, WINners of HIGHEST MEDALS and DEPLOMA OF HONOR at Vienna and Paris, offer at their warerooms, 25 Union square, the largest assortment of and best Cabinet and Parlor Organs in the world, at prices guaranteed to be as low or lower than they can be obtained elsewhere. Second hand Organs especially low just now. Organs to rent. Catalogues and price lists free.

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